

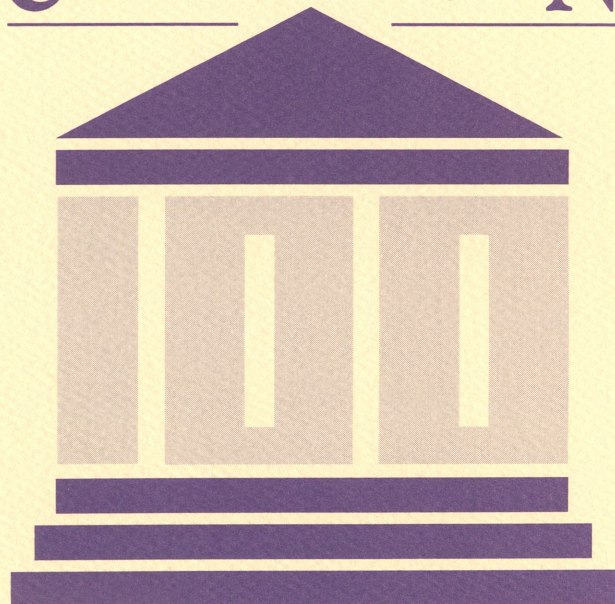
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION



DAVID LIPSCOMB
UNIVERSITY

1891 • 1991

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION



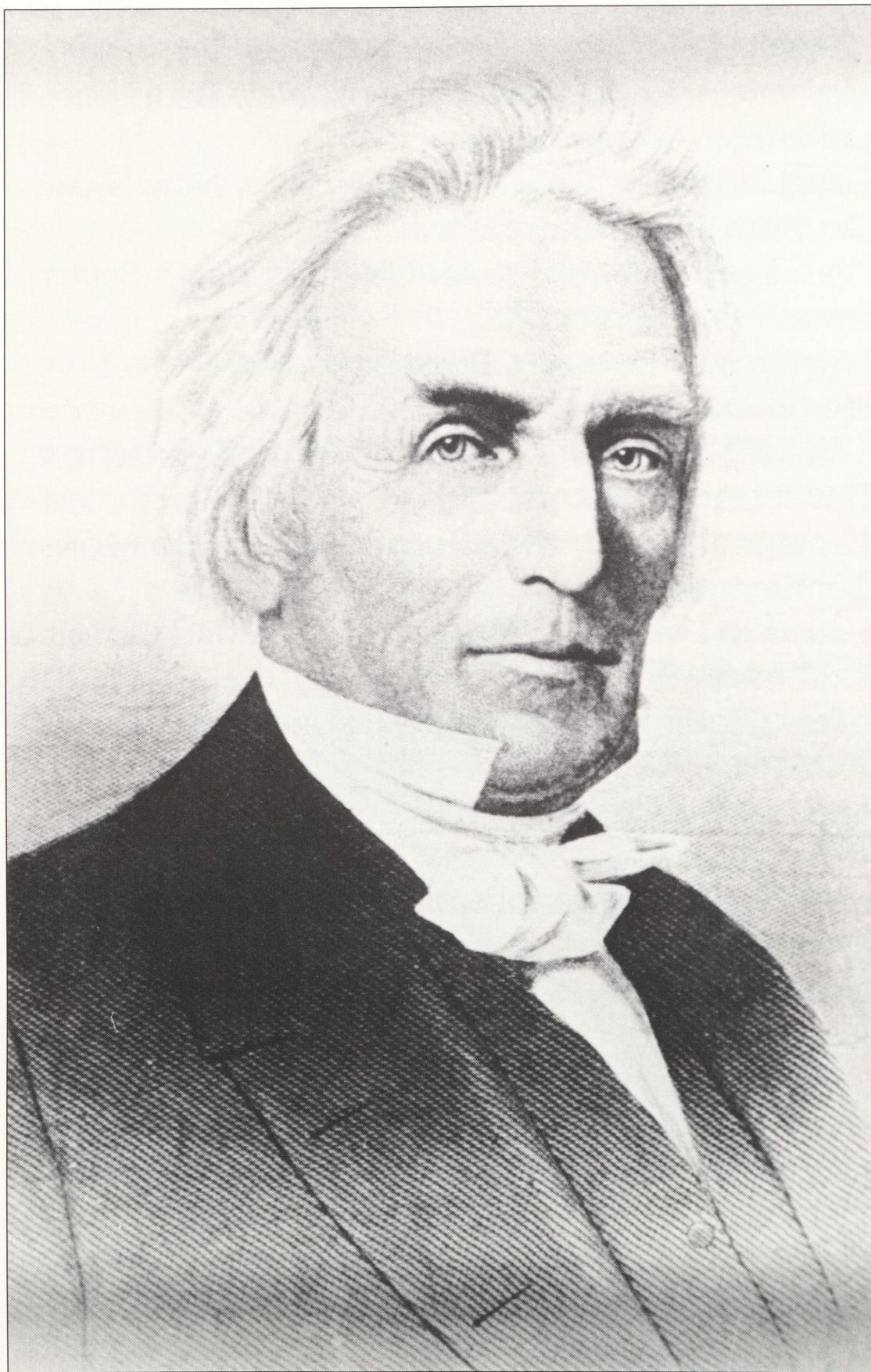
DAVID LIPSCOMB
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David Lipscomb
University traces its roots
to an American
Restoration Movement
deeply concerned with
education. Alexander
Campbell opened
Bethany College in
Virginia in 1840. It
would be the alma mater
of James A. Harding.

Franklin College,
operated by Tolbert
Fanning (see page
seven), was the first
Restoration Movement
school in Tennessee and
would greatly influence a
young man named
David Lipscomb.



PROLOGUE

THE EVOLUTION OF AN IDEA

Time passes—sometimes quickly, at other times slowly. According to the Bible, a person's life is fulfilled at age 70. If one reaches 100 years, it is a defiance of time. Is not a person's life measured in decades? Is not one's life only "a vapor that appears for a little while?" Or like "grass that soon withers and then dies?"

Time, however, does not measure worth. A person's ability to live a hundred years says little about life. On the other hand, long years aid in giving worth to things built by man. The world continues to marvel at the pyramids in the Nile valley. European structures dating to the first century and before impress even the casual traveler. Gothic cathedrals, built during the Middle Ages, inspire awe. European universities—including Paris, Oxford, and Cambridge—trace their beginnings to the 12th century. Although aged, their worth must be measured by accomplishment.

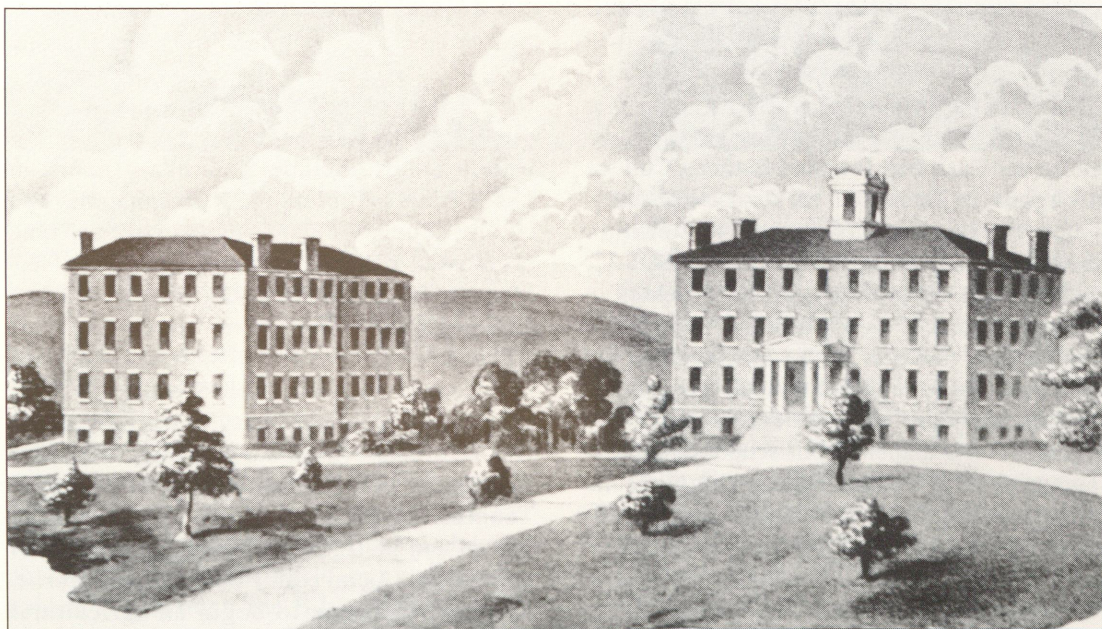
Comparatively, America is a young civilization. Only in 1976 did the United States celebrate its second century of independence from England. The present United States Constitution is only a little over 200 years old. True, the first permanent settlers arrived in Jamestown in 1607. The Puritans arrived in Massachusetts in 1630. These same people established Harvard College, America's oldest institution of higher learning, in 1636. Compared to European universities, it is very young. Like its European counterparts, it must be measured by accomplishment, not by age.

On Oct. 5, 1991, David Lipscomb University celebrated its 100th birthday. Measured against 800 years of the European universities or even the 365 years of Harvard University, one century is not impressive. One should remember, however, that institutions measure their worth in centuries. By celebrating a century of education a university is suggesting that something of value is important enough to preserve. Nevertheless, Lipscomb must measure itself, as do other worthy educational institutions, by its accomplishments, not simply by its age.

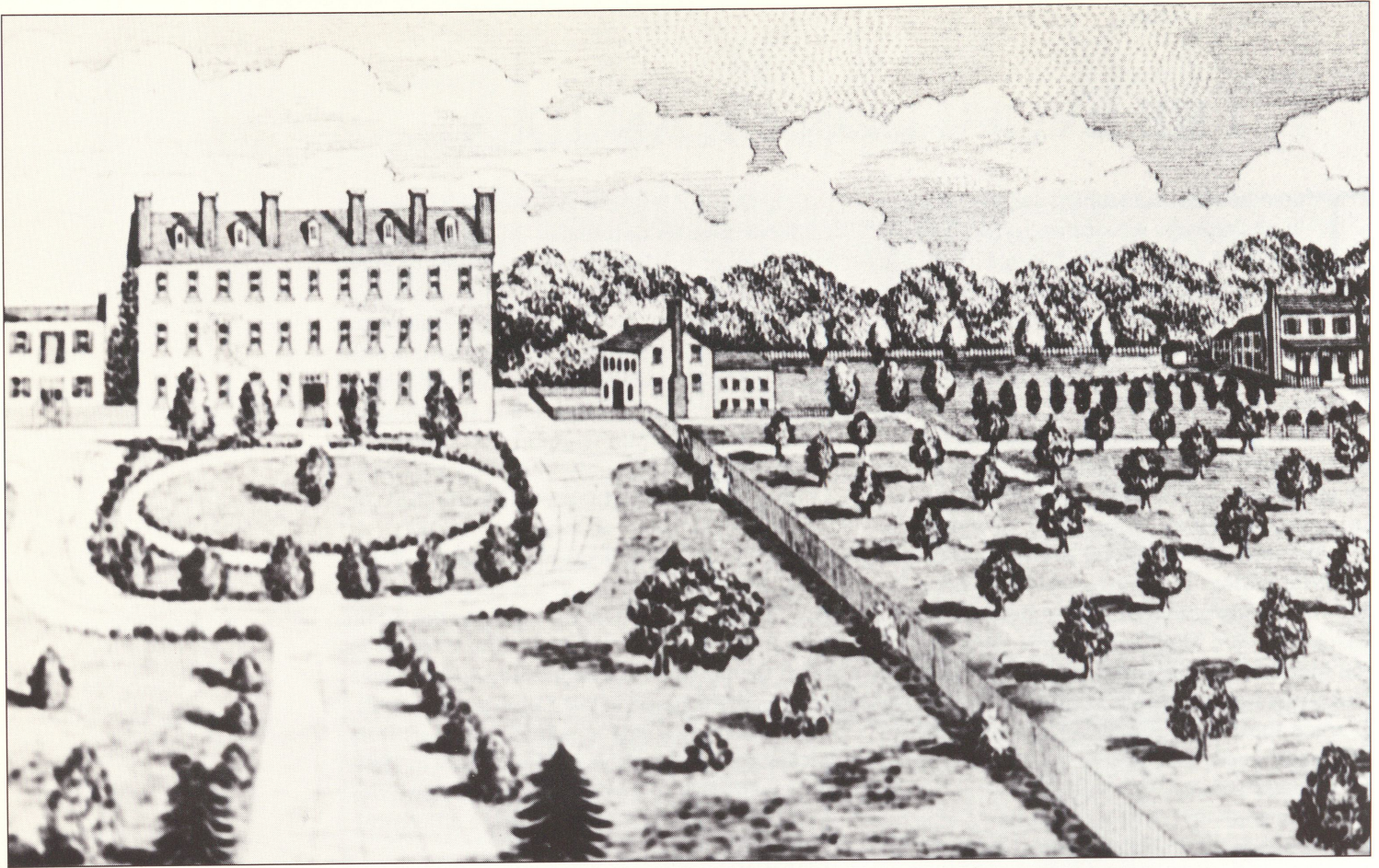
Neither do buildings make a school. From the nine students in a rented house who enrolled on Oct. 5, 1891, to the 3,800 students on a multi-million dollar campus in 1991, the university continues to expand. Three teachers met classes on that October day in 1891. To staff the university's multiple divisions from kindergarten through the graduate school in 1991, more than 200 full-time instructors are now positioned. A century, indeed, has made a difference!

THE IDEA

The summer and fall of 1889 were important seasons for James A. Harding and David Lipscomb. They spent long nights at the Lipscomb home on Granny White Pike dreaming of a school in Nashville. A special need was present. A large number of young men had responded to Harding's preaching throughout the summer. They needed education within a Christian environment. What they dreamed became a reality in 1891.



Campbell's Bethany College was a liberal arts school which grew from Campbell's background in 18th century rationalism. Education for young men who wished to preach required more than a knowledge of the Bible, but the Bible was an important part of the curriculum for each student.



Fanning's Franklin College was not a Bible school in the strictest sense. It was a manual labor school emphasizing agriculture. But the Bible was an integral part of the curriculum, and the faculty taught all the traditional subjects. Franklin died with the Civil War, but the concept remained alive in David Lipscomb.

Both men brought their ideas about a Bible school from backgrounds of experience. Both were products of Christian schools. David Lipscomb graduated from Tolbert Fanning's Franklin College; James Harding received his degree from Alexander Campbell's Bethany College. What they would propose would be a cumulative product of their own educational experiences.

Lipscomb and Harding were beneficiaries of an educational heritage deeply rooted in the American Restoration Movement. The seed of the idea that eventually found fertile soil in Nashville can be traced to 1836. In that year, J. T. and T. F. Johnson established Bacon College in Georgetown, Kentucky. Four years later, Alexander Campbell founded Bethany College in Virginia. In Tennessee, the first school established by participants in the Restoration Movement was Fanning's Franklin College.

Franklin College was not a Bible school in the strictest definition of the word, and neither was Bethany College. Both schools taught the Bible as an integral part of a much broader curriculum. Bethany was a liberal arts college. Franklin was a manual labor school emphasizing agriculture. But the faculty taught all the traditional subjects. Neither school was a seminary. This educational idea found little acceptance in the Restoration Movement.

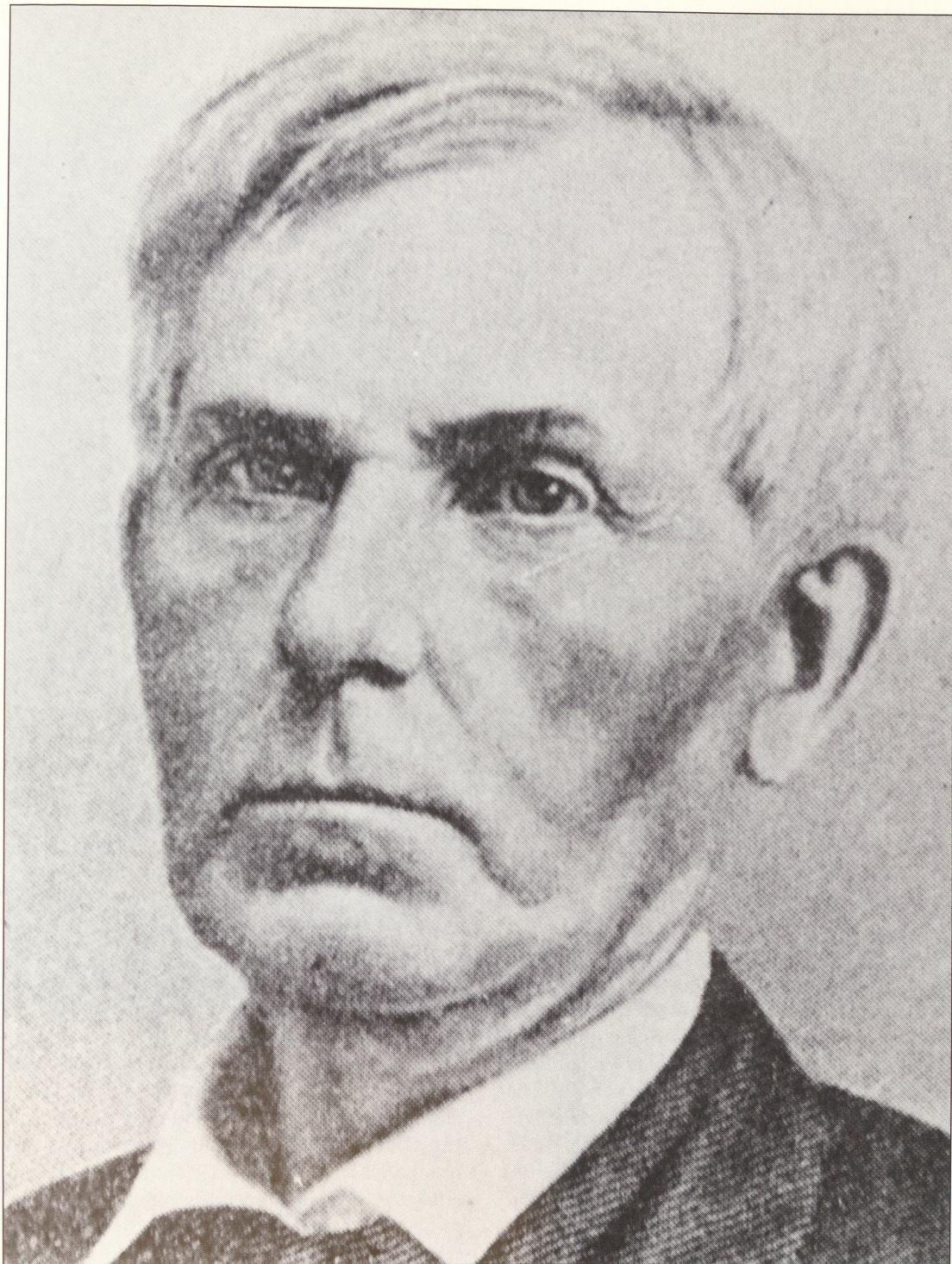
Alexander Campbell's own background in

18th century rationalism suggested a need for a college. Education for young men who wished to preach required more than a knowledge of the Bible. Each student would study the Bible as an important part of the curriculum.

James A. Harding did not have the opportunity to study directly under Campbell. Traveling to Bethany from Winchester, Kentucky, he enrolled in the school at age 18 in 1866, the same year Campbell died. Following graduation in 1869, Harding spent the remainder of his life in preaching.

Numerous young men trained at Bethany College caught the spirit of Campbell's educational ideas. Consequently, they established schools across the breadth of the United States, including Eureka, Illinois, in 1848. Butler University in Indianapolis and Hiram College in Ohio began in 1850. Three years later, Christian University, now Culver-Stockton College in Missouri, opened its doors. Following the Civil War, Texas Christian University emerged in 1873. To this list must be added the Nashville Bible School.

Located on the property of the present-day Nashville International Airport, Franklin College grew to become the largest college in Tennessee during the 1850s. The idea of the school can be traced to Fanning's interest in agriculture. As an editor of *The Agriculturist*, he urged someone to begin an agricultural



Tolbert Fanning was the dominant influence in the life of David Lipscomb. Lipscomb's experiences at Fanning's Franklin College created a lifelong dedication to a unique concept of Christian education.

school in Tennessee. No one stepped forward. Not wishing to see his dream perish, in 1843 he established Elm Crag Agricultural School on his farm. The following year Fanning incorporated the school as Franklin College, indicating his admiration for Benjamin Franklin and his emphasis on practical education.

David Lipscomb entered Franklin College in January 1846, the second session of the newly named school. Here he studied, among other subjects, Latin, Greek, botany, navigation, surveying, and mental and moral philosophy. To study moral philosophy, Fanning guided him through the Bible. "The Bible,"

stated Fanning, "is the only book which will be recommended as authority in morals" Lipscomb graduated from the school in 1849.

During the next decade, several prominent Christian men, including David Lipscomb, proposed a system of Christian schools for Middle Tennessee. The region lacked adequate facilities for the education of children "in proper moral and religious influences." As the secretary of the Board of Managers of the proposed school plan, Lipscomb solicited subscriptions of stock and presented the educational plans to the public.

The committee raised substantial amounts

Almost as influential as her husband in the life of

David Lipscomb was Charlotte Fall Fanning.

Lipscomb later remembered her as “a person of sterling character and industriousness” who could do yard work difficult even for the young Lipscomb.



of money. Franklin College became the hub around which the educational enterprise would revolve. Minerva College, a girls' school located across the road from Franklin College, because of a high asking price, did not become a part of the system. This did not deter the enthusiasm of the committee. Tolbert Fanning spoke highly of “Our New Educational Enterprise.” He saw the “impending crisis” as a hindrance, but believed the plans could go forward once the clouds of conflict had passed.

Regrettably, the Civil War came. Franklin College closed its doors. Four years later, in 1865, Fanning attempted to reopen the school. The school building had endured war, but could not withstand a fire that destroyed all the physical properties of Franklin College soon after reopening. Again led by Lipscomb, a committee solicited funds to rebuild the school. The times were hard, and money was not available.

The idea, however, would not die. Lipscomb, through the pages of the *Gospel Advocate*, constantly urged parents to send their children to schools where they could study the Bible. He even called for churches to establish schools where children could get daily instruction in the Bible just as they were studying other subjects. Consequently, Lipscomb wrote in 1866, soon after becoming editor and publisher of the *Gospel Advocate*:

“Next to that of the family circle, there is no influence so potent for good or evil over the life [sic] of individuals as the association of school days. . . . We hope then our brethren will strive to so direct their children both around the family fireside, and in the school circle, that the benign influences of pure Christianity will have an influence in moulding their hearts and lives.”

This idea remained constant as long as he lived.

FROM IDEA TO REALITY

Following James A. Harding's tent revivals held throughout the summer of 1889 and the debate between Harding and J. B. Moody, several months passed before anything appeared about a school in Nashville. In May 1890, J. C. McQuiddy suggested the need for a school. One *Advocate* subscriber offered ten acres for a campus and \$2,500 to the proposed venture. Surprisingly, not until July 1890 did David Lipscomb endorse the idea of a Christian school in Tennessee's capital city.

A formal announcement finally appeared in the June 17, 1891, *Advocate*.

“It is proposed to open a school in Nashville, in September next, under safe and competent teachers, in which the Bible, excluding all human opinions and philosophy, as the only rule of faith and practice; and the appointments of God, as ordained in the Scriptures, excluding all innovations and organizations of men, as the fullness of divine wisdom, for converting sinners and perfecting saints, will be earnestly taught. The aim is to teach the Christian religion as presented in the Bible in its purity and fullness; and in teaching this to prepare Christians for usefulness, in whatever sphere they are called upon to labor. Such additional branches of learning will be taught as are needful and helpful in understanding and obeying the Bible and in teaching it to others.”

Response from prospective students outdistanced those who volunteered to support the school. Twenty-five to 50 young men showed an interest in pursuing education at the new school. Financial support was not forthcoming.

Appeals for financial help appeared regularly in the *Advocate*. The results continued to be discouraging. By August 1891, only two sisters from Cincinnati had responded to the appeal. Lipscomb's clear vision for a Christian school was not shared by others. This lack of interest, however, did not dampen his enthusiasm for the project. In August, Lipscomb outlined the cost for attending the yet unnamed school. He even suggested what each student should bring to Nashville. Plans were in place, but a location for the school to meet did not exist! Nor were there living quarters for the students!

Although first scheduled to receive students in September, the school did not open its doors until Oct. 5, 1891. To welcome the students, the teachers had rented a house at 104 Fillmore Street, near present-day General Hospital.

Three teachers were in place. James A. Harding would serve as superintendent and Bible teacher, David Lipscomb would teach the Bible, and William Lipscomb, David's older brother, agreed to teach languages and other subjects to fulfill the needs of the students.

Next to that of the family circle, there is no influence so potent for good or evil over the life of individuals as the association of school days. . . . We hope then our brethren will strive to so direct their children both around the family fireside, and in the school circle, that the benign influences of pure Christianity will have an influence in moulding their hearts and lives.”

—David Lipscomb



James A. Harding, left, and David Lipscomb built a school that surprised T. W. Brents with its quality even as early as 1895. They were driven by a bold concept. "Schools without the Bible are infidel schools, just as a home and a heart and a life without the Bible is an infidel home and heart and life," Lipscomb said.

Instead of the 25 to 50 students Lipscomb mentioned who might enroll, only nine came on that first day. Hardly an auspicious beginning! The Nashville newspapers did not announce the opening of the Nashville Bible School.

THE FLOWERING OF AN IDEA

Just as Alexander Campbell's ideas brought forth Bethany College and various other colleges, so the ideas of Harding and Lipscomb flourished through the Nashville Bible School. In 1906, an alumnus of the Nashville Bible School began Childers Institute, now Abilene Christian University. J. N. Armstrong, son-in-law of James A. Harding and a graduate of the Bible School, was the major force leading to the establishment of Harding University in Searcy, Arkansas. Pepperdine University in Los Angeles, which opened in 1938, called Batsell Baxter, a Bible School alumnus, as its first president.

T. W. Brents, while viewing the old Spruce Street campus of the Nashville Bible School in 1895, declared: "This is a big thing, a much

bigger thing than I expected to find here; there is no telling where unto this will grow." He doubtless would be amazed if he were alive at the school's centennial to see the growth of the idea beyond the Nashville Bible School. Even Lipscomb and Harding would be transfixed to witness the result of that idea planted in 1889 and nurtured to life in 1891.

The school now bearing the name David Lipscomb University is the grand culmination of an idea first conceived in the mind of David Lipscomb and shared with James A. Harding. Its worthiness cannot be measured by time alone. Instead, it must be measured by those who walked the halls of the school, by those who lived in her residence halls, by those who learned in the classrooms, by those who represented the school whether on the stage, behind the debate podium, or on the athletic field, and by those who continue proudly to call themselves alumni of David Lipscomb University.

It is a glorious story recorded in the following pages as *A Century of Memories*.

James A. Harding gave the Bible School an official name by adding the word, "Nashville." His influence on students was formidable. He "was one of the greatest driving forces that I've ever seen," said John T. Glenn. "He was like a ball of fire. In his daily chapel talks he could make the students believe they could turn the world upside down."



DECADE ONE

NURTURING A DREAM

Nashville in 1891 was an emerging city of the New South. From the close of the Civil War, Nashville continued to grow as an important educational center. Vanderbilt University was now located on the city's western border. Fisk University stood tall in the circles of black higher education. Peabody Normal College, the successor to the University of Nashville, emphasized the education of teachers. It would remain on Rutledge Hill until 1914. Meharry Medical College was the leading medical school among black Americans. All these schools were funded by northern philanthropists.

Within a growing city how easy it was to overlook the meager beginnings of a non-descript school. In fact, the nascent enterprise was a school without a name. James A. Harding added Nashville to the phrase "Bible School" to give the project an official name shortly after the opening. The nine young men who made up the first student body reported to 104 Fillmore Street, near present-day General Hospital. This was in the vicinity of Peabody Normal College. No philanthropist funded the school. Not one notice was given by the daily newspapers. The only mention of the school came in the pages of the *Gospel Advocate*.

The nine students who enrolled on that Oct. 5 began the matriculation of thousands of students through the halls of the Nashville Bible School, David Lipscomb College, and David Lipscomb University. Those pioneer students

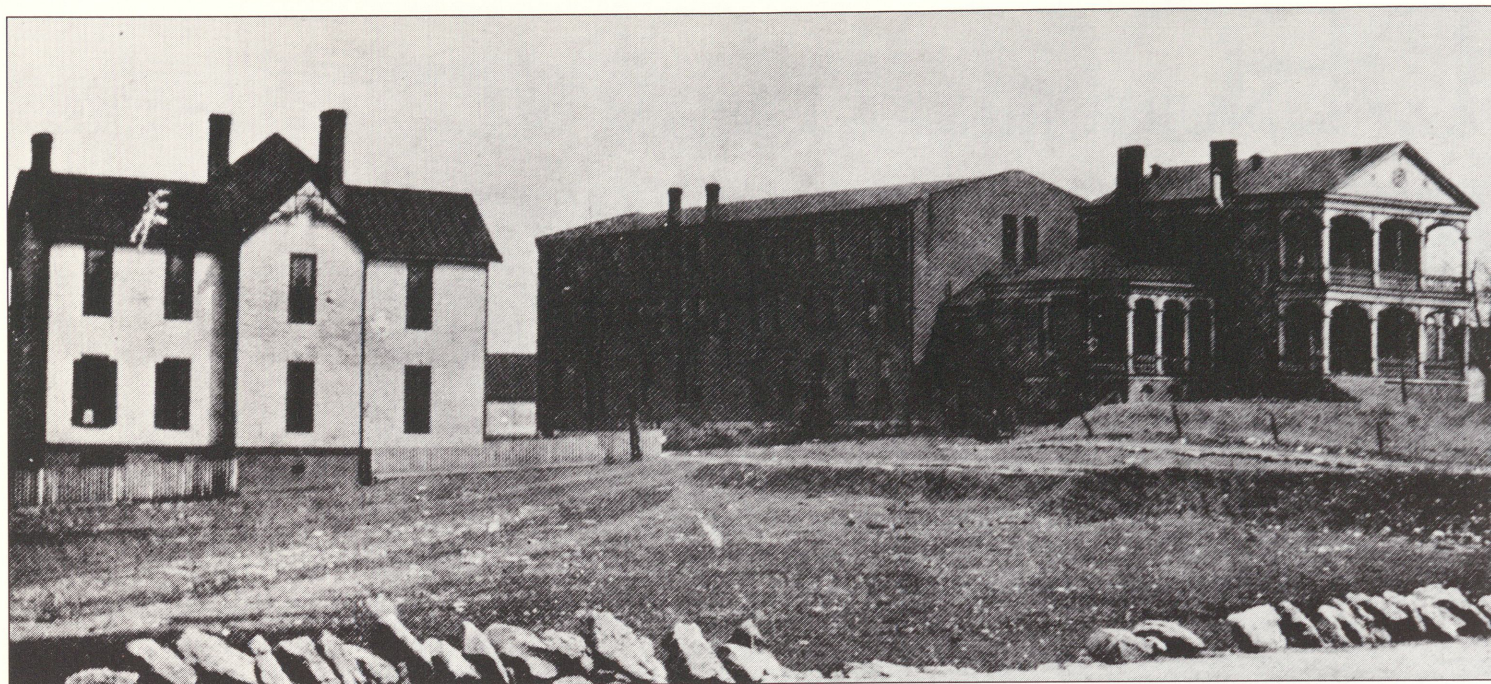
were J. D. Gunn, A. D. Rogers, W. M. Taylor, and W. L. Logan of Tennessee; E. M. Houston and J. H. Jones of Texas; O. L. Trahern of Kentucky; E. V. Mills of Arkansas; and John Hays of Alabama. Before the session concluded, 32 students enrolled in the Bible School, including two young ladies, Ennis Griffin and Lizzie Elam.

The second session of the Nashville Bible School again met in rented quarters on Cherry Street, now Fourth Avenue. Teacher William Lipscomb, because of advanced age, did not return for the second year of classes. J. W. Grant, a graduate of Kentucky University, replaced him. Even though 42 students enrolled, the student body did not include any female students. The location was apparently undesirable for young ladies. Thirty-two of the young men planned to preach.

After two years in rented quarters, the founders of the school began a search for permanent facilities. Speculation suggested that 100 students might enroll if a permanent home could be located. David Lipscomb, J. R. Ward, and W. H. Dodd, three men who had rented the buildings for the first two sessions; Alexander Perry of Nashville, B. D. Johnson of Elkton, Kentucky, J. W. Fry of Columbia, Tennessee, J. M. Haynes of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and several others purchased a house with two and one-fourth acres of land on South Spruce Street (Eighth Avenue South) at Olympic Street. During the

The first faculty and student body. Top, from left: Two unidentified students, A. D. Rogers, William Taylor, Will Logan, William Sisco, John Hayes, O. L. Trahern and three unidentified students. Center, from left: Paul Hayes and faculty members William and David Lipscomb and J. A. Harding. Front: Eugene Houston, Leon Harding, O. T. Craig, Dan Gunn and an unidentified student.





Top: Nashville Bible School's first "permanent campus," located on South Spruce Street, now Eighth Avenue South.

From left are the Hamilton home, the main building, the Grant residence, and the suspender factory. The girls' dormitory is out of view to the right. Above right: J.W. Grant joined the faculty the second year, succeeding William Lipscomb, who did not return because of advanced age.



summer of 1893, the trustees erected three additional buildings on the property. The campus provided housing for men and women, plus residences for Harding and Grant. A major addition to the faculty in 1893 was J. S. Ward, a medical doctor. Also serving on the faculty of The University of Tennessee medical department, he would be an important part of the school for a number of years.

The enrollment for the third session was disappointing. Only 42 students, including several young ladies, matriculated. The deep depression of 1893 may have influenced the enrollment. It would grip the Nashville economy for four years.

Progress in every area was the key word for the remainder of the decade of the Nashville Bible School. The 1895-1896 school year saw the enrollment jump beyond the 100 mark. The next year Dr. Ward expected 150 students,

although only 120 attended. By the fifth session, 1896-1897, the school offered a wide variety of classes, including eight years of Greek and six years of Latin. Other courses included Hebrew, philosophy, German, French, English, and natural science. Already the students were learning to sight-sing. Elocution had been a part of the curriculum for two years. In 1897, the curriculum included art. Before the end of the century, a complete business course appeared in the catalog. The library contained 300 volumes!

Even though the Nashville Bible School emphasized the Bible in its name, it was not a school for preachers only. Harding stated the school's design was not "to make professional preachers, but to train males and females, old and young, . . . for the greatest usefulness of life." This emphasis was shared by Lipscomb.

With such a thrust, the school continued to grow. New teachers were added and the curriculum expanded. In 1897, 94 young men and 43 young women enrolled, making it the largest enrollment of the decade. Now there were 12 teachers in place. These students came from Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, Texas, Indian Territory, Canada, Persia, Syria, and Turkey. Among the students were William J. Bishop, who went to Japan as a missionary; Jesse P. Sewell, who would become president of Abilene Christian College; and R. C. Bell, who would distinguish himself as an outstanding Bible teacher at Abilene.

During the last years of the decade, a minor conflict developed between Harding and Lipscomb. Harding, believing a school should not outlive its founders, opposed its incorporation. Lipscomb, Ward and Dodd favored chartering the school. Therefore, the state issued a

charter on Feb. 2, 1901. In part, it stated that the school was “for the purpose of teaching the Word of God and various other branches of useful knowledge, commonly taught in institutions of learning.”

In the spring of 1901, Harding resigned the superintendency of the Nashville Bible School. He moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he established the Potter Bible School. Certainly, chartering the Bible College was against the wishes of Harding, but there is no evidence of bitterness harbored by either of these pioneers toward the other. Both men knew the school could not grow on its limited campus. If one Bible school was good, would not two be better? This seemed to be Harding’s reason for founding another school in nearby Kentucky.

Lipscomb and the new board—including Lipscomb, W. H. Dodd, J. R. Ward, C. A. Moore, J. C. McQuiddy, and W. R. Chambers—saw other possibilities. The dream became a reality in the first decade. It was nurtured to life through three moves and many changes in curriculum and faculty. The second decade promised a more permanent and growing school.

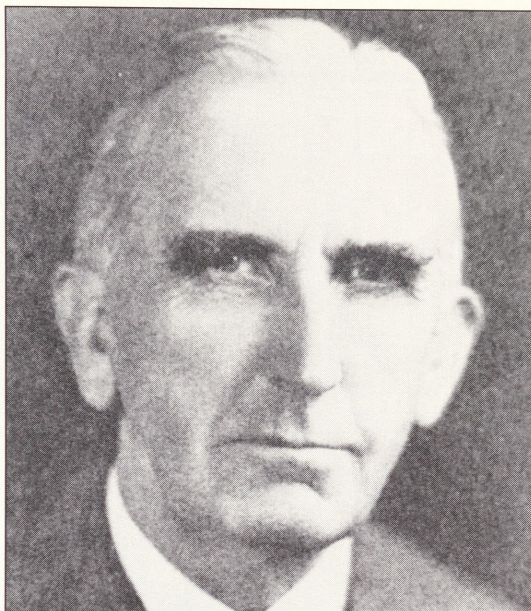
JOHN NELSON ARMSTRONG REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECADE

He had never heard of the Nashville Bible School until Jim H. Morton mentioned it to him at his home in Gadsden, Tennessee. J. N. Armstrong had attended West Tennessee Christian College in Henderson and Union University in Jackson, but was not satisfied with his schooling. He liked what he heard from Morton. So in the fall of 1893, John Nelson Armstrong moved to Nashville. His destiny was set.

For the next eight years Armstrong studied and taught at the Nashville Bible School. The school surroundings were meager at best—certainly not what he had experienced at Union University. He recollected years later: “I had attended both a college and a university before I went to Nashville; I had seen adequate grounds, buildings, and equipment for school work; I had met ‘presidents,’ ‘deans,’ ‘registrars,’ ‘doctors,’ and ‘professors;’ but I had NEVER met this humility before.”

Armstrong must have been somewhat disappointed in what he saw. “I was weeks and even months reconstructing my ideas of what it takes to make a school great.” As the weeks and months passed, he “breathed the spirit,” he “felt the influence,” he “saw the piety—the deep reverence for God and faith turned to trust.” He then saw the greatness of the school. “I was made to wonder if it could all be real; it was all so simple, so unpretentious, so unostentatious!”

It was so real, in fact, that he refused a substantial teaching position to remain at the Bible



J. N. Armstrong: “I was made to wonder if it could all be real; it was all so simple, so unpretentious, so unostentatious!”

School to teach for room and board. He also met Woodson Harding, the superintendent’s daughter. She became Mrs. J. N. Armstrong. When James A. Harding moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1901, the Armstrongs reluctantly left the Bible School to teach at Potter Bible College, continuing for four years. The spirit of the Nashville Bible School followed by that at Potter Bible College impelled him to spend the rest of his life in Christian education.

Moving to Odessa, Missouri, Armstrong and his fellow teachers at Potter—R. C. Bell, B. F. Rhodes, and R. N. Gardner—established Western Bible and Literary College. Because of health complications, Armstrong had to leave Odessa in 1907. After spending a year in New Mexico he accepted the presidency of Cordell Christian College in Oklahoma. Here he would remain until the school closed in 1918, the victim of community feelings toward conscientious objectors to war in the student body.

Armstrong became president of the Christian school in Harper, Kansas. Here he remained until 1924 when Harper College and Arkansas Christian College merged in Morrilton, Arkansas, as Harding College. From that year forward, J. N. Armstrong would be involved in operating a school named in honor of his father-in-law, James A. Harding, the co-founder of the Nashville Bible School. Harding had died in 1922.

Increased enrollment, which necessitated more facilities, and debt incurred prior to the merger put a strain on the school. Each time, however, the school needed money to pay the debts, friends and a sacrificing faculty stepped forward. While colleges were closing all around it, Harding College survived through the difficult years of the Great Depression.

An unexpected offer came to the college in

JAMES ALEXANDER HARDING: A MAN WHO TRUSTED GOD

He was known by all as a man of faith. He trusted totally in God's providence. God would supply every need if what was being done was good and right. With such fortification Harding approached his relationship to a new school that lacked facilities, students, or money to finance the endeavor.

What was the future he saw for such a small endeavor? He envisioned what few others could. Of the school, he wrote: "We aspire to stand in the front ranks of the great educational institutions of the world. It does not take great buildings, great libraries. ... The important things are great teachers and great students."

As superintendent, Harding brought the enthusiasm of youth to pair with the wisdom of age in David Lipscomb. John T. Lewis, a 1906 graduate, caught this spirit when he remarked: "Brother Harding was one of the greatest driving forces that I've ever seen. He was like a ball of fire. In his daily chapel talks he could make the students believe they could turn the world upside down."

Harding could have spent his life in evangelistic work. Churches constantly asked him to fill their pulpits. He refused. He believed he was involved in the greatest work he could do for the Lord. Evidently in response to those who wondered why he would spend his valuable time with so few students in a relatively unknown school, Harding remarked: "Unless I change my judgment, it is not probable I will give up Bible school work. It seems to me to be the greatest work in the world. In it more efficiently than anywhere else we can obey the Master's command to preach and teach."

Nor did Harding ever regret his choice. Later in



James Alexander Harding

life, looking back at the numerous colleges and Bible schools established by his students, he stated: "I believe the most effective preaching that I do, and that which is most far reaching in its influences, is that done to the students in the college. ... The influence those Bible schools and colleges are exerting is beyond the power of human computation."

What Harding stated became evident in the young men who came to the Nashville Bible School. Of the nine who enrolled on the first day of classes,

eight planned to preach. During the summer months of 1892, Bible School students led 200 to Christ. During the second session, 32 of the 42 enrolled planned to preach. These students were responsible for 500 conversions and six new churches.

In 1901, Harding moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, to operate a new school, the Potter Bible College. With him went approximately half of the faculty and many of the students of the Bible School. It was not a rupture of feelings between Lipscomb and Harding. There was simply a new opportunity to do more good. Here he would remain the rest of his active school life, continuing the same rigorous teaching exercises he cultivated at the Nashville Bible School. His enthusiasm for Christian schools led many of his students, including his son-in-law, J. N. Armstrong, to begin other schools to keep the Harding legacy alive.

The last years of his life were spent in Atlanta where he lived with his daughter, Sue Harding Paine, and her husband, Charles, who cared for him tenderly until death came in 1922.



Harding and Lipscomb
(seated, front) pose with
a group of 1901
Nashville Bible School
students.

1934 when officials learned that the Methodists were willing to sell a college campus in Searcy for \$75,000, with facilities surpassed only by the state university. Armstrong and the board of trustees quickly accepted the offer to buy. Thus, in the midst of the worst economic depression known in the history of the United States, Harding College made a great leap toward what had been only a dream.

What was accomplished by Harding College during Armstrong's tenure was not the work of only one man. Nevertheless, what did transpire on the various campuses in Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Arkansas could not have happened without the vision and faith of John Nelson Armstrong and his wife, Woodson. In 1935, he relinquished the leadership of Harding College to George Benson, but his interest in and work for the college did not stop. It would continue until his death in 1944. Harding has since become a university with graduate programs and campuses in Searcy and Memphis.

HAVE WE A RIGHT TO A BIBLE SCHOOL IN NASHVILLE?

Under this title, David Lipscomb answered criticism for opening the Nashville Bible School from the *Apostolic Guide* and the *Christian-Evangelist*. The latter, edited by James H. Garrison, raised important questions:

"Would it be impertinent to inquire what will be taught in Nashville which is not taught as well at Lexington, or Hiram, or Butler, or Bethany, or Drake, and what will not be taught there that the others teach? In a word, what will be the differential doctrines or methods of the Nashville Bible School?"

Lipscomb responded to the concerns in December of 1891.

"Why is it a crime to open a school at Nashville and not at these other places? Is it all right, in your estimation, to crowd a half dozen Bible colleges within a radius of a few hundred miles up North, but a sin to open a Bible school away down South? Against whom and what is it an offence? Do you look upon the Southern brethren as hewers of wood and drawers of water for you, to support your schools, and serve as a dumping ground for your preachers out of a job? And that we are guilty of a heinous offense in establishing schools, or preaching without permission?"

THE IMPACT OF THE NASHVILLE BIBLE SCHOOL

"It [the Nashville Bible School] seemed to be one big family with J. A. Harding moving about as a big-hearted father and D. Lipscomb as the big brother. It did not impress me then as an institution, in the common acceptance of the term, but . . . as a big family of boys and girls.

"Hardly a missionary has gone to the foreign field that has not been helped directly or indirectly by this college. Nearly every state in the union has also felt the power of its influence.

"I doubt if we mortals could justly estimate the debt of love and service we all owe to this humble school [Nashville Bible School], for only eternity can tell the story of the service it has rendered. . . . For 40 years, the lifetime of this humble school, there has been no city in all the world like Nashville for simple Christianity. . . . More than this, the ideals, the inspiration, and the uplifting vision coming from this school have caused to spring up other Christian institutions in various parts of the country. . . . Ninety percent of the teachers of these other colleges [Harding, Abilene Christian, etc.] have



J. E. Acuff

ANOTHER SMALL BEGINNING

On the Spruce Street campus, in a small frame building constructed as a recitation hall, began a small enterprise that would eventually become Washington Manufacturing Company. Under the supervision of W. H. Dodd, some of the young men worked part-time making suspenders. At a later date this business moved to New Town (West Nashville) as the Dodd-Comer Suspender factory. One student worker in the factory was J. E. Acuff, who would become vice president of Life and Accident Insurance Company and a member of the board of directors of David Lipscomb College.

been secured from the students and grand-students of this first school. ... Had it not been for the spirit and life of David Lipscomb and James A. Harding that filled the students and teachers of this first school, hampered as we have been financially, we could never have furnished our other schools with teachers.

—J. N. Armstrong, at the dedication of two new dormitories at David Lipscomb College in 1930.

EARLY ATTITUDE TOWARD DEGREES: FROM THE COLLEGE CATALOG IN 1894

"We confer no degrees. It is vain to use empty titles; and the degrees D. D., A. B., A. M., B. S., Ph. D., etc., in this country are just that, they are so common and so easily obtained. But when a student has finished our four-years' course, maintaining a standing of seventy and above, we present to him as a diploma a book, beautifully and substantially bound, stamped as a gift from the school to him, containing a statement of the length of time he has been with us, of the branches he has studied, and giving his monthly standing for each study for the entire time. If he remains longer than four years this will be certified too in the book, and his monthly standing given. The presentation will be publicly made, and will be, we think, more valuable than any degree we could confer."

Editor's Note—For the same reason, the teachers' educational attainments were not listed. Within a year, however, Harding and Lipscomb changed their minds. The Bible School would now offer diplomas based on the number of years the students attended.

A STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

"We purpose to present in the way of a liberal education as extensive a curriculum as can be found in any school, college, or university in the land, and at the same time to thoroughly drill its students in the Bible, the divine source of wisdom and goodness. It was not our design to make professional preachers, but to train males and females, old and young, all who might become members of the school, for the greatest usefulness in life. Each student is left to choose his own calling."

—From the Catalog, 1896-1897

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Each year saw progress toward new possibilities at the Nashville Bible School. The first years offered strictly a classical education, with emphasis on Greek and Latin. Little attention was given to prior educational attainments. But as the school became more established on the Spruce Street campus, a more structured program of study evolved.

One area was pre-college education. The 1896-1897 catalog listed for the first time a Primary Department in the charge of Mrs. S. R. Loge. In the same year, the school employed Mr. S. R. Loge, a graduate of Winchester (Tenn.) Normal, to oversee the Intermediate Department. The cost of attending the Primary Department was \$19.50 per year. The charge for intermediate instruction was substantially more—\$33.50.

'OUR MOTTO IS: THOROUGH WORK' A CATALOG STATEMENT IN 1894-1895

"Our school is not intended for church-members alone, nor is it run simply to make preachers. We want to teach to boys and girls, men and women, what they need to know to make them wise, useful, and happy. No school, college, nor university in the South has a fuller course or a more diligent, painstaking, faithful set of students. Our motto is: Thorough Work—'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'"

A MOVE TOWARD PERMANENCY: THE SPRUCE STREET CAMPUS

Having two meeting places during the first two years of existence does not suggest permanency. Nor does the number of students who sought education during those two years—74 total. David Lipscomb and James A. Harding, along with W. H. Dodd and J. R. Ward, saw beyond two rented houses. They envisioned a campus with buildings for housing students and an adequate classroom facility.

During the summer of 1893, Lipscomb, Dodd, and Ward purchased property on South Spruce Street (now Eighth Avenue South) for \$9,000. One house, the old Reid mansion, used as a hospital during the Civil War, was expanded to include a kitchen, dining room, bedrooms for the young men, a chapel, and classrooms. On the remainder of the two-and-one-fourth-acre campus, the trustees erected a large home for Harding. It would also serve as a residence for the young ladies. Another structure was the home of J. W. Grant.

Permanency did not suggest luxury. The bedrooms in the Reid House were heated by a coal grate in a fireplace. More heat escaped through the chimney than heated the rooms. J. N. Armstrong reported a hole in the wall of his room. Oftentimes the students had to wear their overcoats while studying. The classrooms were heated by coal stoves.

Boarding students were under close supervision. W. H. Dodd and his wife had charge of the young men's home. Mrs. Dodd provided the meals. The young ladies lived with the Hardings. Although the young men were

expected to follow the rules, and were disciplined when they did not, the catalog assured parents as to the safety of their daughters: "There is scarcely a home in the land where girls are so well-guarded as they are with us. It is almost impossible for a boy or a girl to speak to one another except in plain view of a number of others."

One year later, the school adopted a standard uniform for the girls—"for the street and for church." It was to be tailor-made of navy blue serge. They were to wear a double-breasted boxcoat, stitched and trimmed in matching buttons. A felt hat the same color of the dress completed the uniform. No comparable requirements were made of the young men.

Throughout the 1890s, the school continued to make progress. By 1898, the school could boast of 18 faculty members. In order to improve offerings in Hebrew, the school employed Dr. I. Lewinthal, the rabbi of the Jewish temple in Nashville. Evidently he taught only one year as he was not listed in the 1899 catalog. For the first time the school offered courses in phonography and typewriting.

By the end of the decade, although enroll-

ment had declined from its high of 137 in 1897, the facilities and lack of organization hampered further growth. New plans for a more permanent school had to be made. The school took a bold step on Feb. 2, 1901, when it was formally incorporated as an educational institution. Although James A. Harding would resign as superintendent in the spring and move to Bowling Green, Kentucky to establish Potter Bible College, there was never any bitterness between Harding and Lipscomb. The Nashville Bible School was larger than either man.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STUDENTS OF THE NASHVILLE BIBLE SCHOOL

Collected by H. Leo Boles around 1930.

ATTITUDES TOWARD LIPSCOMB AND HARDING

"Brethren Lipscomb and Harding were great men; they were great teachers; they had great faith; they had great influence on others."

THE FIRST STUDENTS CAME TO PREACH

"There were very few congregations in Nashville at that time. Through the efforts of the teachers and the students other congregations were established; under the influence of

DIPLOMAS

CONFERRED BY THE NASHVILLE BIBLE SCHOOL

Six Years' Study

Miss Clara Benedict,
Tennessee (1897)

T. F. Dunn, Tennessee
(1898)

Five Years' Study

J. N. Armstrong,
Tennessee (1896)

J. B. Bostick, California
(1897)

J. E. Dunn, Tennessee
(1896)

W. Cowden Glenn,
Tennessee (1898)

L. K. Harding,
Tennessee (1896)

Miss Woodson Harding,
Tennessee (1898)

A. B. Lipscomb,
Tennessee (1897)

Four Years' Study

Miss Cynthia Gill,
Kentucky (1897)

L. S. Gillentine,
Tennessee (1900)

Miss Mary Fanning,
Tennessee (1898)

G. W. McQuiddy,
Tennessee (1896)

B. A. Williams,
Tennessee (1898)

R. C. White, Tennessee
(1896)

L. L. Yeagley, Ohio
(1899)

A L U M N I

J. D. GUNN REMEMBERS THE SCHOOL 50 YEARS LATER

Dan Gunn sat on the steps on October 5, 1891, awaiting the coming of James A. Harding to open the doors of the house at 107 Fillmore Street. When Harding arrived shortly before 9 a.m., Gunn was the first to enter the building to enroll in the Nashville Bible School.

At the time, Gunn was 18 years of age. He had been working at Brandon Printing Company as a paper cutter. He told Mr. Brandon that he wanted to go to school to become a preacher. Brandon, Gunn recalled, "snorted and declared that there were altogether too many preachers and too few good printers. When he paid me off, he counted out four extra ten dollar bills and asked me if that would help any toward furthering my education."

J. D. Gunn attended the Bible School for four and one-half years. He married in December 1895, then

moved to Smithville, Tennessee. Three years later he moved to Sparta, Tenn., where he preached until 1924. In 1923, he served as mayor of Sparta. In that year he moved to Nashville, where he served in the comptroller's office in city hall.

He related a story about James A. Harding and David Lipscomb:

Harding was a great believer in special providence. Once when a student wrote him for advice about getting married, he took the matter to Lipscomb, who advised that the young man wait. "But," insisted Harding, "God has promised to take care of two together just as surely as he has promised to take care of each of them singly." Mr. Lipscomb replied doggedly, "God doesn't promise to take care of even one when he acts the fool."

—Adapted from the *Nashville Tennessean*, June 5, 1941.

J. C. McQuiddy was a member of the board of trust of the newly chartered school in 1901.



our teachers the boys were soon going into various parts of Nashville and the surrounding country on Lord's days and Wednesday nights; they went everywhere preaching the word; they preached and held prayer meetings in storehouses, schoolhouses, private dwellings, and upper rooms; they preached wherever they could get a hearing. They continued this work for a number of years until congregations were organized in various communities and Nashville today has more disciples in it than probably any other city in the world."

—J. D. Gunn, the first student to arrive at the Bible School on Oct. 5, 1891.

TEACHERS EMPHASIZED PREACHING

"[T]hese students went into destitute fields; we had it drilled into us to 'go;' money or no money. Many of us would walk to and from our appointments; sometimes we walked eight or ten miles to the place where we would preach, and then walk back after preaching, and often received no compensation or but little at any time."

—E.V. Mills, Conway, Arkansas, was one of the first three to arrive on Oct. 5, 1891.

TEACHING METHODS OF LIPSCOMB AND HARDING

"Brother Lipscomb's method of teaching the Bible then was reading and commenting on the lesson, verse by verse, with questions and answers, from and by the students with open Bibles. Brother Harding, a man full of knowledge, faith and zeal taught by questions and answers, as did Brother Lipscomb, but with closed Bibles; after finishing a book of the Bible, we wrote a synopsis of the entire book and then memorized the synopsis. Large por-

tions of the Bible were memorized in his [Harding's] class; he required his students to memorize all the prayers, parables, and the speeches of the Bible."

—William Marcus Taylor, Chattanooga, Tennessee

THE IMPACT OF DAVID LIPSCOMB

"It is my conviction that if David Lipscomb had made his appeal to science as well as to the 'thus saith the Lord' as revealed in the Bible, his life and teaching would have been one of the most powerful and far-reaching influences in the world."

—Paul Hays, Fresno, California

CHARACTERISTICS OF HARDING AND LIPSCOMB

"Nobody feared Bro. Harding, although he was bold, fierce, confident, and sincere. He treated his students with the same concern, and the same 'fire' that he treated the greatest logician in the land. He made us feel that we were his equals at times, and yet at other times he was unrelenting in his opposition when we differed from him. Bro. Lipscomb was calm and steadfast. We respected him with a degree of reverence, and at the same time we feared him as we feared no man. He counteracted our conceit and rebuked our preciosity. Brother Harding was weak in discipline, but Brother Lipscomb was 'terrible' in the presence of hypocrisy or immorality."

—S. M. Jones, Beamsville, Ontario, Canada. He established Great Lakes Bible School.

WHY THE BIBLE SCHOOL WAS A SUCCESS

"The unselfishness of those two men, David Lipscomb and James A. Harding, their willingness to sacrifice their lives for the good of others, will always remain an outstanding feature of the work they did, without which I seriously doubt if the work would have ever succeeded. Many, fired and filled with a kindred spirit, went forth from the school (some far out on the rim of the world) to carry the light of truth to many benighted souls."

—G. W. Riggs in 1930 lived in Los Angeles, California. He attended the Nashville Bible School from 1897 until 1902.

HARDING AND LIPSCOMB AS TEACHERS

"Bro. Harding was emotional, vigorous, enthusiastic, and had a knack of getting his students to do their best. His classes memorized the greater part of the New Testament, also a synopsis of each chapter and book that they had studied. ... Bro. Lipscomb, unlike Bro. Harding, was not emotional, but moved on like a deep-flowing river. I have not known any other man who had so great strength of character. I felt, if I could have been always in his presence, I would never say or do anything



The student body of 1900-1901 poses in front of the main building at the Spruce Street campus.

unbecoming a Christian gentleman. He used the expository method of teaching and took his class through almost the whole Bible every year. He was a profound thinker, the deepest I have ever known. He brought out great, deep thoughts that the ordinary man could not see at all; yet he was humble. He would often say, 'I do not know.'"

—S.H. Hall preached for the Russell Street Church of Christ in Nashville.

AGED TEACHER OF BIBLE SCHOOL RECALLS CUSTOMS

"Stick to the Word of God; make it your daily study," exerts James Williams Grant, eighty-year old former faculty member of the old school, in dictating a message to present Lipscombites.

Born on July 13, 1855, in Montgomery County, Tennessee, he completed his education in Lexington, Kentucky; and after teaching at the Nashville Bible School for seven years, he founded Alatennga College in Bridgeport, Alabama. He is now confined to bed in the Central Church of Christ's Girls Home in Nashville. Having taught there from 1892 to 1899, he is the sole surviving teacher of the incipient years of the Bible school.

In answering a group of questions prepared by a *Babbler* reporter and negotiated by C. E. W. Dorris, his former pupil for four years, the gray-haired teacher gave a rare insight to the memories and customs of Lipscomb's predecessor. "Its outstanding purpose was to prepare boys and girls for usefulness and all connected with it were highly interested in preaching the

Gospel in destitute fields, and in saving souls." Although the Bible was the chief subject, Greek, English, history, mathematics and Latin were also taught. Mr. Grant taught mathematics, English and sometimes Latin. When questioned concerning the student activities of that day, he explained that "the only activity the students had was studying." He often helped them with their lessons.

During his stay at the Nashville Bible School his salary averaged about \$21 a month. His wife, who still lives, taught grammar one year and later took in boarders to pay household expenses.

—The Babbler, Nov. 21, 1935

BIBLE SCHOOL NOTES

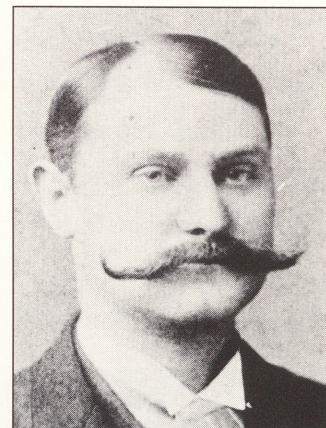
"Miss Carmi Hostetter, a returned missionary from Japan, has been with us since the beginning of the term, preparing herself for greater usefulness in the field.

"W. J. Bishop is studying the Japanese language, and will probably sail for that country the latter part of the year.

"S. M. Jones, who has been in the school since its second term, left a few days ago for Meaford, Ontario, Canada. He will labor with the brethren there.

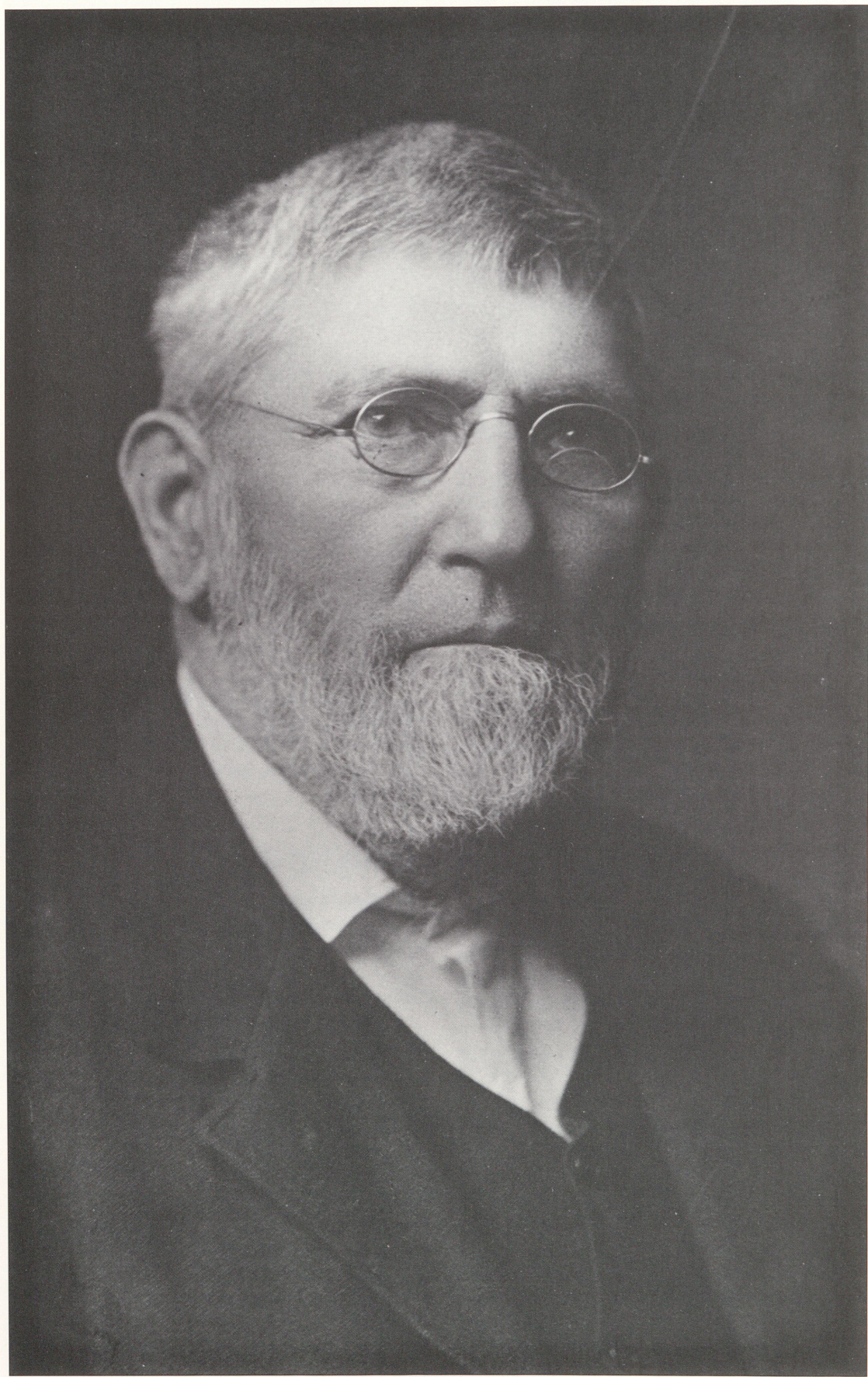
"The presence of our fellow-students—Yokannon, Sayod, and Shimmon of Persia; Paul of Armenia; and Esa of Syria—convinces us that all the good people in the world do not live on this side of the pond. In a very short time they made friends of us all."

—L. K. Harding, Gospel Advocate, Jan. 13, 1898



L. K. Harding

Even in advancing age,
David Lipscomb cared so
much about the school of
his dreams that he
personally supervised
construction of a new
campus, located on the
farm he donated to the
school.



DECADE TWO

NEW CAMPUS, NEW BEGINNING

What would the future hold? James A. Harding had ventured to Bowling Green along with half of the students and several teachers. Preparations were quickly made for the 1901-1902 session of the Nashville Bible School. A new superintendent had to be selected. Because Harding was such a dynamic and magnetic man, many feared that he could not be replaced. William Anderson, a graduate of Franklin College, was the choice. Dr. J. S. Ward, however, must be given much credit for making the session a success. During the summer he recruited students in person and by correspondence. When the school opened in the fall, 100 students enrolled. Because of its new status, the Nashville Bible School awarded degrees to five graduates at the end of the school year. The school also received its first major gift—\$12,000 from the estate of Mrs. Fannie Pond.

Because of the continued success of the Bible School—118 students enrolled in 1902—the board of directors decided to seek larger quarters. Lipscomb shared Harding's desire for several small schools, but he believed there should be a major school of higher learning in Nashville. At the meeting on Aug. 26, 1902, David and Margaret Lipscomb gave 60 acres of their farm on Granny White Pike for a new campus. Oscar F. Noel Sr. donated three additional acres.

W. R. Chambers led his fellow board members on Jan. 17, 1903, to place on the market the Spruce Street property. The board then decided to take a loan from the Pond estate to erect buildings on the Granny White Pike farm. Quickly, the board, more specifically Lipscomb, began the construction of three buildings—the center portion of the present-day Harding Hall, an addition to Avalon (the Lipscomb home that would become a residence hall for young women), and a men's residence hall, later named Lindsay Hall. The Lipscombs constructed a new home on the lawn across from the classroom building and the women's residence hall.

Expectations were high for the 1903-1904 school year. The students were scheduled to arrive on campus on Sept. 22. Even though construction had proceeded at a fast pace, the buildings were not finished. The men's residence hall did not have windows installed; the stairwells were not completed. The classrooms were only half-finished. Heating for the buildings was makeshift. Water had to be dipped from cisterns. It was, however,

a good year. For the first time the Bible School had room for athletic facilities. The farm provided some of the food for the dining halls.

Seeing the new campus to completion was extremely difficult for David Lipscomb. Although 72 years of age, he personally supervised the construction of all the buildings. If funds were not available, he either raised the money or secured loans to finish construction. He urged others to give: "Unless it [money] is used for good in this or some other way, it will endanger your eternal happiness."

William Anderson, living in Maury County, could not give as much attention to the school as was needed. As a result, J. S. Ward carried much of the administrative load. On June 29, 1905, Anderson, preparing to move to Nashville to carry on his work as superintendent, died suddenly of a heart attack. Therefore, during the school year of 1905-1906, Ward served as president of the school. It was an exceptionally good year as the enrollment reached 181 students. At commencement exercises, nine graduates received one of three degrees—bachelor of arts, bachelor of literature, or bachelor of science.

In addition to graduation exercises, the Bible School held a gathering of its students in conjunction with a reunion of the former stu-

Avalon Home, the home of David and Margaret Lipscomb from 1903 until their deaths. This home, and Lipscomb's old farm cabin, today stand side-by-side on the campus of David Lipscomb University and have been restored by the Associated Ladies for Lipscomb.



'JUST FEELING OUR WAY:' DAVID LIPSCOMB, 1831-1917

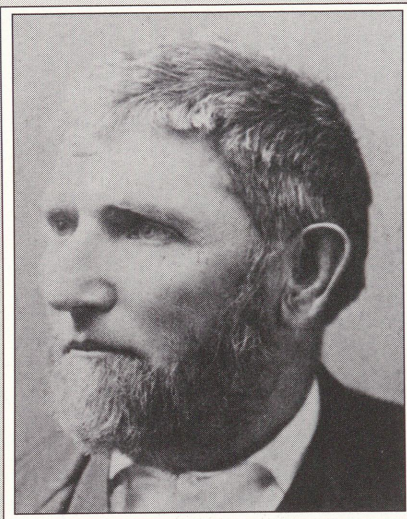
There is no way to measure the impact of the life of David Lipscomb. The school that bears his name was not a contribution of his youth. Rather, the Nashville Bible School opened its doors near his 61st birthday. He had already spent nearly 30 years as the publisher and editor of the *Gospel Advocate*. On the other hand, the opening of the doors of the Bible School on Oct. 5, 1891, was the culmination of a vision he had cherished since before the Civil War.

Born on Jan. 21, 1831, in Franklin County, Tennessee, David Lipscomb defied all predictions about his future. No one would ever have suspected that this bashful young man would achieve the level of influence recognized in him at his death in 1917. His first attempts at preaching were total failures because he could not speak in public.

He did preach, although haltingly, for the remainder of his life. His most important interests, however, were in education and publishing. When he could not entice others to edit the *Gospel Advocate*, he accepted the challenge in 1866. By most measures, the journalistic enterprise should have failed, and would have failed without the determination of David and Margaret Lipscomb. When the paper floundered, instead of ceasing publication he increased the size of the journal. Others treated it and the editor with scorn, but the paper and its editor outlived many of its critics.

When faced with religious issues he believed unbiblical, Lipscomb gave no quarter. Yet, he did not decide positions without thought. For example, his decision on the use of the instrument in worship was not firmly formed until 1878. He "hurried leisurely" toward his decisions.

With the rise of higher criticism in the late 19th century, he saw the distinct possibility that the American Restoration Movement could be irreparably torn apart. As a result, he chose division rather than compromise. In the religious census of 1906, churches of Christ were listed separately from the larger Disciples of Christ. *The Christian Standard* called Lipscomb the "balance-wheel of the Restoration



David Lipscomb

Movement." He saw himself as walking between the extremes of legalism and modernism, using the Bible as his norm.

Education had long been uppermost in Lipscomb's mind. From his experiments in a Christian school system before the Civil War, to an attempt to revive a Christian school in Middle Tennessee after the conflict, to the opening of the Nashville Bible School, Lipscomb urged education with a Bible emphasis. From his perspective, it was a sin to educate children without a study of the Bible.

Not all shared Lipscomb's enthusiasm for Christian schools. To those critics, he stated:

"There has never been a question with me as to whether a Bible school is right or not. The question that has troubled me is: Can a Christian teach (in) or support a school that is not a Bible school?"

To those who believed they could not pay taxes to support public education and then pay to supply Christian education for their children, Lipscomb suggested that too many parents spend too much money on their own "depraved appetites." Christians must get their priorities straight. He even urged every church to operate a school.

It must have been satisfying to David Lipscomb when the doors opened on that first day of classes in 1891. For 25 years he had been sharing with his readers in the *Gospel Advocate* his understanding of Christian education. In 1893, he wrote: "I was surprised in looking back that I had so fully outlined twenty-five years ago the very school we are trying to build up now. . . ." On another occasion, someone asked Lipscomb about the insignificant beginning of the school. "Yes, we are just feeling our way," he answered.

One should not underestimate the place of Lipscomb in the ongoing of the Nashville Bible School. He was never superintendent or president, but he was the school's driving force. The school was a success because of his vision and his ability never to lose the dream. Amidst the contributions of his 86 years, none has lived so vividly as his ideas of education.

dents of Franklin College. It must have been a proud day for David Lipscomb. "There is a great deal of Franklin College in the Nashville Bible School," he said. One of the speakers was James A. Harding. It was a glorious reunion.

E. A. Elam, a member of the board of directors, became the fourth superintendent or president of the Nashville Bible School at the opening of the 1906-1907 school year. With increasing enrollment, the school needed additional classrooms and residence space. The board discussed the need for a gymnasium in 1909, but decided it was too expensive. Money was not forthcoming. Elam penned an article on the front page of the *Advocate* each week urging people to give to the school. Without Lipscomb's knowledge, he told of the sacrifices made by Lipscomb to build the Bible School. Through these efforts, less than \$1,000 was raised to help construct new facilities.

With little money on hand, the school decided to enlarge the chapel on the second floor of Harding Hall and add five music rooms. The chapel was not completed until January of 1911 at a cost of \$6,687.42. Much of this work was accomplished through the sale of the Reid property on Spruce Street and a bequest of \$2,000 from a Miss Patterson. On Dec. 31, 1910, the school had \$877.14 in its bank account.

The second decade of the Nashville Bible School focused on building a permanent campus. For the first time, everyone began to believe that it was a viable, growing institution.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, 1848-1905

THE SCHOOL'S SECOND SUPERINTENDENT

The second decade began traumatically because James A. Harding was no longer associated with the Nashville Bible School. Thus,

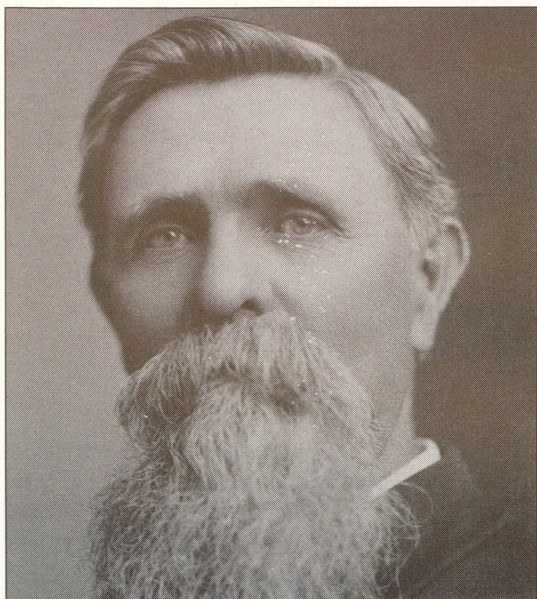
the first duty of the new board of trustees was to select a new superintendent. At the direction of the board, David Lipscomb employed William Anderson as Harding's successor on July 2, 1901.

William Anderson was a long-time resident of Middle Tennessee. Born in 1848, he attended the classical school under A. J. Fanning at Franklin College after the Civil War. Here he was baptized by Tolbert Fanning. He married Laura Alexander, the granddaughter of Seth and Mary Sparkman, the "first two people south of Nashville baptized for the remission of sins."

Anderson was both a preacher and a schoolman. He operated Carter's Creek Academy where he taught J. M. McCaleb, the missionary to Japan. Later, he conducted Hillsboro High School (a private school) at Leipers Fork. He also preached regularly for the South Harpeth church, proclaiming both his first and last sermons there.

Anderson's work with the Bible School went well during his first year, even though he did not live in the vicinity. In fact, he never brought his family to Nashville. Because of health and business reasons, he contemplated resigning his position as superintendent and Bible teacher. Persuaded otherwise, he decided to move his family to Nashville for the 1905-1906 session. On June 29, 1905, while talking to friends near his home, he died. On the Monday before his death on Thursday, he had telephoned Lipscomb of his intent to be at the Bible School "to assist in anything needed to be done in connection with the school."

On his untimely passing at the age of 57, David Lipscomb remarked: "A good Christian man and neighbor passed from this world to the home prepared by Jesus for those who love and serve him."



William Anderson



J. S. Ward

"A Christian school in an age like this should shine like a star in the darkest night. A Christian school is one where Christian principles are inculcated; where Christian characters are developed; where the young people are prepared to be Christian citizens, Christian husbands and wives; to establish Christian homes and to rear Christian families; to set an example of Christian living and to maintain a place of Christian worship."

—G.C. Brewer

DR. J. S. WARD
A MAN FOR EVERY OCCASION

There are some men and women who are indispensable. Whether in church, business, or school, it is impossible to function without them. Most often they easily melt into the background until there is some emergency. They quickly deal with the situation, then resume their work without fanfare.

Such a person was Dr. J. S. Ward. Educated as a medical doctor, he taught both in the Medical Department of The University of Tennessee and the Nashville Bible School. Joining the faculty of the Bible School in 1893, he continued with the school until 1918. His specific teaching areas were the natural sciences, but he filled every capacity possible during more than a quarter of a century of service to the school.

On more than one occasion, Dr. Ward served as the chief student recruiter. Following the Spanish-American War, Dr. Ward worked exceedingly hard to recruit students. Even with

such diligent efforts, the school's enrollment decreased. During the summer following Harding's move to Bowling Green, Ward again became the chief recruiter. Although the total was down six students from the previous year, the 100 students enrolled was a decided success.

With Harding's absence, someone had to be responsible for overseeing the living quarters of young women students. The Wards accepted this responsibility. They continued in this capacity, with the help of a Mrs. Blackman, after the school moved to the Granny White Pike campus.

Even with the arrival of William Anderson to head the school, much of the daily work remained on Ward's shoulders. His recruiting efforts were more than successful in 1902 as 118 students from ten states, Canada, and Japan enrolled. Included in the student body were 30 young ladies.

When William Anderson could not carry the responsibilities of superintendent as intended, Dr. Ward again stepped forward. It was only natural, therefore, following Anderson's

**TEXANS ARE THE
GRADUATING
CLASS OF 1904**

*Clarence Marion
Cockrell, A.B.*

James L. German, A. B.

Martha J. German, B. L.

Samuel I. Jones, B. S.

A L U M N I

CENTENNIAL MEMORIES: BERTHA WHEATLEY PORTER, NBS 1908-1909

David Lipscomb's oldest living alumna recently celebrated her 100th birthday.

Bertha Wheatley Porter's friends and relatives threw a party for her in Newborn, Georgia, where she taught elementary school for many years. More than 1,500 attended the celebration—1,200 more than were attending Lipscomb when she was enrolled.

Among Porter's birthday surprises were a letter from George Bush and a proclamation from the Georgia governor, which was presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

During fall 1908 and spring 1909, Porter studied at Lipscomb, then called the Nashville Bible School. She was a student in the department of expression, similar to today's speech communication department.

The total expense for an entire session that year for a female student was only \$150.

Nashville had less than 100,000 residents that year, but the school advertised itself in the 1909 announcement as being far enough "away from the dust, smoke, noise, pollution, contagious diseases, and the many temptations of the city."

The faculty at that time was comprised of such well-known campus names as E. A. Elam, E. G. Sewell,



Bertha Wheatley Porter

H. Leo Boles, and David Lipscomb. Porter attended the school during Elam's administration, but Lipscomb was still president of the board of trustees.

Porter was not among the four graduating students of 1909. However, she later returned to school at the Georgia State College for Women.

Porter and her husband, William Robert Porter, lived primarily in Newborn and Covington, Georgia, where she was an elementary school teacher for almost 25 years. After her husband's death, she moved to Jonesboro, Tennessee, where she lives with her

daughter, Helen Conger, and family.

Porter has returned regularly to Lipscomb for the Golden Circle Reunion. Conger said her mother has been very pleased with the changes and progress of the school. Unfortunately, though, she was not able to attend the reunion this year (1990) and has consequently been unable to see the campus reconstruction and addition.

Although Lipscomb has made many advances for future generations of students since 1909, a distinguished remnant of the Nashville Bible School remains as an integral part of the school's spirit.

—Heather Boles

The Lipscomb News, January 1991

sudden death in 1905, that the board of trustees turned to Dr. J. S. Ward as overseer of the school. When September arrived, 181 students enrolled, the largest student body in the school's history! At the end of the session, nine students received degrees. This, too, was an all-time record.

GROVER CLEVELAND BREWER, 1884-1956 REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECADE

On June 5, 1941, G. C. Brewer rose to speak to the graduating class of David Lipscomb College, his alma mater. Since his own graduation in 1911, he had demonstrated the exceptional mind, eloquence, personality, and powerful skill in preaching, debating, and writing that had led to his selection as the speaker for Lipscomb's Golden Anniversary commencement, and he could reminisce about the half century which had brought him to this moment.

Born in Giles County, Tennessee, in 1884, Brewer began attending Nashville Bible School in 1904, during the time when David Lipscomb himself was teaching. But even before receiving the bachelor of literature degree in 1911 he had begun to demonstrate striking abilities as a preacher and debater.

Reserved in demeanor, handsome and commanding in person, Brewer possessed a deep and resounding voice, an attribute which enhanced his remarkable oratorical and debating powers. Those who knew him remember his wide knowledge, his individualism, and his independent thinking. He was fair with opponents, but he relentlessly exposed error and clearly and effectively demonstrated what the Scriptures teach.

Brewer served as minister and occasionally as elder for congregations in Chattanooga, Columbia, Winchester and Memphis in Tennessee; in Austin, Cleburne, Sherman and Lubbock in Texas; and Los Angeles in California. But it was his work in nationally known debates, in gospel meetings, and in writing, that raised him to prominence.

The first debate is still among the most discussed. In 1906, at the age of 22, Brewer was conducting a meeting in Walker County, Alabama. Challenged to a four-day debate on the time of the establishment of the church, baptism as a condition for salvation, and other issues regularly discussed in that time, he made intense preparation. At the opening session his opponent taunted him as being a "beardless boy" only to have Brewer stun him and fascinate the audience with a rapid-fire delivery of dozens of arguments refuting the contention that the church was established before Pentecost.

With that Walker County discussion, the reputation of G. C. Brewer as a champion



Above: The first home of the Nashville Bible School, a former residence on what is today's Hermitage Avenue. Left: G. C. Brewer—a man of wide knowledge, individualism, independent thinking.

debater had begun. He wrote or debated orally on such issues as the requirements for salvation, the nature of the church, cooperation between churches, and the instrumental music controversy. His *A Medley on the Music Question* (1948) is regarded as a classic on the issue. Other volumes included *Contending for the Faith* (1941) and *Foundation Facts and Primary Principles* (1949). He contributed regularly to the *Gospel Advocate*, and in his last years he edited *The Voice of Freedom*, a journal devoted to combating the dangers of Catholicism and Communism.

Brewer was one of the great orators among the preachers of his day. Possessed of a poetic

eloquence, he captivated audiences with his command of language and his resounding voice.

As he stood now before Lipscomb's 1941 class, Brewer could look back on many sermons preached and many battles won. And in the next 15 years, until his death in 1956, he was to go on to preach and contend for the faith in many arenas.

After reflecting on the history of the college and wisdom of those who established it, Brewer told his young audience that in order to combat the evils of a troubled world Christians should adhere to the principles of David Lipscomb and the other founders of the college. At the close of his speech, he described the great value of Christian education.

"A Christian school in an age like this should shine like a star in the darkest night. A Christian school is one where Christian principles are inculcated; where Christian characters are developed; where the young people are pre-

pared to be Christian citizens, Christian husbands and Christian wives; to establish Christian homes and to rear Christian families; to set an example of Christian living and to maintain a place of Christian worship."

Today, 50 years following that June afternoon, as David Lipscomb University celebrates its centennial year, G. C. Brewer is regarded as one of the outstanding gospel preachers of the 20th century and therefore as one of Lipscomb's most distinguished graduates.

—John H. Parker, '68

NEW CAMPUS, NEW BEGINNING

Bell's Bend had been home for the Lipscombs when they purchased the farm on Granny White Pike in 1883. The farm in Bell's Bend was too large—600 acres—and it was 15 miles from Mr. Lipscomb's office in Nashville. The new farm had 110 acres and was only four miles from downtown Nashville. It would be an

At right is Harding Hall, the administration building, viewed from the east side. Below: The class of 1907-08 poses in front of Harding Hall.





*The class of 1911.
Standing, from left: John
T. Smithson, G. C.
Brewer, Tate Miller,
Batsell Baxter and
Maurice Hollins. Seated:
Minnie Pearl Flora,
Minnie McCanless,
Maggie Jordan, Bessie
Pepper, Eva McCanless
and Loula Mae Green.*

ideal last home. David Lipscomb was only 53, but had never been in good health. "Aunt Mag" was eleven years his junior. The new farm allowed her to design and build her ideal home.

Little did the Lipscombs dream when they moved into their new house in 1884 that in less than 20 years they would move again so young women might have a place to live. In 1902 the Lipscombs mortgaged their farm for \$5,000 and gave the money to the school to pay off the indebtedness of the Spruce Street property. At the Aug. 26, 1902 board meeting, David Lipscomb gave 60 acres of his farm to the Nashville Bible School on condition that the school would assume the mortgage and pay Lipscomb and his wife \$250 yearly as long as they lived. It was a gift the board of trustees could not refuse. The school now had room to expand.

Avalon Home was Mrs. Lipscomb's home, and it was designed from her dreams. It was a two-story house with large and airy porches. Inside were ten rooms with a fireplace in each for heating. Walnut from the old farm in Bell's Bend furnished the finishing touches in the living room, including bookcases for Mr. Lipscomb's books.

The Lipscombs, however, were not selfish people. The large house, located east of the new administration and recitation hall (now Harding Hall), would make an ideal home for the young ladies. They simply moved across a drive and built a smaller house, also to the specifications of Mrs. Lipscomb. She even discovered a natural cooling place for food and milk—a cave beneath the house. Here the Lipscombs would live for the rest of their lives.

Avalon Home, the name given to the origi-

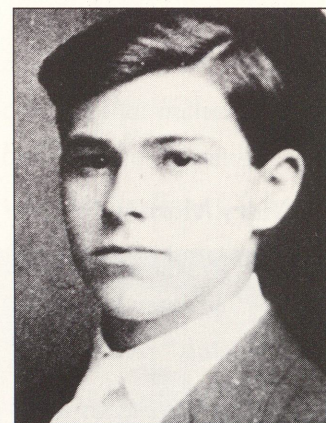
nal house by Aunt Mag, was enlarged to accommodate 40 young ladies. This would remain the residence hall for the young women until a new Avalon Home was built in 1920.

The board of trustees authorized the construction of two entirely new buildings on the campus. Classroom space was an immediate need. The original section of Harding Hall was a two-story structure, 45 feet wide and 75 feet long. It contained nine recitation rooms and a large chapel on the second floor with seating for 400 people. The building also contained a museum, a chemistry laboratory, and a music room. There were three entrances—one for the young men, another for the women students, and a third for the general public.

To the west of the recitation building, the board erected a large residence hall for the young men. Constructed in the form of a "T," the building was much larger than other structures on campus. It was three stories high, with rooms to accommodate 120 young men. This building later would be named Lindsay Hall in honor of E. L. Lindsay of Coleman, Texas, David Lipscomb's cousin, who gave a substantial gift to the school through his will.

Construction of the new campus took place during the summer of 1903. Money was scarce and times were hard. Appeals for help continued each week in the *Gospel Advocate*. The sale of the Spruce Street property was not forthcoming. To assure construction, Mrs. Lipscomb loaned the school \$6,000 inherited from her father.

Along with securing funds for the new campus, Mr. Lipscomb supervised construction. It was not an easy summer for a man 72

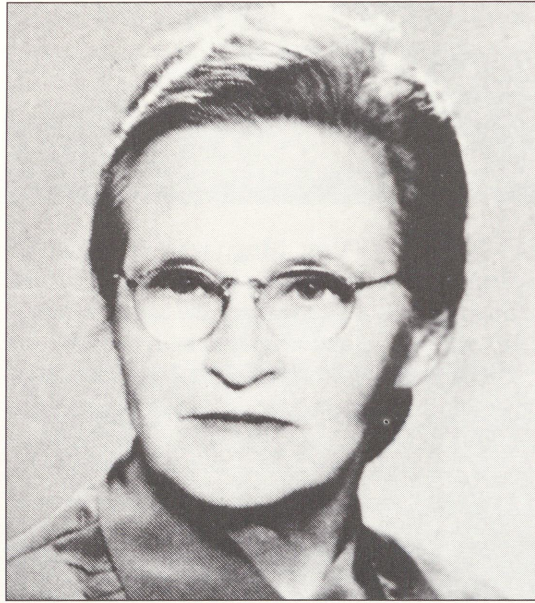


*Louis Chambers was
editor of The Ark, the
first yearbook published
by Nashville Bible
School. It appeared
during the 1910-1911
academic year.*

years of age. It was even a greater burden when he realized that the buildings would not be ready for the fall session. "Had I contemplated this before beginning, I would not have undertaken the task," he remarked later, "but now I am glad it was done and the work is completed."

Before the opening of school on Sept. 22, 1903, Lipscomb recognized the impossibility of completing the construction. Through the *Advocate*, he readily told the nature of the problems. Faced with insurmountable inconveniences, the students came. When the final enrollment figures were totaled, 163 students were in classes.

Somewhat later, David Lipscomb discussed the move to the new campus:



"The Nashville Bible School had an excellent opening. The number [of students] is nearly 50 per cent greater than was ever present at any previous opening. All have gone to work cheerfully under unfavorable circumstances, and the session is full of promise. The adverse circumstances were the unfinished state of the buildings. Work was delayed and the buildings were not completed on time; so when the day for opening school came, there was not a sash in a window in the boys' dormitory. It was otherwise in an unfinished condition. We had seen this two weeks beforehand; but we knew that if we then postponed the opening, many would come on and confusion would be the result. So there came about 100 the first day. All were pleased with the prospects of the house when completed, and we insisted that the most important lesson to be learned in life is ability to meet inconveniences and difficulties and make the best of them. For a day or two it was difficult getting them fed, as the stove had not been placed in the kitchen. But the managers did the best they could; the workmen pressed forward the work; the students took the inconveniences in a manly, good-humored way. Providence provided with warm, dry weather; the windows were closed with sheets and quilts and shades; and all worked well in the end." Inconveniences remained well into the school year. The classrooms were not finished. The permanent heating in the young men's residence hall was not installed until spring. The stairwells were incomplete; the boys climbed from floor-to-floor by ladders. Water had to be dipped from cisterns by hand. Not the beginning Lipscomb

Mary Morrow Frizzell appreciated being one of brother Slayden's "specials" on campus.

Literary societies were established at Nashville Bible School to provide entertainment and competition for students on campus. Sigma Rho (right) was organized in 1904 as the *Puellarum Sodalitas*. But its members did not like the name and changed it in 1905.





A unique club on campus that included both men and women was the Six-Foot Club.

had hoped for, but certainly a memorable one for students and faculty.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STUDENTS

Flavil Hall: “Bro. Lipscomb was the first one I saw when I arrived at the Gospel Advocate office, though there were other eminent brethren in the office. He soon told me I could go with him in his buggy out to the school. This to me was a privilege of no less pride and happiness than anyone ever knew in riding in a king’s chariot.

“I loved all the teachers at the Nashville Bible School and there was a spirit of love and goodwill prevailing in the student body that I think has been seldom, if ever, surpassed.”

—Hall, who came to the Bible School in 1901, lived in Portland, Indiana, when he shared his remembrances with H. Leo Boles.

Eva Woodroff: “... They were rapidly turning the home into the Nashville Bible School. There was the home of ‘Uncle David,’ an old frame house on the west side of Granny White Road, surrounded with trees and bordered with shrubs set by the loving and industrious hand of ‘Aunt Mag,’ as she was familiarly called by all who knew her and loved her. Behind and beyond the residence was a small tenant house, and just beyond the tenant

house, a brick structure was being erected for the Administration Building of the school; and beyond that building on a rising knoll was the new brick structure for the Boys’ Dormitory which was then being hastily completed.”

—Woodroff, of Nashville, enrolled in the fall of 1903. She arrived at an unfinished campus.

G.C. Brewer: “Having come from another school, we were prepared to compare, or rather to contrast, the two schools. ... Everything seemed to be plainer, simpler, basic [at the Nashville Bible School]. The teachers were more like fellow students than our teachers at the other school. We and all the other students at Kimberlin Heights spoke of and addressed Bro. Johnson as ‘Dr. Johnson.’ But no one at Nashville spoke of ‘Dr. Anderson’ or ‘Dr. Lipscomb.’ ... [T]he chapel was plain and barren compared to our chapel at Kimberlin Heights. ... [W]e agreed without doubt that we got better dining room fare than we were accustomed to get at the other school.”

—G. C. Brewer came to the Bible School from Johnson Bible College at Kimberlin Heights, Tennessee, in 1905.

Mary Morrow Frizzell: “[I remember] the Valentine party in the Girls’ Dormitory and Miss Effie’s [Anderson] saying, ‘Now girls,



Kyoto Makita of Japan was representative of the foreign students on campus in Decade Two. This photo was taken in 1906.

don't be selfish—talk to all the boys ... the debate in Bro. Boles' logic class on whether a certain boy and girl would move back to their original seats or remain together ... the intense effort and enjoyment in Bro. Glenn's German and Latin classes; Bro. Slayden's nodding toward some girl with, 'You know, she's one of my specials,' and of how it thrilled me when he nodded my way; Bro. Pittman, dear to everyone and always in a hurry; ... Dr. Ward's gentle manner and little tricks of speech that endeared him to everyone; Bro. Elam's great heart and intellect; and the reverence felt by the faculty and student body for Brother David Lipscomb, truly a friend of God."

—Frizzell, a longtime teacher at David Lipscomb College, recalling her memories of teachers at the Nashville Bible School.

Batsell Baxter: "After leaving the Nashville Bible School in 1911, I attended in turn three universities. I was agreeably surprised to learn that the instruction received in the Nashville Bible School was as thorough and efficient as the best of instruction in these more pretentious institutions of learning."

—Baxter enrolled in the Bible School in 1908 from Sherman, Texas.

EXPECTATIONS

CONDUCT REQUIREMENTS IN 1903

The Nashville Bible School catalog for 1903 included one section which clarified the nature of the school. Some interesting features were included in "Requirements for the Classroom."

"Daily recitations are required in all classes; the number of recitations per week ... must be not less than 15 and not more than 20."

"For every unexcused absence and refusal to recite two percent is taken from the final grade."

"... [E]xaminations are held daily in connection with the lectures and recitations and at the end of each term. The final examinations are both oral and written."

"One hundred denotes perfection and 75 is the lowest that entitles him to regular class standing."

Monthly reports were to be given the student and term reports sent to parents or guardians.

Under the heading of "Government" the catalog gave its readers to understand that:

"... [T]he NBS is not a 'reform school.' Willfully disobedient students ... are not wanted here."

"Lax discipline and thorough scholarship are incompatible."

The government of the school was to be "mild and persuasive ... yet firm and decided."

"The pupils are not burdened with a long list of rules ... they are taught to do right because it is right."

"In order that every student may be under constant observation, four members of the faculty will room in the building for young men, visiting the rooms nightly."

"Only two young men are allowed to a room. This room they are to keep clean and orderly and ready at all times for inspection."

"Improper language and the use of tobacco in any form in the building or on the grounds are positively forbidden."

Attendance at chapel, daily Bible classes, and "public worship on the Lord's Day" was compulsory. In the matter of conduct the catalog declared positively that "students will be dismissed from the school whenever, in the opinion of the faculty, they are pursuing a course of conduct detrimental to themselves and to the school."

Three buildings in a pasture—that was the Nashville Bible School campus in 1903 after Lipscomb gave his "city farm" to the school (below). The large building at left is Avalon Hall, with Harding Hall in the center and Lindsay Hall at right.





The faculty gathers for a portrait during one of the early years on the Granny White Pike campus. Front, from left: D. H. Jackson, E. E. Sewell, S. P. Pittman, O. W. Gardner. Rear: J. Paul Slayden, David Lipscomb, John T. Glenn, William Anderson, Mrs. Effie Anderson, E. I. Holland, Dr. J. S. Ward.

An interesting feature of the catalogue is a description of the student's room and instructions as to what boarding students were to bring which shows a contrast between present conveniences and the inconveniences at the beginning of the 20th century. "The students' lodging rooms," said the catalog, "are furnished with iron bedsteads, springs, mattress, wash stand (with mirror), table, chairs, bowl, pitcher, a slop bucket and broom. The young ladies' rooms have also a dresser. . . . All boarding students should bring with them bed clothing, pillows, pillow-cases, towels, napkins, combs and brushes." Note the absence of rouge, lipstick, nail polish, anklets, evening dresses and radios.

The catalog announcing this session tells that the library had increased to 2,000 volumes.

—S. P. Pittman, Backlog, 1941

A GRADUATE'S RESOLUTIONS

On Jan. 1, 1906, prior to his graduation from the Nashville Bible School, Henry Leo Boles outlined his resolutions for the new year. These were not the thoughts of a young college student—Boles would celebrate his 32nd birthday on Jan. 22. His thoughts remain as true in 1992 as they were in 1906.

'NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS—1906'

- I. Talk less foolishness.
- II. Be better, kinder and truer.
- III. Strive harder to develop our intellectual, moral, and spiritual faculties harmoniously.

1st, intellectual powers by:

- (a) Read for profit, not past-time.
- (b) Cultivate a taste for the best literature.
- (c) Read no trashy productions.
- (d) Be a part of [what] we read.

2nd, moral powers by:

- (a) Never speak to anyone a low, base, vulgar, or obscene word.
- (b) Keep our thoughts pure, chaste, and lofty.
- (c) Have an enlightened conscience.
- (d) Be true to it in all things.

3rd, Spiritual faculties by:

- (a) Read and study, at least, one chapter of the Bible daily.
- (b) Be more spiritual-minded by meditating upon spiritual things.
- (c) Ever keep Jesus, the Son of God, before us as our ideal.
- (d) Study the Bible with the determination to practice every precept learned from it.
- (e) Spend more time in daily prayer.

IV. Strive to make each other happier.

- (a) Love each other more faithfully.
- (b) Appreciate each other's love more.
- (c) Never say or do anything that will gender unpleasant feelings or mar each other's happiness.
- (d) Remember each other daily in prayer.

V. Do all the good we can to our fellow creatures.

David Lipscomb takes a
ride with his niece,
Zelma, who would later
marry college Bible
teacher J. Ridley Stroop.



- (a) Seek to make others better, and happier.
- (b) Never let an opportunity pass for doing good without trying to meet its obligations.
- (c) Never cause any one pain or unpleasantness by hasty words.
- (d) Speak disrespectfully of no one.
- (e) Be courteous and gentle toward all our associates.

Add any that I have omitted. Keep these resolutions for future reference.

—H. Leo Boles

VIGNETTES

THE FIRST MAJOR GIFT TO THE SCHOOL

The Nashville Bible School received its first major gift during the 1901-1902 school year when the estate of Mrs. Fannie Pond left the school \$12,000 for the education of young men and women.

EXCERPTS FROM THE CATALOG OF 1903-1904

Lectures: "During the session lectures, illustrated with a stereopticon, will be given in chapel by members of the Faculty upon foreign travels, explorations of foreign regions, Bible lands, and subjects of scientific interest. The phenomena of wireless telegraphy and the X ray will be lectured upon and demonstrated before the whole school with very expensive apparatus."

Coeducation: "The young ladies of the School are not allowed to receive calls from the young gentlemen nor will any association of the sexes be permitted out of the class room except in the company with members of the Faculty. Whenever it is considered proper and right, the young ladies will be taken to the city for shopping or to visit places of interest. They will never be allowed to go unattended. Their exercise, diet, and general health will be carefully guarded."

Uniform of Young Ladies: "It is the fixed purpose of the management of the School to avoid all extravagance in dress. As a matter of economy and to banish from the School all distinction, save that of merit, our young lady boarders are requested on public occasions to conform to a neat, plain, uniform dress. ... No uniform is required for daily wear."

LITERARY SOCIETIES ADD TO CAMPUS LIFE

Students who attended the Nashville Bible School did not compete, athletically or otherwise, with other educational institutions. As a result, the faculty and students had to provide entertainment and even competition on campus. This was the function of the literary societies.

Until 1904 there was only one organized society on campus, the Babylonian. Without competition, the offerings of the society became monotonous. In that year, Dr. J. S.

Ward authorized H. Leo Boles and John T. Lewis to divide the young men—high school and college—into two literary societies, the Calliopean and the Caesarian, respectively. It was only natural for Boles to be the first president of the Calliopean Literary Society because he had been a member at Burritt College.

Lewis and his associates were not pleased with the name of their society. Before the next school year, they approached David Lipscomb about using his name for their society. He agreed, then asked them to strive to “develop all that is good and honorable.”

In the same year the young men formed societies, the young ladies, although not as numerous on campus, organized the Puellarum Sodalitas. Again, the name did not satisfy the girls, so they changed to Sigma Rho in 1905.

The men’s societies were very competitive. In the early years, competition was primarily academic, with debates, oratorical and declamation contests, and spelling matches. They also provided campus-wide entertainment. Each had a quartet. As the years passed, athletics became even more important than literary endeavors.

Competition often led to conflict. S. P. Pittman wrote: “... [T]he rivalry was so intense that at baseball games sober-minded young men yelled themselves hoarse supporting their respective teams. At times there was bitterness and recriminations, attacks, and counter-attacks which often were difficult for the faculty to control. Loyalty to the literary society often was stronger than loyalty to the school.”

A different rivalry prevailed among the young ladies. In 1914, the girls divided into two societies, the Sapphoneans and the Kappa Nus. Their competition involved entertainment, plays, and tennis. Each fall the societies would recruit new members, sending invitations to incoming students. It was very competitive from the first day of school.

The four literary societies would function for 25 years for competitive purposes among students. In the late 1920s, the intramural competition lost out to intercollegiate activities in numerous areas, including debate and athletics. The literary societies had served their purpose.

BASEBALL AT THE NASHVILLE BIBLE SCHOOL

“The national game is ‘the’ game on the athletic field of the Bible School. Here is where the real test comes as to what a boy is made of as his companions view him. He is measured by his ability to prove himself efficient in one of the nine positions on the diamond. But if he fails to make a regular team, he shows no signs of discouragement and is the loudest ‘rooter’ for his team when it is in the game. When his colors go

up, he helps put them there; should they fall, he falls with them. ‘Loyalty’ is his motto. And if rivalry were the only essence of a good ball game, we are sure ours are par excellence.

“The school does not permit games with other schools, colleges, and other outside teams; but it allows games of different kinds for exercise, and the boys have organized a league at the school, composed of the following teams:

Second Floor. Third Floor. Calliopean. Lipscomb.

“The teams are about evenly matched, and no team will fly the pennant over its quarters without the strong opposition of the other teams, and batting and fielding honors will be in question until the close of school. Although we have no ‘Ty’ Cobbs, ‘Christy’ Matthewsons, and ‘Larry’ Lajoies, our fair schoolmates think the games we put up are worth witnessing, and many of the boys are stimulated to phenomenal activity by their presence.”

—J. M. Gainer in *The Ark*, 1911

GRADUATE EDUCATION AT THE NASHVILLE BIBLE SCHOOL

Graduate education was a part of the offerings of the Nashville Bible School in 1901-1902. The catalog mentioned a master’s degree could be earned in each of the degree areas of the school—bachelor of arts, bachelor of literature, and bachelor of science.

PHILIP KENDRICK’S REASON FOR LEAVING THE BIBLE SCHOOL

Philip S. Kendrick Sr. responded to a letter from Batsell Barrett Baxter on Nov. 25, 1981.

“I do have a few fond memories of the old Nashville Bible School and some not so fond. I attended one semester—fall of 1906. I had two reasons for leaving; one was that I ran out of money and the other reason was that Dr. Ward told me he would whip me if I refused to tell him who set the privy on fire. I went back to my married brother’s home in Kendrick, Mississippi, near Corinth, borrowed \$25 from my uncle and went to Texas. I have been out here ever since.”

EDUCATION WAS MORE THAN READING AND WRITING

Nashville Bible School students enjoyed a broad spectrum of education, with courses offered in music, art, business, and voice. The following is an example of the programs presented on campus.

*An evening with
Mendelssohn
In celebration of the Hundredth
Anniversary of his birth
February 3, 1909
Eight O’ Clock*

*“Although we
have no ‘Ty’ Cobbs,
‘Christy’
Matthewsons, and
‘Larry’ Lajoies, our
fair schoolmates think
the games we put up
are worth witnessing,
and many of the boys
are stimulated to
phenomenal activity
by their presence.”*

—J. M. Gainer

David Lipscomb's personal choice for membership on the board and for the presidency of the Nashville Bible School, E. A. Elam, helped give the school a stability it had not experienced on the Granny White Pike campus.



DECADE THREE

KNOWN BY A NEW NAME

The third decade of the Nashville Bible School will stand as one of the most important ten years of the school's history. The changes authorized by the board of trustees and carried out by E. A. Elam and H. Leo Boles gave the school more stability than it had known since its beginning in 1891.

E. A. Elam continued his presidency until 1913. Because of illness in his family and misunderstanding between Elam and the faculty, who evidently threatened to resign, the president stepped down in the spring of 1913. Elam's administration was not spectacular. The student body averaged about 175 students each year and the faculty changed little during his seven years as president of the school.

Elam urged the board of trustees to select H. Leo Boles, a member of the faculty, as the new president. Prior to Boles' eventual appointment, Dr. J. S. Ward again accepted an interim leadership role with the school. Although only a 1906 graduate of the Bible School, Boles was 39 years of age when he became the president of the Nashville Bible School. After graduation, he joined the faculty as a teacher of mathematics and philosophy.

David Lipscomb, as president of the board of trustees, and Boles apparently worked well in concert. The Lipscombs gave nine additional acres of their farm in exchange for property on Olympic Street. "Aunt Mag" Lipscomb proposed that the \$6,500 note she held against the school be cancelled on condition the school would pay her \$300 per year until her death. The board "heartily adopted" the proposition. Lipscomb constructed two houses on Olympic

during the summer of 1913. In August he gave the houses to the school with the provision that the school would pay interest on the property to either of the Lipscombs as long as they lived—if they needed it. Quite obviously, the Lipscombs were generous people.

Boles' administration was innovative. In order to attract more women students, he established a department of home economics. He divided the Sigma Rhos into two societies so the young ladies might be more competitive. At the end of the year, the school graduated ten students—six men and four women. Evidently the public liked what Boles was doing. The second term saw the enrollment break the 200 mark for the first time.

The Nashville Bible School had never been operated in a businesslike manner. President Elam's office was in his bedroom in the men's residence hall. Most of the faculty were paid at the end of the year—after expenses had been paid. Since all equipment, including furniture in the residence halls, was purchased out of the general fund, the faculty claimed an interest in the furnishings. In fact, when H. Leo Boles became a regular member of the faculty, he had to pay \$450 so that he would have equal status with other faculty when the division was made at the end of the year.

Boles quickly moved to change the system. He successfully urged the board to purchase from the faculty all equipment owned in partnership by them, except the livestock and farm implements. On May 17, 1916, the board paid Boles, Edward Sewell, S. P. Pittman, John Glenn and Miss Effie Anderson



John Glenn began his association with the Nashville Bible School as a student, then returned as a teacher. Below: Instruction in the sciences had already become sophisticated by Decade Three.



David Lipscomb was nearing the end of his life when this photo was taken. But even after his death, his work would continue.



E. A. Elam's reaction to David Lipscomb:

"Having studied the Bible and having learned its teaching on any given subject, he accepted it and practiced it, regardless of consequences. He was then unmovable. He was kind, gentle, tender, affectionate, but still unswerving in regard to that which the Bible teaches."

\$200 each for equipment. E. A. Elam donated his equal share to the school. The school had operated for 23 years before the faculty received a regular salary.

Boles also attempted to place the Bible School on a more academic standing with the state and other educational institutions. The 1914-1915 catalog announced that work done at the Nashville Bible School would be recognized by The University of Tennessee and the state normal schools.

On July 10, 1916, David Lipscomb, for the first time, was absent from the board of trustees' meeting. As early as March 3, 1913, Mrs. Lipscomb had accompanied her husband to the meetings to remind him of the things he wished to say. After 22 years as a teacher and at the age of 82, Lipscomb no longer taught his Bible classes in the fall of 1913. Afterwards, he would sometimes attend chapel and Bible classes, but he had become aged and enfeebled.

The graduates of the Nashville Bible School, organized into an Alumni Association during the 1915-1916 school year, recognized the importance of James A. Harding and David Lipscomb to their school. Under the leadership of John E. Dunn, the association commissioned life-sized portraits of the founders. The paintings, rendered by Ida C. Noble, art teacher at the Bible School, were hung in the chapel of the Nashville Bible School.

More and more the Bible School was operating without the day-by-day influence of David Lipscomb. His health was poor. Throughout 1917 death seemed imminent. Students remembered him sitting in his rocking chair on the porch of his home on the campus with his Bible in his lap. On Nov. 11, the venerable Lipscomb died at the age of 86. E. G.

Sewell, his long-time friend and associate at the *Advocate*, preached his funeral. Aunt Mag buried her husband in Mount Olivet Cemetery. The board paid his funeral expenses—\$355.

How can such a man be honored? Personally, he had wished that he had never insisted on "Bible" in the school's name. People got the wrong impression about the mission of the school. On the other hand, he did not want the school named for him. But after his death, others entertained different ideas. The members of the board of trustees, the faculty, and students discussed a change in the school's name. Many were totally opposed to a name change. Others wished to honor Lipscomb, but they did not want Bible dropped from the name. Finally, the name recommended to the board was David Lipscomb College. Lipscomb got one wish; the board overrode him in the other. It was an honor well deserved. The Nashville Bible School would for ever more be known by a new name.

E. A. ELAM

ONE WHO SHARED THE DREAM

Problems confronted E. A. Elam when he resigned from the presidency of the Nashville Bible School. Fifteen years later he would be honored as the second most important person responsible for the development of David Lipscomb College. Why such a change in so short a period of time?

David Lipscomb wanted Elam to be an integral part of the Nashville Bible School. In 1902, Lipscomb asked his friend to become a member of the board of trustees. Interestingly, Elam met with the board for a number of years, thinking he was an official member of the board of trustees, until someone questioned his membership. Only then was he officially elected. In 1906, when the school began a search for a permanent replacement for William Anderson, Elam was Lipscomb's choice. The board readily accepted him. He would serve until 1913. Following his presidency he continued on the board of trustees or directors, as it was now being called, until his death in 1929, serving the last seven years as president of the board.

Born in Fosterville, Tennessee, on March 4, 1855, Elam spent his life in preaching, writing, and teaching. He attended Franklin College under A. J. Fanning for one term, then completed his education at Burritt College where he studied under W. D. Carnes. At age 24 he moved to Florence, Alabama, where he taught at Mars Hill College with T. B. Larimore. He began his preaching career in the Florence court house. He was forevermore considered one of "Larimore's boys."

Elam contributed for some 50 years to the pages of the *Gospel Advocate*, often as the front

page writer. He also authored *Elam's Notes*, a commentary on the *Advocate's* Uniform Lessons for Sunday Schools, for 30 years. In a different style, he wrote *Life of J. M. Kidwell*, a pioneer preacher in the Upper Cumberland region of Tennessee and Kentucky.

David Lipscomb wanted Elam as superintendent of the Nashville Bible School in 1901. He refused the appointment, suggesting instead William Anderson. Following Anderson's death, he accepted the superintendency in 1907. The next year he became the first president of the Nashville Bible School.

There was nothing spectacular about his administration. He urged the expansion of the recitation hall, seeing it to completion in 1909. He used his position as front page writer for the *Advocate* to solicit funds for the school. On one occasion Lipscomb had to tell the public the school was not in dire economic straits. Many had concluded such through Elam's constant barrage of solicitations for the school.

Elam, as a member of the board of directors, helped raise funds to construct a new girls' dormitory in 1920. Because of his friendship with E. N. Chenault of Wichita Falls, Texas, the school received its largest gift. The bequest was given specifically to Elam to teach the Bible, so he returned to the classroom in 1922. He held the position until he was unable to teach.

When the two residence halls burned in

1929 and 1930, the Chenault fund was used to construct a dormitory for young men. In keeping with the spirit of the gift, the board named the hall for E. A. Elam. The problems that caused his resignation from the presidency in 1913 completely forgotten, H. Leo Boles could tell the public: "With the exception of Brother David Lipscomb, Brother Elam did more for David Lipscomb College than any other man."

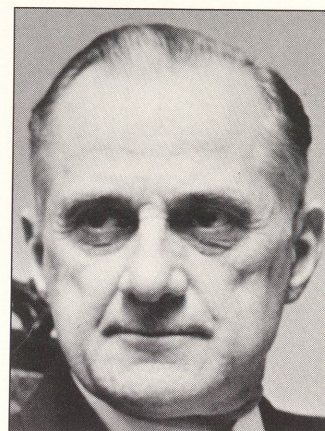
BENTON CORDELL GOODPASTURE

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECADE

Long before the Nashville Bible School came into existence in 1891, David Lipscomb had been editor of the *Gospel Advocate*. It was only natural that the *Advocate* and the Bible School and David Lipscomb College should enjoy a very close relationship. With the exception of the 1930s, both institutions shared common goals until 1977. That year, B. C. Goodpasture, editor of the *Gospel Advocate*, died.

Benton Cordell Goodpasture was a student in the Bible School during David Lipscomb's last year. He graduated in 1918, the year the school's name was changed to David Lipscomb College. Although not a student of Lipscomb, he had that close allegiance to the man characteristic of the early students of the Nashville Bible School.

Born in 1894 at Rocky Mound, Tennessee,



B. C. Goodpasture was a student at the Nashville Bible School, but never of Lipscomb. However, the two are inextricably linked because of their years of service as editors of the Gospel Advocate.

ALUMNI

G. C. BREWER REMEMBERS THE BIBLE SCHOOL DAYS

ON PREACHER-TRAINING AT THE NASHVILLE BIBLE SCHOOL

At the Nashville Bible School we soon began to hear the point emphasized that preachers are not a special class of individuals, but are just ordinary men and should not be distinguished from other Christians, unless it is because they are more humble and more godly and that will be only an individual matter and not a class distinction or professional attitude.

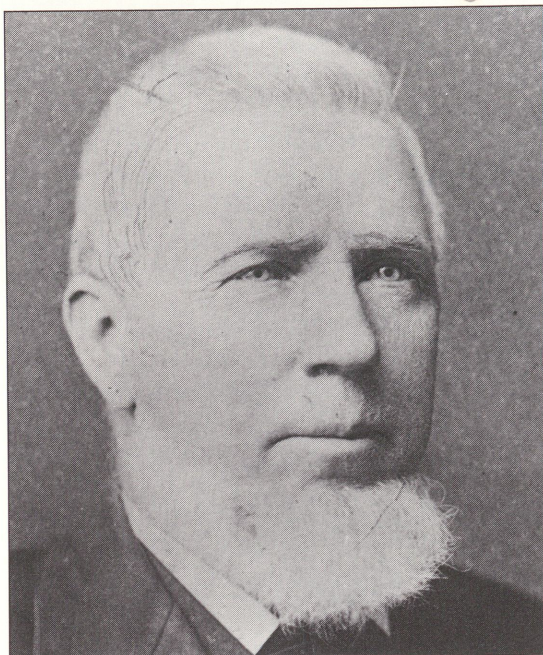
If a boy contemplated becoming a public proclaimer of the gospel and asked Bro. Lipscomb's advice on this point, his reply was, "not if you can help it." By this he meant, do not become a preacher if you can resist the impulse, but if you feel impelled to preach by a sense of duty and a love of souls. . . . We soon learned that the purpose of that school was not to

make professional preachers but to build character; to develop boys and girls into Christian men and women, into Christian citizens, Christian husbands and wives.

ON RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN

In our day the boys and girls did not sit together in the chapel or eat together in the same dining room. (It was common talk that the girls had much better food than we boys had.) They did not stroll about on the campus together; the boys were not allowed on the girls' campus or the girls on the boys' campus. They were allowed a few minutes "after meeting" twice a week—on Saturday and Monday nights. This was a period of some 15 minutes after the program that the boys and girls would get together in chapel and talk, under the eyes always of two or three teachers.

E. G. Sewell, on
Lipscomb: "There was
no effort at self-
exaltation. I think he
was about as clear of
that as any man I have
ever known."



Goodpasture was baptized in 1909. Three years later he preached his first sermon. Before attending the Nashville Bible School, he studied at Dixie University at Cookeville, Tennessee. Marrying Emily Cleveland Cliett in 1918, he launched a preaching career that would encompass 33 years of full-time work in Shelbyville, Tennessee; Florence, Alabama; Atlanta, Georgia; and Nashville, Tennessee.

The *Gospel Advocate* had gone west to find editors in the 1930s, a mistake in many ways. The paper assumed a different tone under the editorship of Texan Foy E. Wallace Jr. John T. Hinds was not a Tennessean. When the publishers searched for a new editor, they looked to Atlanta where B. C. Goodpasture was then preaching. He was their man. In 1939, Goodpasture accepted the editorship of the *Gospel Advocate*, a position he would hold for 38 years.

Goodpasture was a good choice. A well-read person, he collected an excellent personal library. He was a kind person, able to work well within the fellowship of churches of Christ. Goodpasture was the ideal person for a difficult task. With conflicts facing the fellowship rising out of the volatile 1930s, he deftly steered the *Advocate* in a moderate position. In fact, as the years passed, he held strong sway among churches of Christ. David Edwin Harrell, historian and Lipscomb graduate, called him the most powerful person in the most powerful position within the fellowship.

All the while, Goodpasture remained close to David Lipscomb College. On numerous occasions, he called upon Willard Collins, Ira North, and Batsell Barrett Baxter, all of whom were on the Lipscomb faculty, to expand the borders of the *Gospel Advocate*. Equally he supported the school, such as in 1951, when he

gave an entire issue to the 60th anniversary of David Lipscomb College.

It was a relationship based in history. Both the school and the *Advocate* had David Lipscomb's spirit. B. C. Goodpasture caught that spirit while a student at Lipscomb's school and carried it into Lipscomb's journal, the *Gospel Advocate*.

MEMORIES OF DAVID LIPSCOMB

TRIBUTES AT HIS DEATH, NOV. 11, 1917

"... [H]is life work will go on and on and on for years to come. I would not undertake to venture a prediction as to how long his life and his life-work will be remembered and esteemed by the masses of the people who have known him. He was a man that never seemed to desire to show himself—what he could do or what he was competent to do. He tried to understand just what he wanted to present in the teachings of the Bible and to plainly present it in the plainest language he could use, so that people could understand it and be benefitted by it. There was no effort at all at self-exaltation. I think he was about as clear of that as any man I have ever known."

—E. G. Sewell, *Lipscomb's co-editor on the Gospel Advocate*

"... A man who loves God with all his heart will not go very far wrong. Brother Lipscomb may have made mistakes. ... [B]ut the man who loves the truth will ever have an ennobling and elevating influence over the people. The great good that he accomplished is attributable to the fact that his whole life was dominated by this principle of loyalty and obedience to God."

—J. C. McQuiddy, *publisher and editor of the Gospel Advocate and founder of McQuiddy Printing Company.*

"... [I]t was a happy day for the world when Brother David Lipscomb was born. It is a great blessing to mankind that he has lived. ... Brother Lipscomb studied the Bible ... hours every day. He told me once that every time he discussed a subject he studied it anew in the light of the Bible. Having studied the Bible and having learned its teaching on any given subject, he accepted it and practiced it, regardless of consequences. He was then unmovable. He was kind, gentle, tender, affectionate, but still unswerving in regard to that which the Bible teaches.

—E. A. Elam

Lipscomb "is the only man that I ever knew that would just simply launch out on the promises of God and let him take care of what he had, and then let God take care of him. Men preach that, men talk that; but they do not do it. He did it. He carried his credentials with him as Jesus exhorted men. He got the keynote for the



Henry Clifford Allen receives his diploma late —63 years late—in 1981. Willard Collins presents Allen the diploma he should have received in 1918.

Master with regard to success in the world. If there was anything he ever did love, it was the Bible.”

—C. A. Moore, member of the board of trustees, Nashville Bible School.

“As a teacher of God’s truth, I do not think that he had an equal. In his class work he had a way of getting the pupils to study which was very successful. I am not able to analyze the tack that he used so successfully in inspiring his pupils to study the work or lesson which had been assigned them. Even pupils who would slight other work and other lessons and even Bible lessons under other teachers would seldom ever go to his class unprepared. The earnest, kindly look that he would give a pupil when that pupil missed a question was sufficient to bring self-condemnation to the pupil, and he would leave the class conscience-smitten and with a strong determination to be better prepared next time. I do not recall that he ever gave a sharp rebuke to a pupil for being unprepared. This was not his method of dealing with the pupils. . . . [H]e was gentle and courteous to his pupils, which won for him a well-merited love and esteem.”

—H. Leo Boles

“... [M]y whole life was changed because of his powerful influence. I saw the Bible as I had never seen it before. Little did he know that there sat in his class for days one who was doing his best to find flaws in his teaching, some defect in his conduct toward the student body, some sting of unmistakable prejudice toward those who differed with him. Silently, but powerfully, did

A POEM BY CHARLES R. BREWER

The following poem appeared twice in print—1914 and 1916. On both occasions it was included in the *Zenith*, the Nashville Bible School yearbook. Brewer was an editor of the 1914 edition.

‘TO DAVID LIPSCOMB’

Thy form is bowed and bent,
 Thy step is slow,
 Thy days on earth are almost spent —
 Soon thou must go.
 Great truths from thee we draw,
 And oftentimes
 We have envied those who knew
 Thee in thy prime.
 Thy life has been a light,
 A steady glow,
 That thou the way of truth and light
 To us might show.
 And when the work is done
 And life is o’er,
 When at last for thee shall set the sun
 To rise no more
 When thou has found beneath the sod
 Rest from all strife,
 We will lift our hearts in praise to God
 For such a life.

—Charles R. Brewer, ’14

Robbie Ward was the first student to complete her entire education at the Nashville Bible School.



were dedicated either in part or whole to David Lipscomb. The first yearbook, *The Ark*, was published in 1911 and included all the presidents or superintendents of the school plus David Lipscomb as the school's founder. The next yearbook did not appear until 1914. That year, the senior class called their book *Zenith*, a name the students would keep for subsequent books in 1916 and 1920.

EARLY SECONDARY EDUCATION AT THE NASHVILLE BIBLE SCHOOL

Students in secondary education at various times attended the Academy and later the High School. For a while these students were simply referred to as Sub Freshmen, students who were not as yet studying on the college level. Many of these students were older, needing preparatory education to enter college work. In 1916, it was the largest class in the school with 35 members. They followed the model of the other classes with their own class poem.

SUB FRESHMAN POEM

If not debarred,/Without retard,
Will Study hard/For high grade card
We now anticipate.
In spite of jeers,/Mid doubts and fears,
Combined with tears,/In four more years
We hope to graduate.

LIPSCOMB ADOPTS THE QUARTER SYSTEM

In the fall of 1920, David Lipscomb College made a major move by adopting the quarter system. Since the founding of the school, the semester had been the basis of the calendar. The reason for the change was "to coordinate our courses with other colleges."

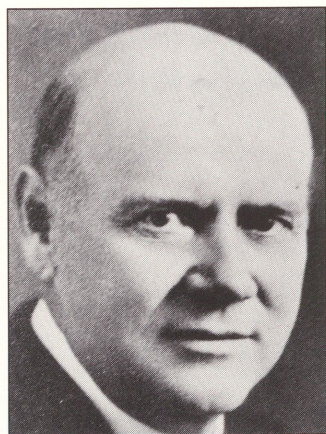
THE SCHOOL NAMES TWO BUILDINGS

The recitation hall and the young men's residence hall had never had names—until 1915. E. L. Lindsay of Coleman, Texas, who was David Lipscomb's cousin, remembered the Nashville Bible School in his will. Therefore, the young men lived in Lindsay Hall beginning in 1915. The classroom building was simply referred to in the catalog as the recitation hall and chapel. In honor of the co-founder of the school, the board of directors named the building Harding Hall.

ROBBIE WARD

FROM ABCs TO COLLEGE GRADUATE

It has happened many times since, but Robbie Ward holds a distinction that makes her unique among graduates of the Nashville Bible School and David Lipscomb College. The daughter of Dr. J. S. Ward, she was the first student who completed her entire education at the school. In the 1914 *Zenith*, the yearbook she edited, the following appeared under her senior picture:



A. B. Lipscomb, nephew of David Lipscomb and son of Granville Lipscomb, succeeded H. Leo Boles as president in 1920.

David Lipscomb bring into my soul and whole life what I am pleased to call my 'second conversion.' It is correct for me to say that Brother Lipscomb has meant more to me than any man under whose influence I have ever fallen. A father, indeed, he has been to me."

—S. H. Hall, longtime preacher for the Russell Street Church of Christ

"There was one feature of his life that will ever live. He was an outspoken Christian man. With him, all unrighteousness was sin, and all human beings were alike to him. He regarded the Negro as a man, and a Negro Christian as a brother. . . . In his death the colored disciples have lost one of their best friends."

—S. R. Cassius, black evangelist

VIGNETTES

HENRY ALLEN, LIPSCOMB CLASS OF '18, WAITS 63 YEARS, FINALLY GETS DIPLOMA

The above headline appeared in the *Nashville Banner* in August 1981. It seems that Allen was about to graduate from Lipscomb in 1918 when he had to leave school for breaking the no-smoking rule on campus. He remembered the situation. He did have a cigarette in his mouth, but he never did light it. President Willard Collins awarded his diploma on Aug. 22, 1981. What did Allen think of H. Leo Boles, the person who expelled him from school? "I did not fall out with anybody about it, and in later years the college president, H. Leo Boles, and I would meet occasionally and we were always good friends."

YEARBOOKS OF THE NASHVILLE BIBLE SCHOOL REFLECT CAMPUS LIFE

The first four yearbooks of the Nashville Bible School and David Lipscomb College



"Robbie Ward is the youngest member of the class of 1913-1914. Having begun her work as a student in the same institution from which she will soon receive her diploma, she becomes in a peculiar sense a 'Ward' of the Nashville Bible School—and it her Alma Mater. From ABC's to Shakespeare and Logic and Trigonometry, she has learned her lessons so well and deported herself so perfectly that she has endeared herself to all her associates. She combines an unusual taste for literature and music. For a gem, she wears modesty. Her character is adorned with piety and her life is marked with simplicity. When the school stood in need of an editor-in-chief for the Annual, one who would be capable, non-partisan, and uniting, all eyes turned toward Robbie. At the commencement on May 21 she will deliver for the class the salutatory address. We predict for her future a continuation of the same placid and amiable life which has ever characterized her school career."

Much of her life would be spent on the same campus where she studied. Her husband, Charles R. Brewer, taught for many years on the faculty of David Lipscomb College.

A. B. LIPSCOMB SUCCEEDS H. LEO BOLES AS PRESIDENT

Toward the end of the decade, the faculty became restless. An undercurrent of dissatisfaction with H. Leo Boles became evident. As a result, the board of directors announced at graduation exercises on May 13, 1920, that A. B. Lipscomb would become president of David Lipscomb College.

The new president was a nephew of David Lipscomb, the son of Granville Lipscomb.



Lipscomb also served as an editor of the *Gospel Advocate* and on the board of directors of David Lipscomb College. Lipscomb had major plans for the school. To lead the college to closer conformity with other institutions of higher learning, he appointed his brother, Horace Lipscomb, as the school's first dean.

The most important advancement during Lipscomb's short term as president of David Lipscomb College was the construction of a new residence hall for young women. The old Avalon Home was a fire trap, certainly inadequate for the times. Led by Lipscomb, beginning with a rally at Ryman Auditorium, \$50,000 was raised to construct the new Avalon Home. W. V. Davidson, a member of the board of directors, gave substantially to the project. The building opened in the fall of 1920.

A. B. Lipscomb resigned the presidency of David Lipscomb College during the school year for personal reasons. In his place, the board

Ida Noble (top) was the Bible School's first art teacher. Like most faculty members, she helped students learn by contributing her own resources. Above is a china collection she gave the school. Top left: Home economics was taught for the second year at the Nashville Bible School in 1914-1915 by Louella Lee (right).

Standing 6-feet-2, Joseph Tant Macpherson was an imposing figure as he performed with the the Metropolitan Opera in New York in such roles as the king in Aida, and Le Dere in Romeo.



The national pastime was the pastime of choice of the Lipscomb Literary Society.

appointed his brother, Horace Lipscomb. The new president had taught in the Nashville public schools for 18 years. He held a graduate degree from Vanderbilt University and had studied at Harvard and Cornell universities. He would remain as president until 1923.

BIBLE AND ACADEMIC POLICY OF THE LIPSCOMB ADMINISTRATION

Soon after his appointment as president, A.B. Lipscomb emphasized that his administration would continue the time-honored policy of Bible instruction at all levels at David Lipscomb College. He added: "At the same time, we propose to increase the facilities of the academic and literary courses from time to time and to add such new departments as will be most helpful to the students in dealing with the modern problems of life. We wish to bring the standard of scholarship to the highest point and to secure for our graduates full and untrammelled recognition wherever they may go."

—A. B. Lipscomb, President

MRS. IDA CHANDLER NOBLE

AN ART TEACHER OF GREAT WORTH

The Nashville Bible School was a Bible school, but it was not a professional preacher training school. This was the most difficult point that James A. Harding and David Lipscomb attempted to get the public to understand. Even when the name of the school became David Lipscomb College in 1918, many did not understand the emphasis on liberal arts at the school.

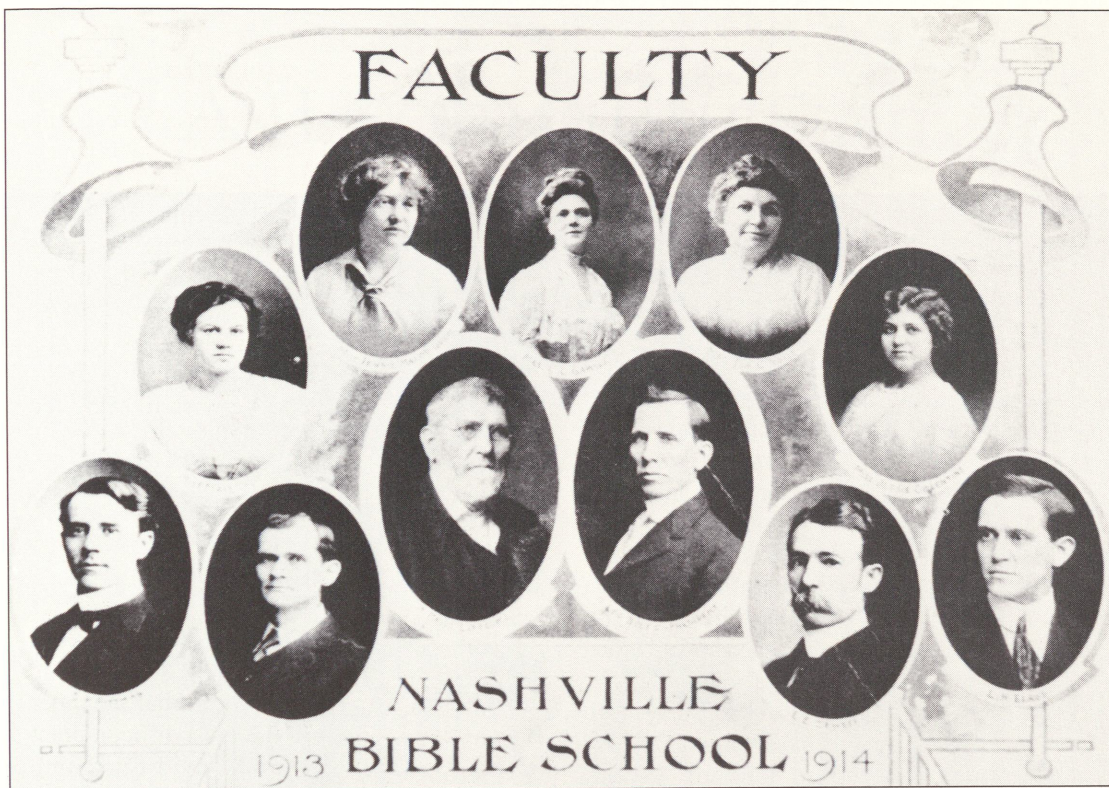
Mrs. Ida Chandler Noble personified more than anyone early in the Bible School's existence the essence and purpose of the school. While the school was on the Spruce Street campus, she came in 1897 to teach art at the invitation of Harding and Lipscomb. She would remain on the faculty until 1933.

Educated at Franklin College in Texas, she also studied at Texas State Normal College. Before coming to Nashville, she taught in the high school at Greenville, Texas, attended an art school in Chicago where she specialized in pastels from life, and studied in New York City at Osgood School of Art. Here she emphasized ceramics, figure painting, and tapestry painting.

In Nashville, she opened her own school of art, continuing it until 1911. Her first class at the Bible School consisted of three students. She also served as art director of the Nashville Conservatory of Fine Arts. Many of her students continued their training in art, some even traveling to Europe for study.

She continued her own painting while teaching others. Her specialty was China vase painting. She painted the life-size portraits of Lipscomb and Harding commissioned by the Alumni Association in 1916. They hung in the chapel in Harding Hall for many years.

She outlived others who taught with her in 1897 by many years. When she died on Jan. 29, 1947, John L. Rainey conducted her funeral. Her students, however, remember her. The teacher continues to live in her students.



The 1913-14 faculty included (clockwise) David Lipscomb, Dr. J. S. Ward, S. P. Pittman, Miss Mary Craig, Miss Jennie Mae McQuiddy, Mrs. L. L. Gamble, Mrs. Ida Noble, Miss Bessie Gillentine, L. H. Elrod, E. E. Sewell, H. Leo Boles, president.

JOSEPH T. MACPHERSON REMEMBRANCES OF HIS BIBLE SCHOOL, METROPOLITAN OPERA DAYS

It was a warm, rainy December afternoon in 1990 when Bob Neil and I traveled to West Nashville to visit with Joseph Tant Macpherson. At age 91 he was rather stooped; he no longer towered to the 6' 2" of his younger years when he played baseball at Amqui, in north Davidson County, or when he sang in the role of the king in "Aida" on the Metropolitan Opera.

His mind, however, was as clear as if he were 50 years younger. On the table next to his chair was a copy of George Will's baseball classic, *Men at Work*. He had read about half of it; "it is a difficult book," he said. He then proceeded to tell us about the baseball men discussed by Will. As we talked about his past, he remembered especially his years at the Nashville Bible School and on the Metropolitan Opera.

Macpherson entered the Nashville Bible School in 1915. For much of his time in school, Macpherson traveled daily from Amqui by interurban train to Inglewood, then to downtown by 7 o'clock, and finally to Caldwell Lane by 7:30. He then walked to the campus. At times when he lived on campus he roomed with J. Roy Vaughn, a young preacher from Mississippi.

He remembered President H. Leo Boles as an excellent teacher, but somewhat rough around the edges. He took Bible, spelling, and sight-singing from Sam Pittman. He recalled affectionately Dr. J. S. Ward ending his prayers with the phrase, "In the Master's name." He sang in a chorus directed by Elizabeth Sneed Bell.

Macpherson's education came to an abrupt end in 1919 when his father died rather suddenly. The senior Joe Macpherson had worked with the post office and preached throughout Davidson County. He was responsible for establishing churches in needy areas of Nashville.

In 1923 Joseph Macpherson, who had spent much of his time playing baseball, performed in a minstrel show. Silas M. Pate heard him sing, and introduced him to Signor Gaetano S. De Luca, a Nashville voice teacher. The young performer had a tremendous voice. Sam Pittman said he had enough volume to "almost burst my eardrums."

After three years of training, Macpherson received an invitation to sing on the Metropolitan Opera. Beginning with the role of the king in "Aida," Macpherson sang for six years with the opera company.

He returned to Nashville in 1932 during the depths of the Depression. He continued singing with various quartets and for a time led singing at the Central Church of Christ when E.W. McMillan filled the pulpit. In his last years, he sang for small groups of friends. From our visit, Bob Neil and I discovered that he has not lost the dramatic flair he exhibited on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House 60 years ago.

The day was dark and rainy, but Joseph Tant Macpherson caused the sun to shine as he told us of his experiences many years ago. I, especially, was blessed for having spent an hour with a man who shared with me the heritage of the Nashville Bible School and David Lipscomb University. He died on Sept. 4, 1991.

—Robert E. Hooper, '54

H. Leo Boles ascended to the presidency again in 1923. In the interest of the school's academic progress, he reinstated a four-year baccalaureate program. C. J. Garner and several others earned bachelor's degrees, but the initiative died in the face of economic pressures near the end of the decade which resulted in the Great Depression.



DECADE FOUR

AN UNQUENCHABLE SPIRIT

Certain decades have character. The 1920s is one such period. World War I was a vivid memory to most Americans. Others sought to repress the immediate past, pining for a return to normalcy. Therefore, they elected Warren G. Harding as president of the United States. It was a time of prohibition, yet the "speakeasy" flourished. Americans were looking to have a good time. It was the age of the "flapper." It was also a decade of economic trouble. First, the farmer did not share in the alleged prosperity of post-war America. Then, in 1929, the stock market crashed. America entered into the Great Depression. Thousands almost literally lost everything but the shirt on their backs.

Entering the new decade with a new name and even a somewhat new course, David Lipscomb College, too, would go through a decade of change. Already the board of directors had replaced H. Leo Boles with A. B. Lipscomb as the college's administrator. Serving less than one year, Lipscomb initiated changes that would give long-term direction to the college.

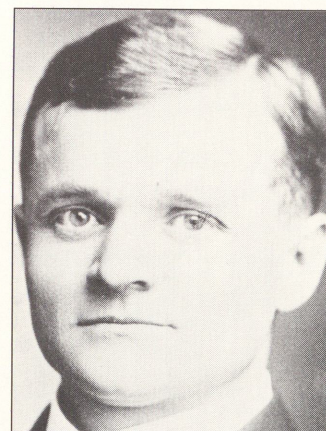
Horace S. Lipscomb stepped from the dean's office to the presidency. He continued the responsibilities given him as dean to standardize the curriculum in both the high school and the college. Moves were made to achieve conformity for both schools to the standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and

Secondary Schools. Horace Lipscomb would continue two years as president of David Lipscomb College.

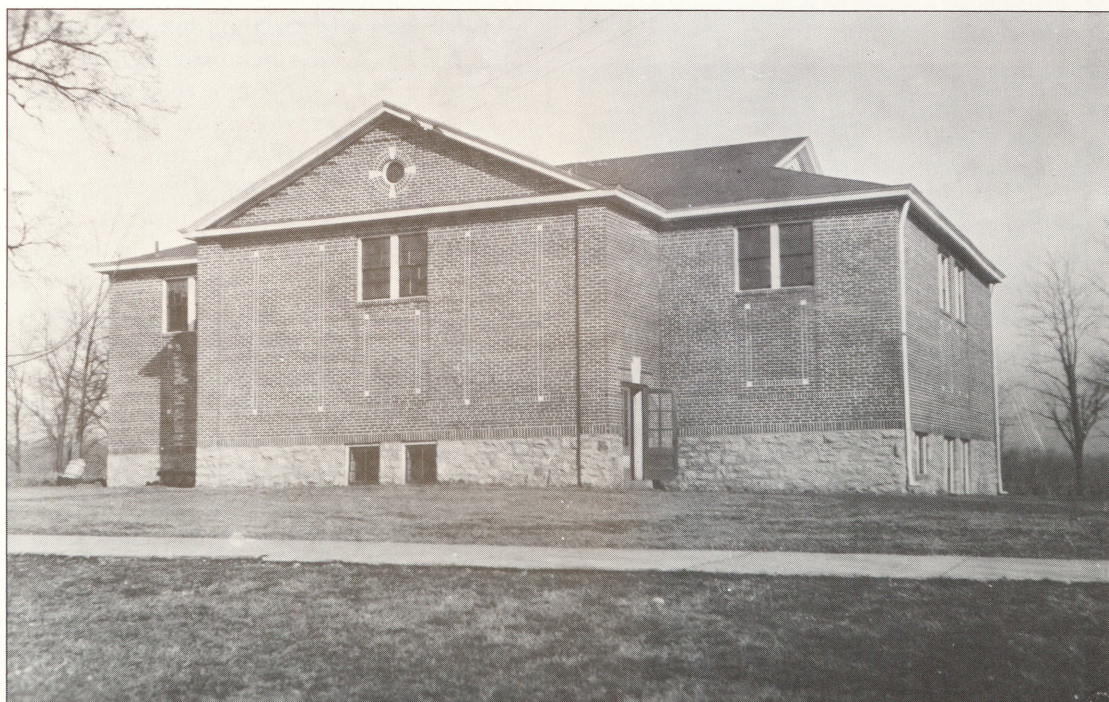
The college began adding courses in psychology and education so its graduates could satisfy the state's requirements for teacher education. Furthermore, the high school and college began requiring their teachers to have certified degrees in order to strengthen their programs. To standardize Lipscomb as a junior college, the school became a member of the Tennessee College Association, meaning, of course, that Lipscomb would abolish the various degree programs. In 1926, the high school gained membership in the Southern Association.

Two major gifts came to the school early in the 1920s. A Texan, N. B. Chenault, gave \$50,000 to establish the Elam Bible Chair. A. M. Burton, founder of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company, established the Bible Education Fund, a \$20,000 fund to be loaned to students who were unable to pay their own way.

In 1923, H. Leo Boles again took the helm of the college. A. G. Freed, former president of Freed-Hardeman College, became the school's first vice-president. He also served as principal of the high school. Some 225 students were enrolled in the various classes from elementary grades through college. One hundred of the students were in the college, with a near-equal number in the high school. During the next two years, Boles reinstated a four-year program lead-



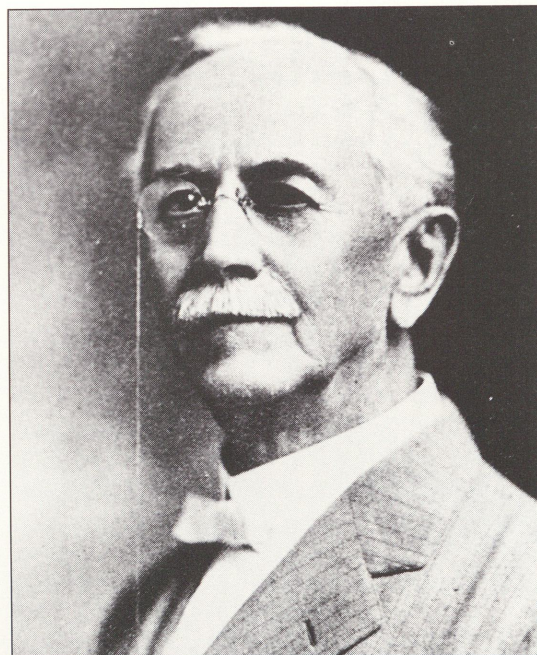
Horace Lipscomb (above) moved from the dean's office to the presidency for a two-year tenure. Burton Gymnasium opened in 1924, a result of the generosity of A. M. Burton. It was the first of many projects Burton would make possible because of his financial support.



ing to a baccalaureate degree. C. J. Garner received the first bachelor's degree under the revised program. Lack of recognition led to its abandonment. Two deaths had an impact on the campus during the 1920s. James A. Harding, who had been in poor health for a number of years, died in 1922. In 1926, Margaret Lipscomb died at her home on the Lipscomb campus. The ties with the first days of the Nashville Bible School were severed.

More space was needed if the school hoped to sustain the growth evident each year. To this end, Burton Gym opened in 1924. A gift by A. M. Burton, the new gymnasium would be the first of many construction projects he would fund on the campus. Vice-president Freed initiated a campaign in 1927 to raise major funds for campus construction and endowment.

A. G. Freed was David Lipscomb College's first vice president. He was also high school principal. The Lipscomb Literary Society basketball team was one example of the competitive nature of campus athletics in the 1920s (below).



Calling for "one million dollars in ten years," the campaign proved unworkable.

Unable to raise sufficient funds, the school dropped plans to become a senior college in 1927. Instead, the administration decided to refurbish some existing facilities. The class of 1929, led by Andy T. Ritchie Jr., replaced the seating in the chapel. The long benches had been installed in 1903. The new theater-style seats were configured differently, no longer allowing the separation of the men and women students on either side of a center aisle. An era came to an end!

During the summer of 1929, the board of directors invested \$25,000 in redecorating Lindsay Hall and Harding Hall. Tile bathrooms replaced the old zinc bathtubs installed 20 years previously. Along with the improvements in Harding Hall, the school opened in the fall with its best-ever facilities.

The young men only enjoyed the new Lindsay Hall for one quarter. On Dec. 24, 1929, the building became an inferno. Fortunately, the students were home on Christmas holiday. Even then, many of their possessions were lost. To compound the problem, the school carried only \$8,000 insurance on the destroyed residence hall. Some believed the school could not continue with such a loss. But the winter quarter opened on schedule. The young men lived in makeshift quarters.

What happened once surely could not happen the second time. Nevertheless, at 4 o'clock in the morning of March 28, 1930, fire engulfed Avalon Home. It was a total loss. To make matters worse, the young ladies were in their rooms. Fear swept the campus. Lives were in danger. Super-human efforts were expended to save the women and their possessions.

What would the school do? Must it now close its doors? The stock market crash of the past October had destroyed the economy. Money was not available to rebuild. On that same day, the faculty and the board of directors met to decide the school's future. The campus bell-called chapel at 9 o'clock. The students and faculty worshiped together. At the end of the devotional, the board of directors announced rebuilding plans. The school would not close. Sewell Hall was already under construction for the homeless male students. It would now become a women's residence hall. The Chenault fund became the seed money for building Elam Hall for the young men. The decade ended on a somber note, but the Lipscomb spirit would not allow the school to die.

H. LEO BOLES

CHOSEN TWICE FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Already Henry Leo Boles had served the Nashville Bible School and David Lipscomb

College seven years as president. Now he was being asked to fill the position again. There had been disagreement with the faculty. Would the relationship be congenial the second time? Whatever the fears and questions, H. Leo Boles became the president of the college for the second time in 1923.

Born on Feb. 22, 1874, on Flynn's Creek, Jackson County, Tennessee, H. Leo Boles came from a distinguished Restoration Movement family. He was the great-grandson of "Raccoon" John Smith and his own father was a farmer-preacher in the Upper Cumberland area.

Earning an education would be difficult for young Boles, but it became almost an obsession to him. He attended Center College in Cannon County for a time. He began teaching at age 19, falling in love with one of his students, Cynthia Cantrell, whom he married in 1894. She died three days after giving birth to a son, Cleo Cantrell Boles. Leaving young Cleo with his parents, Leo Boles became even more determined to complete an education. He attended Dibrell College in Warren County, then Burritt College in Van Buren County, completing his work in 1900.

A move to Texas proved unsatisfactory to Boles. After two years he returned to Tennessee, determined to continue his education. Because he could purchase a train ticket more cheaply to Nashville, he entered the Nashville Bible School instead of traveling on to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and James A. Harding's Potter Bible College. He studied in Nashville for five years, graduating from Nashville Bible School in 1907.

In one capacity or another, Boles remained with the Nashville Bible School and David Lipscomb College until 1938 when he resigned from the board of directors. He served as president of the school from 1913 to 1920 and from 1923 to 1930. In addition to his school work, Boles was a prolific writer. He had a deep interest in the history of the Restoration Movement. He contributed articles to the *Gospel Advocate* on pioneer preachers, eventually collected into a book. Throughout the years of World War I and World War II, Boles used his pen to advocate a strong pacifist position.

Premillennialism became a debatable issue within churches of Christ during and after World War I. Robert H. Boll, a long-time teacher at the Nashville Bible School and front-page writer for the *Advocate*, moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he became the proponent of the premillennial doctrine. The editors of the *Gospel Advocate* chose H. Leo Boles to discuss the issue in the *Advocate* in 1927. The men concluded their discussion as friends. The theory would dominate the 1930s.

The fires that consumed the two dormitories and the difficulty of rebuilding them was more



than Boles could bear. He resigned from the presidency in 1931, but remained as Bible teacher for two years. Severing his relationship with David Lipscomb College in 1938, Boles continued to live near the campus until his death in 1944. An honored man, he had given over a quarter of a century to the school he attended, in part, for lack of money to travel beyond Nashville.

SARAH ANDREWS, 1892-1961

MISSIONARY TO THE JAPANESE:
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECADE

She had always wanted to be a missionary. Her mother, long interested in the Land of the Rising Sun, had told her daughter of J. M. McCaleb's work in Japan. From these stories, Sarah Andrews determined to cross the Pacific Ocean to carry Christ to the Japanese. She fulfilled her dream in 1916. It was not completed until her death on Sept. 17, 1961. Bending to her dying wish, fellow Christians buried her in Japan with "her people."

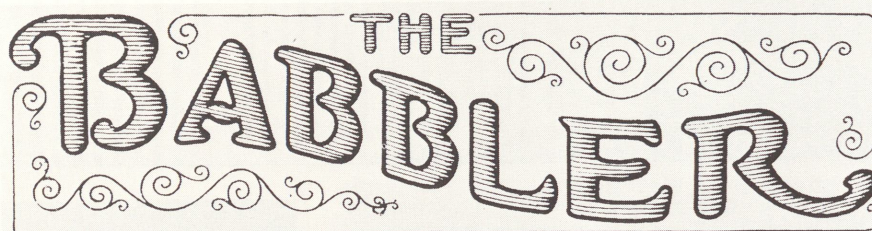
Born in Dickson, Tennessee, in 1892, the year McCaleb went to Japan, Sarah Andrews had only one vision in mind—to be a missionary to the Japanese. She prepared herself for this mission at Normal College in Dickson. She would not become a student at David Lipscomb College until 1921, after she had served her first stint in Japan. In 1928, she returned to the school for one semester. She brought with her Iki Naeumura, a young Japanese lady, who also enrolled in Bible classes.

Most of Miss Andrews' work in Japan was among the women and children. Beginning at Okitsu, she was responsible for establishing a number of churches prior to World War II—in Okitsu, Shizuoka, Shemedza, and Numadzu. She raised sufficient funds from Americans, including Mrs. David Lipscomb, to construct a



Sarah Andrews had only one vision in mind during her days at David Lipscomb College—to be a missionary to the Japanese. Top: the house she lived in in Japan while fulfilling her dream.

Lipscomb's first newspaper, *The Babbler*, made its debut Oct. 5, 1923, the school's 32nd birthday. The *Back Log*, DLC's first true "annual," also began in 1923.



College Rated High in Tennessee Association

"Its influences are being felt in every continent on the globe today and it is an evident fact that DLC is now in her infancy as preparations are being made to fulfill the dream of many concerning the school—make it a four year school. . . . "There is hope that on this campus shall stand in some future years a Christian university, which shall become a radiating center for Christian education. The location of the campus is suitable—an ideal country spot, yet in close touch with the city of Nashville."

—Student Editorial,
The Babbler, May 9, 1924

place of worship at Okitsu. Upon returning to the United States in 1927 on furlough, Sarah remarked: "Some folks may think and talk of being in Japan as a sacrifice, but to me leaving is the supreme sacrifice."

When World War II erupted between Japan and the United States, Miss Andrews did not follow the lead of other missionaries. She refused to leave Japan. Interned in a camp, and then in her own house, the missionary lady almost died of starvation. American military forces found her barely alive following the conflict. She returned to America, but not permanently. She stated emphatically: "I can do more there on a cot than here on my feet." On April 30, 1949, Miss Andrews sailed for her adopted homeland. Now 57, she could still say: "I am indeed happy and thankful to be at my post of duty here again. . . . I tremble as I face the vast opportunities here, and shall trust God at all times for guidance and help."

She continued to teach at Numadzu until felled by a stroke. Suffering a second stroke, she died on Sept. 17, 1961. She was buried among "her people." Although a foreigner, the Japanese welcomed Sarah Andrews. In fact, several newspapers reported her return to that island country in 1949. I. B. Bradley of Dickson, who had overseen Miss Andrews' funding, quoted from a letter received from a Japanese Christian: "Sister Andrews is the most efficient worker among all those in this field. She has gained the good will and confidence of all those who know her and her work. She has done the most substantial work here."

COLLEGE CODE OF HONOR

1. I will be a positive factor for good in David Lipscomb College.

2. I will conduct myself as a gentleman or lady should.
3. My classroom and examination work shall be entirely my own.
4. In all cases where I am acting on my honor without supervision, I will not betray the confidence entrusted in me.
5. I will attempt to improve my religious life.
6. As a representative of the college, I will conduct myself in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the institution.
7. I will do the right because I love the right.
8. I will bear in mind the fact that I am a student of David Lipscomb College, that my every act reflects credit or discredit upon my fellow students and that partially in my hands lies the future of this institution.

—*The Babbler*, Oct. 12, 1924

TWO INSTITUTIONS ARE ESTABLISHED: THE BACK LOG AND THE BABBLER

"What would this babbler say?" Quoting from Acts 17:18, the students at David Lipscomb College gave their new publication a scriptural name. Thus on Oct. 5, 1923, under the editorship of J. C. Greene, the first issue of *The Babbler* came from the press. It was, and remained for several years, a large, four-page paper published twice monthly. Subscriptions for 26 issues cost \$1. The first-year subscription list numbered 1,000.

The paper covered every public event on campus. The front page usually included the religious activities on campus, especially the sermons preached in chapel. Special events, such as Thanksgiving and Christmas, received extra coverage. Many times the first page contained feature articles about faculty or some important graduate. Inside, student articles and poems often graced the second page. The third page carried news of the literary societies and sports. Both third and fourth pages had advertisements from Nashville businesses. All in all, it was a very "newsy" paper.

Although the *Zenith* used the term "annual" to describe the 1914 edition, the school did not have an annual until 1922 when the first *Back Log* appeared. Within three years the name became one word. Before that time, the seniors published books in 1911 (*The Ark*), 1914, 1916, and 1920 (*Zenith*).

The yearbook continued to be a senior project for many years. As to style, the book changed little during the 1920s. Pictures, class histories, prophecies, poems, and the various personalities on campus were common fare. It is possible, however, to see change as the decade progressed. David Lipscomb College was not static—it was in the process of becoming what David Lipscomb had envisioned in 1891.

ALUMNI TEACHERS CATCH THE SPIRIT OF LIPSCOMB AND HARDING

The first issue of *The Babbler* listed the graduates of the Nashville Bible School and David Lipscomb College teaching at Lipscomb, Abilene Christian, and Freed-Hardeman. Teaching at Lipscomb were John L. Rainey, 1920, languages; R. P. Cuff, 1919, English; S. P. Pittman, 1916, Bible; Birdie Jones, 1919, commercial; H. Leo Boles, 1906, president.

Teaching at Abilene Christian College were Charles R. Brewer, 1914, public speaking; L. G. Kennamer, 1916, geography; Morgan H. Carter, attended in 1914-1915, extension department; Batsell Baxter, 1911, assistant dean. Those teaching at Freed-Hardeman College were Mrs. Sneed Bell, 1923, voice; Joe T. Rivenbark, 1923, history and Greek; Noel B. Cuff, 1922, Latin; Ethel Mae Jones, 1923, expression.

BURTON GYM

A MODERN PLACE TO PLAY

It would cost \$17,000 and include a playing surface for basketball, with an elevated track for running. This was the announcement of Burton Gym in the fall of 1923. Named for A. M. Burton, it would be a welcomed addition to a campus where all athletic events were contested on outdoor courts.

Dedicated on Feb. 1, 1924, President Boles accepted the gym for the school from C. M. Pullias, a member of the board of directors. "With the education of the mind and the heart, let the third quality of physical education not be neglected here," Boles said. "And it is the end of complete Christian education that I present, with the greatest pleasure, this gymnasium to the students and teachers of David Lipscomb College," he concluded. The first two games saw the Sapphoneans defeat the Kappa Nus 10-2 and the Lipscombs defeat the Calliopeans 25-23.

ORIGIN OF STUDENT GOVERNMENT AT DAVID LIPSCOMB COLLEGE

On Sept. 26, 1924, student government began at David Lipscomb College. Actually, it was government only for the young men—residents of Avalon Home were not participants. Responding to a suggestion by President Boles, H. J. Priestley, a recent graduate, became chairman of a council of nine young men elected by the residents of Lindsay Hall. The nine students—J. Roy Vaughn, vice-president, John P. Lewis, secretary-treasurer, Herman Taylor, Philip Parham, Andrew Mason, Graves Williams, George Warren, Charles Smith, and "Chick" Jones—wrote a constitution regulating life in the administration building, Lindsay Hall, the dining room, and the gymnasium.

Elected every semester, the council deter-

mined punishment for offenders of the regulations. The first council decisions "campused" two elementary boys for going to town without permission. Two older boys were punished for spending more than the allotted time in someone's room, keeping the occupant from studying. One guilty young man had to remain in his room during study and quiet time for a week. The other was under room arrest for ten days because of his bad attitude toward the council.

On another occasion, a student found guilty of improprieties in the dining room had to sit at a table next to the president for a week. Calvin Hampton and Robert Thurman were guilty of rolling trash cans down the steps of Lindsay Hall. Their first punishment was to sweep Lindsay Hall for three days. For the second offense, they worked on the "chain gang," a detail delegated to the cinder pile.

This emphasis on student government continued until the fall of 1927 when, under Max Hamrick, moral persuasion replaced physical punishment.

VIGNETTES

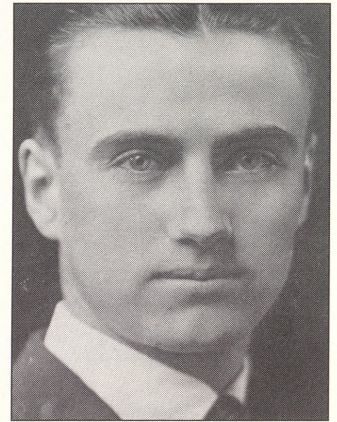
HOW 'BEING IN LOVE' GOT NELSON BURTON IN TROUBLE

He was only in the fourth grade, but he was in love. Nelson Burton could not look at his teacher, Miss Grace Hooper, without swooning. Toward the end of the school year, Miss Hooper announced to her class that she would soon marry Earnest Shelton. Nelson was so disappointed, even angry, that he stuck his tongue out at his teacher. The next thing Nelson knew, school president Horace Lipscomb motioned him to the door. Lipscomb escorted Nelson to his office where he proceeded to discipline the lovelorn student with an 18-inch paddle.

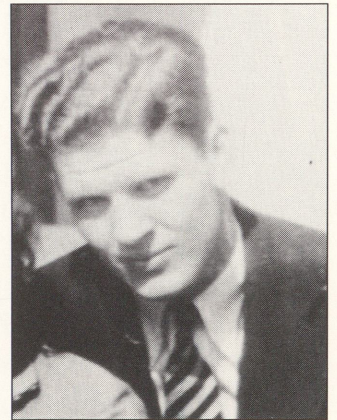
JUNIOR CLASS ENTERTAINS SENIOR CLASS

At first glance, the headline does not seem unusual. The particulars make it unusual. Lipscomb was not a senior college in 1926, only hoping to attain that status in a short time. However, there was one senior, Clarence J. Garner. The junior class honored him royally at the Andrew Jackson Hotel. He was allowed to bring one guest, Sarah Cawthon, who would become his wife.

Garner was not the only person to complete a four-year program at Lipscomb during the school's first attempt at achieving senior college status. In 1927 and 1928, four-year students were listed with pictures in the *Backlog*. Although nothing can be found in the school's official records indicating that anyone, including Garner, graduated with a baccalaureate degree, the college evidently presented degrees to nine students from 1926 through 1928. In 1927, Conrad J. Copeland, Joyce Howell Whitelow, Oma



H. J. Priestley chaired the first council of students at Lipscomb.



Nelson Burton became acquainted with the "board of education" after his fourth-grade teacher announced her engagement.

C.J. Garner (right) was the entire senior class in 1926.



John L. Rainey



Margaret Carter, center, and Jewell Edmondson Hall, back, and their friends were characteristic of women students at Lipscomb and their fashions in the 1920s. Carter became chairman of Lipscomb's home economics department.



H. Leo Boles also invited students to his home for the occasion. It was such an important event that classes were dismissed from 11:30 a.m. until after lunch. *The Babblér* writer remarked: "Some found it rather hard to be convinced that they were actually listening to him [the president]."

A VALEDICTORY ADDRESS THAT WAS ALMOST BANNED

In the spring of 1927, Ruth Journey was told that her grades were the highest in her class, making her the valedictorian. Knowing that the valedictorian gave a speech at commencement, Miss Journey began preparing a speech. She even purchased a new dress at a cost of \$4.95. Although she did not know about the controversy, someone, possibly a board member, objected to a young woman giving the speech. An uncle visited the campus that spring and heard about the conflict. Evidently he convinced the administration that the school was not the church because Ruth Journey gave her speech, "The Ideal to the End." Incidentally, Elbert Cunningham, who would become Miss Journey's husband, wrote in her autograph book that same afternoon: "May you be my ideal girl, even to the end."

'MY BIBLE'

O Book of God, O Book Divine!

A guide for life's short way;

A cloud by day, a fire by night

To light the pilgrim's way.

Within thy pages, precious book,

Are words of love and cheer

Which lead us on in wisdom's way

And bring to us no fear.

Be thou, O Book, my guide today;

Lead me by waters still,

That peace and love may reign within

And I thy law to fulfill.

Thou leadest me, thou leadest me

In safety day by day;

On mountain height or valley deep

I shall not lose my way.

My Bible, O thou wondrous Book,

Shall ever be my guide!

Thy precious words of grace and truth

Shall in my heart abide.

—John L. Rainey

Morton, Aloice Hendron, Leonard Kirk and Frankie L. Northern finished four years of study. Only two students finished the senior-college curriculum in 1928—Homer McKelvey and D. Ellis Walker.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA FORMED AT LIPSCOMB

Howard S. Stubblefield, a graduate of Lipscomb the previous year, organized a band during the fall of 1923. Two years later, an orchestra, directed by Edgar L. Darnell, formed. The following year, the orchestra included Joe McCanness, saxophone; Clifford Jarrett, cornet; Leonidas T. Holland, piano (faculty); Denver Fike, cornet; Gwendolyn Moss, violin; Hoffman Corum, cornet; Sarah McGill, saxophone; John B. Williams, banjo and harmonica; Raymond Roark, mandolin; Orantes Oliver, trombone; Andy T. Ritchie Jr., basso; and Joe Sam Robinson, drums.

LIPSCOMB QUARTET HAS A NEW EXPERIENCE

Radio was new in 1925. WDAD was operated by Bob's Auto Accessory and Radio Store. It provided the opportunity to tell Lipscomb's story to a wider audience and to give Lipscomb students the experience of radio. Radio was so novel that students gathered in the chapel to listen to the one radio on campus. They heard the Lipscomb quartet, composed of Leonard Kirk, first tenor; Homer Dudley, second tenor; T. Emerson Simpkins, baritone; and Andy T. Ritchie Jr., basso, perform.

STUDENTS HEAR PRESIDENT COOLIDGE SPEAK OVER THE RADIO

In March 1927, President Calvin Coolidge spoke over a network of radio stations on "The Life of George Washington." For Lipscomb students to hear the president, B. H. Murphy and C. P. Poole placed a radio in Harding Hall.

DAVID LIPSCOMB COLLEGE LAUNCHES A ONE MILLION DOLLAR CAMPAIGN

At a banquet for 40 friends of the school at the Andrew Jackson Hotel, Lipscomb announced a major fund-raising campaign to begin in June 1927. Under the direction of A. G. Freed, the plan was to raise \$100,000 each year for ten years for a \$1 million total. Four men—Boles, Freed, J. Ridley Stroop, and R.W. Comer—pledged \$1,000 each. Ninety-three stu-

dents promised to give \$10,600 over the ten-year period. One of the important goals was to make Lipscomb into a senior college within three years.

D. ELLIS WALKER REMEMBERS HIS YEARS AT LIPSCOMB

"The four years beginning with the fall of 1924 were happy years in my life. It was a joy to attend classes led and taught by fine Christian men and women. Since I was a preacher-student, I felt close to A. G. Freed and H. Leo Boles. I remember them as great men. My love and esteem for them has increased with the years. They were my friends.

"How wonderful it is to meet former students of the 'old days.' It is amazing how glad we are to see one another, how much we have in common, and how much we love one another. I married one of these students. She and I have lived and loved one another for over a half-century.

"Those were golden days and precious beyond price."

'AUNT MAG' LIPSCOMB DIES

On Friday, March 5, 1926, Mrs. Margaret Zellner Lipscomb died at the age of 84 at her home on the David Lipscomb College campus. In deference to her, classes were cancelled. The school bell did not ring at any time during the day of her death. On Saturday morning the students gathered in the chapel to pay their respects to their friend, "Aunt Mag" Lipscomb. The funeral was at the Lindsey Avenue Church of Christ at 2:30 p.m. on March 6.

In tribute, David Lipscomb Jr., a nephew who lived in her home following his mother's death, observed: "I think it can be said of Aunt Mag and her husband that they loved their neighbors better than they loved themselves." William Brown, the black man who had worked for Mrs. Lipscomb for more than 20 years, remarked: "You can search the world over and you won't find her equal. She was always kind and good to me, and my pay was ready every Saturday." S. P. Pittman, having known her since 1892, stated that she never lost touch with young people. Her will left what little she had not given away previously to the Fanning Orphan School, Home for the Aged, and the Tennessee Orphan Home. She was truly a giving person.

LIPSCOMB'S DEVASTATING FIRES

It could not happen twice. But it did. On Dec. 24, 1929, Lindsay Hall was destroyed by fire. Fortunately, the students were home for the Christmas holidays. On March 28, 1930, in the middle of the night, fire struck again. This time it was Avalon Hall, the residence hall for young women. What had been hard times now



became an almost impossible experience. Some students left school. For others, it became a time of uniting. A time to save Lipscomb. A certain illusive spirit sustained David Lipscomb College during a crucial time in its history.

The following is an article by Anthony E. Emmons that appeared in *The Babblar* and expresses the feelings of Lipscomb's students. It shows why Lipscomb has endured and grown for a hundred years.

'THE BIG FAMILY UNITED'

The burning of the dormitories has clearly shown that the boys and girls of David Lipscomb College are really made of pure metal. We are as one big family, brothers and sisters, as it were. Our common suffering has molded us together, and caused us not only to sacrifice but also to put ourselves to great inconveniences for each other. This was proven especially when the girls' dormitory burned. At breakfast, after the fire, brother Boles asked, by way of suggestion, if the boys would give their places to the girls, and a chorus of "yes" was heard. What belonged to one belonged to all.

Our loyalty, both to the school and to each other, was shown in that most all are staying (in school) to remain a part of "the big family."

Even though it seems that the hand of Fate is against us, yet we realize that "all things work together for good to those that love the Lord." So we are looking forward to a bigger and better David Lipscomb College. In the darkest hour, when it seemed that David Lipscomb College was about to be buried beneath ashes, our friends came to our rescue, and we can now look into the future and see our beloved Alma Mater flourish and blossom into the greatest school in the land.

[Continued on Page 54]

Margaret "Aunt Mag" Lipscomb died in 1926, severing the school's direct tie to its beginning in 1891.

AN ORATORICAL TRADITION

A tradition began in 1922. On a day near Jan. 21, David Lipscomb's birthday, young men presented orations prepared especially for the Founder's Day Oratorical Contest. It quickly became a fixture among Lipscomb's annual events. Winners:

Gustus A. Dunn Jr.,
1922

Donald Tubb, 1923

S. P. Lowry, 1924

Earl Pullias, 1925

Walter N. Campbell,
1926

S. Kennedy Green, 1927

John P. Lewis, 1928

Andy T. Ritchie Jr.,
1929

Fred Scott, 1930

Leon C. Burns, 1931

STUDENT'S BACK BROKEN IN LEAP AT DAVID LIPSCOMB

Beryl Waldrum, 16, Is
Casualty in \$75,000 Disaster

LITTLE IS SAVED

Church School Suffers Second
Serious Loss of Dormitories.

Roused from their sleep by the dread warning of "Fire," seventy-six girls and women narrowly escaped death when Avalon Home, girls' dormitory at David Lipscomb College, burned early Friday morning. Five girls were injured, one critically.

The injured: Beryl Waldrum, 16, daughter of Mrs. Irene Waldrum, 301 Fatherland Street, fractured spine, condition serious, confined to St. Thomas Hospital.

Ruth Forsee, 17, Franklin, severe burns on head and arms, confined to St. Thomas Hospital.

Mary Perkin Bragg, sister of John R. Bragg, president of Cumberland Valley nursery, McMinnville, bruises and abrasions, treated at Vanderbilt Hospital and dismissed.

Jimmie Greer Harvey, 17, Jackson, Miss., minor bruises and burns, treated at Vanderbilt Hospital and dismissed.

A fifth girl, Virginia Riggs, 17, of Albertville, Ala., was said to be slightly bruised, but did not require hospital attention.

The demolished building totalled a loss of \$60,000. Girls' possessions brought the total loss to \$75,000.



Second Fire Disaster.

This was the second fire disaster in recent months at the college, where the boys' dormitory recently burned at a loss of \$200,000.

The alarm was given almost simultaneously by two people a few minutes before 5 o'clock. W. C. Greer, driver for the Nashville Pure Milk Company, saw the blaze through a basement window as he made his delivery. Mrs. Lillian Coop, head matron of the dormitory, awoke to smell smoke, and saw flames surging up through an elevator shaft. Each turned in an alarm.

"I woke up and smelled burning paper," Mrs. Coop said. "I thought at first it was the boy coming to make the fire. But I went to see what it was, and the flames were pouring up the shaft. It seemed to be giving the fire a draft, just as if it were a flue."

Mrs. Coop then gave the alarm immediately throughout the building, but especially in the south wing, panic ensued.



Students pose with the ruins of Avalon Home, which was destroyed by fire (top) March 27, 1930.

Starts in Basement.

An investigation later in the morning could uncover no positive cause for the blaze. It started in the northwest corner of the basement, that much was certain.

A litter of paper and other trash at the base of the elevator shaft and not far from the furnace and boiler, indicated, investigators said, that the waste was set afire either by an overheated boiler or by hot ashes shoveled out of the furnace.

Neither investigators for the fire department nor H. Leo Boles, president of the college, connect the two fires with the work of an incendi-



Avalon was not the first devastating fire on campus. Lindsey Hall was reduced to a smoking shell on Dec. 24, 1929, while students were away for the Christmas holiday. Neither fire was set, but between them, the fires nearly destroyed the school.

ary, and Mr. Boles expressed himself decisively as being certain the fires were accidental.

Classes Suspended.

Although classes at the college have been suspended until Monday morning, and although the fire caused considerable confusion and excitement, the latter did not prevent the holding of the daily chapel. Exercises were held as usual, and Mr. Boles even took time to read a list of honor students this year.

But the program was pro-

longed while plans were laid for the housing of the girls rendered homeless by the catastrophe. Since the boys' dormitory was destroyed they have been using a residence across Granny White Pike from the college, as well as space in the library building. These more comfortable accommodations will be turned over to the girls, while beds from the Central Church of Christ Home will be placed in the gymnasium for the boys.

Jewelry Lost.

Several of the girls lost valuable jewelry in the fire. Mary Pitts Taylor suffered the loss of several diamonds valued at \$2,000, she told her classmates, while Ida Belle Robards of Louisville, Ky., complained to a representative of *The Evening Tennessean* that an antique gold bracelet she valued at \$150 was missing.

All of the girls injured, with the except of Miss Waldrum, who is a senior in the high school department, are members of the freshman college class.

Miss Waldrum is the daughter of the late J. L. Waldrum, who died a year ago from the effects of gas poisoning at his home. He was manager of the Tennessee Biscuit Company.

Miss Bragg is a member of a prominent Middle Tennessee family, her brother, John R. Bragg, being known throughout the state for his nurseries in McMinnville. Miss Forsee is considered one of the foremost girl athletes at David Lipscomb College, being an expert tennis and basketball player.

Let's Go, Spine Fractured

Beryl Waldrum attempted to escape by sliding down an improvised rope made of three sheets

[Continued on Page 54]

[Continued from Page 51]

There must be reason for these ties that bind us together. We are united under the name of Jesus Christ in that institution for which he died. We, in short, share a part of that universal brotherhood of Jesus Christ our Lord. Thus we are just one big family, busy and happy at David Lipscomb College.

DEVASTATING FIRES

(from previous page)

but before she had gone far her hold relaxed and she fell to the ground. She is in St. Thomas Hospital, her spine fractured.

"I don't know why I let go," she moaned, as interns were placing her in the ambulance. "Maybe I fainted."

The terror-stricken girls began rushing out of the building, partially clothed, some carrying a few articles of dress with them, others empty-handed. These were the residents of the northern half of the building, that supplied with a fire escape.

The 1928 college quartet
(below) included
Leonard Kirk, first tenor
(left), Robert Neil,
second tenor,
M. Howard Sanders,
baritone, and Andy T.
Ritchie Jr., basso.



About twenty-four girls had rooms in the south wing, and although most of them managed to avoid the flames, seven on the third floor in this wing were cut off from both stairs and fire escape.

Two, more cool-headed than the rest, Rosa Williams of Mississippi and Nova Sullivan, who lives in Alabama, fashioned a rope from three sheets and negotiated the descent from a window near the rear balcony successfully. But Miss Waldrum apparently was unable to control her fears and slipped off the makeshift rope.

Meanwhile, boys at the college had arrived, torn quilts and blankets from the beds in that portion of the residence as yet unharmed by fire, and were holding them under a window in front for the four other girls to leap.

Ruth Forsee, Franklin, already badly burned, descended in this manner, but when Mary Perkin Bragg, McMinnville, attempted to jump, she caught in the window, and dropped, unable to leap clear of a projecting cornice over the entrance to the building. Her head grazed this concrete cornice, her face was scratched, and she received other slight abrasions on her arms when she slipped from the blanket held to receive her to the cement paving of the terrace.

Similar mishaps attended the descent of Jimmie Greer Harvey, who also was slightly burned, and Virginia Riggs. Neither was badly hurt, however.

It was the second disastrous dormitory blaze the college has suffered in a little over three months. On Dec. 24 the men's dormitory was burned. . . . The girls' dormitory was covered by insurance to the extent of about \$20,000.

—From *The Evening Tennessean*,
March 28, 1930.

CHANGING VIEWS TOWARD SPORTS

Young people must play. Students at Lipscomb during the 1920s were no different from students at other colleges across America. With the opening of Burton Gymnasium in 1924, athletics took on a different character than ever before. For the next three years while the students competed among themselves, the desire for competition grew. In 1926, an editorial in *The Babblar* called for intercollegiate athletics. The young men changed from long pants for competition to basketball uniforms. Across the gold shirts was the name LIPSCOMB in purple. No longer was the main competition between classes and literary societies. In 1927-1928, for the first time, Lipscomb young men officially competed in league basketball. One team participated in the city league while another team competed in a church league.

ART EXHIBITS HONORED AT STATE FAIR

Lipscomb's Art Department, under the lead-

ership of Mrs. Ida Noble, won a number of prizes at the Tennessee State Fair in 1926. In hand-painted china, Lipscomb entries won first and second premiums. In exhibit of pastels, Mrs. Noble's "Springtime on the Cumberland" took first place. Her youngest pupil, Billy Whittimore (8 years), won a first prize for his picture.

THE ROAD WE MUST TRAVEL

In the way we must travel,

Though it may be rough and long,
It is best not to complain

When things sometimes go wrong.

There're sure to be some roses

All our pathways to adorn,

And if we would have the roses

We must surely have the thorns.

—Morris P. Landiss, 1930

MISS ORA CRABTREE

SHE TAUGHT THE PREACHERS HOW TO SPEAK

She was not a preacher, but she taught the preachers how to express themselves. For over 30 years Miss Ora Crabtree taught expression and drama at Lipscomb. Many a young man who could not read well in public learned how to express himself under her instruction. She did more for public Bible reading than anyone else on the faculty.

This lady came to Lipscomb in 1919. She graduated from State Teachers College in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1909 and attend-

ed Vanderbilt University for one year in 1911. Her intensified training in expression came from the world-renowned Curry School of Expression in Boston. In the 1950s she continued to use a text from the Curry school.

Sam Davis Tatum, a winner of a Founder's Day Oratorical medal and a longtime juvenile judge in Nashville, said of Miss Crabtree: "My life has been influenced by a very few individuals. You [Miss Crabtree] have a prominent



Ora Crabtree came to Lipscomb in 1919 to teach expression and drama. Below: Chapel Hall with new seats.





James A. Harding (standing) was getting on in years himself when this photo was taken with his 94-year-old father.

place among those few. . . . To be truthful, I never think of you but what I have a stronger desire to be a better man”

J. Roy Vaughn, preacher and later editor of the *Gospel Advocate*, recalled his expression classes with Ora Crabtree: “Among all the pleasant memories of my happy days spent at David Lipscomb College, those with you and the expression class come first. It would be hard for me to tell you how much good the training in your class has done me.”

JAMES A. HARDING DIES

One event occurred during the 31st session that must be related with sadness. It was the death of James A. Harding. Eleven years before, he had resigned from Potter College on account of failing health. His mental faculties, through stress and strain, had been impaired. The last years of his life, which he spent with his wife at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Charles Paine, were quiet and serene, and physically he was still robust and erect. One day while taking a walk, he wandered away from home, and, like a child, got lost. The next morning he was found.

Strangers had cared for him during the night. His doctrine of special providence was vindicated in his own life. Tenderly he was cared for in the beautiful Christian home of his son-in-law in Atlanta until the end came. In commenting upon the death of Harding, who had wielded such power over men, F.L. Rowe, editor of the *Christian Leader*, wrote, “The church has lost a man with few equals and no superiors.” In the *Gospel Herald* your historian wrote, “His success as teacher, debater, preacher, and editor was due to his veneration for the word of God and his devotion to its study. . . . Whether speaking or writing Brother Harding’s two themes were “Faith” and “Heaven.”

Some discouraging factors caused H. S. Lipscomb to tender his resignation at the close of the third year of the Lipscomb administration. One of these factors was the falling off of attendance due to circumstances that could not be controlled. In part, it was the aftermath of the World War. The changes already noted and improvements begun prove that the Lipscomb administration was in reality a successful one. At the end of this period there was no current operating debt and no notes of indebtedness against the institution except that made for making repairs at the boiler house caused by the destruction of the smokestack in a storm. All of the farm donated by “Uncle Dave” was still the property of the college.

—S. P. Pittman, Backlog, 1941

ROBERT NEIL’S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE 1920S

The fourth decade of the school was a period of solid progress in spite of its “rocky” beginning and its traumatic ending. Three presidents served during the first three years, and the men’s and women’s dormitories burned during the 1929-1930 session.

The third of the presidents, H. Leo Boles, served nine years. He gave stability to the campus. He employed as his vice president and high school principal A. G. Freed, a school man of considerable experience at the West Tennessee school that bears his name. Boles, a graduate of Burritt College, the Nashville Bible School and Vanderbilt University, was considered a good administrator. He was a strict disciplinarian and often came across as abrasive in manner. He was a master teacher in Old Testament, able to make the stories come alive. Freed, with a graduate degree from Valparaiso, was very refined and mannerly. His shoestring bow tie and pence-nez glasses on a retractable chain matched perfectly his cheery greeting (even in snow or rain), “Nice day.” His approach to English grammar was uncompromising. He also delighted in penmanship and teaching New Testament.

In addition to Boles and Freed, the teachers of the '20s included the beloved bachelor, S. P. Pittman, who enrolled in the school in the first session. Subjects taught by him at different times were German, Bible, sight-singing, and ancient history. He lived in Lindsay Hall and was known as a poor housekeeper who cared not at all for money. Pittman was a popular choice for weddings and funerals. He sang a rich, full bass.

Singing, both secular and sacred, was very popular. Recitals were held periodically and singing was a popular feature of daily chapel services. Male quartets at the school were featured from the early days, and this scribe was able to defray school expenses by singing second tenor on the college quartet from 1927 to 1931. During the summer, concerts were given in county-seat towns and cities of southeastern United States.

Matrons for the girls were kind but strict. Girls who took liberties with rules were "campused." The boys also were acquainted with "campusing." They often received campus work penalties. They were assigned to Bro. McCanless, custodian of buildings and grounds. Since the buildings were heated with coal-fired furnaces, there were always piles of coal to be moved and cinders to be spread on the driveway. Some boys, when sentenced, worked conscientiously, but others made a big game of it. They did such things as hitching one boy to the front of a wheelbarrow while the other "pushed," thus taking advantage of "Bro. Mac's" patience.

Parts of the present campus were in cultivation during this decade. Bro. Lipscomb's hired man, Bill Brown, did the farming using a team of mules for power. A barn to house a wagon, the team, and tools stood west of the present McQuiddy Gymnasium. The area south of Harding Hall and the Lipscomb residence was often planted with corn. Brown, known affectionately as "Faculty Bill," rode the electric car from his home in North Nashville. The students called his mules "Lipscomb" and "Callio."

No more than two or three automobiles graced the campus during the early '20s, one belonging to President Boles. Students walked from neighborhood homes and rode the Glendale electric car from the city. Toward the end of the decade, a few automobiles owned by day students were driven to school, but no boarding students had cars on campus. The use of alcohol or tobacco was not allowed on campus, but some male students would secretly cross the back fence for a "smoke" at night.

Furnishings for the buildings were spartan. For example, the chapel hall was furnished until 1920 with long benches seating six or eight pupils each. A center aisle divided boys and



S. P. Pittman examines a portrait of one of his greatest influences, David Lipscomb.

girls. The rooms in Lindsay Hall contained a double iron bed, two chairs and a table, washstand, bowl, pitcher, and waste water bucket. One light bulb hung from a ceiling electric cord. Bathrooms were on each of the three floors.

This writer should be pardoned for believing that the class of 1929 was the greatest to that time. There was strong leadership from president Andy T. Ritchie Jr. Several in the class had been together at Lipscomb for six years. Early in the session, plans were laid for funds to be raised by the class to furnish the auditorium in Harding Hall with sturdy, solid wood opera chairs. The long benches and center aisle had to go. But such a change did not come easily. Some teachers contended that allowing boys and girls to sit "together" would be hurtful to the chapel services. Then, of course, funds had to be raised.

The class officers, with the blessing of Boles and Freed, decided to sell chairs to individual alumni and other friends for \$5 each. Small brass nameplates were attached to each seat, indicating the person who had purchased it. The plan worked. The chairs were installed and the personality of the old chapel hall was greatly improved.

The decade ended with the destruction by fire of both the men's and women's dormitories. The loss of each of these buildings disrupted the institution extremely and caused much doubt about the ability of the school to survive. This writer well remembers the faith of the board, the faculty, and patrons as together they refused to give up.



Morris P. Landiss "holding forth" for his own students at David Lipscomb College.

Indebtedness was an issue when E. H. Ijams became president in 1934. His campaign to retire the debt fell short, but the school was better-positioned to survive the Great Depression and to celebrate its Golden Anniversary.



DECADE FIVE

POSSESSING A WILL TO LIVE

By any measurement, David Lipscomb College should have died in those early years of the 1930s. The tentacles of the Great Depression extended to grasp all sectors of the American society. Americans lost millions of dollars in the stock market crash. Those who had enjoyed respectable employment were now out of work. Businesses failed. Banks closed their doors. Why should a school, deeply in debt, survive? The answer is disarmingly simple: It had a will to live.

H. Leo Boles continued his presidency through the 1931-1932 school year. The debt incurred to build Elam Hall and Sewell Hall could not be paid, and interest continued to accrue. After resigning, Boles remained to teach the Bible for two years. He served on the board of directors until 1938 when he severed all relationships with David Lipscomb College. In November 1931, A. G. Freed died, removing a stabilizing force from Lipscomb.

To fill the vacant president's chair, the board of directors looked to Texas where they persuaded Batsell Baxter, a 1911 graduate of the Nashville Bible School, to come home to his alma mater in Tennessee. Baxter was serving as president of Abilene Christian College. A formidable task awaited him. Boles was a popular president in many circles. Baxter was unknown. Because of resignations, he had to replace all but eight of the faculty who served under Boles. With the added impact of the Great Depression, it did not surprise many when the enrollment dipped by seven percent. Furthermore, the debt now totaled \$200,000.

Baxter did not shirk his responsibilities. He did what Boles had refused to do: he cut faculty salaries. To Baxter's credit, he kept the school together through his first trying year. He initiated a weekly radio program over WLAC. Showing his life-long interest in athletics, he led the college in joining the Mississippi Valley Conference. The high school was already competing in the Association of Tennessee Secondary Schools. In the spring, he assisted 60 students in graduating from the college and 25 from the high school.

David Lipscomb College had a will to live. Under the leadership of Baxter, the school cut tuition and fees for the 1932-1933 school year. Publication of *The Babbler*, the students' newspaper, ceased. Student recruitment became the priority. As a result, more than 400 students enrolled, a 50 percent increase over the previous year.

After only two years, Baxter resigned as president of Lipscomb and returned to Abilene Christian College as chairman of the Bible department. The board of directors selected E. H. Ijams as the new president. A former teacher at Lipscomb, he came from Los Angeles, California, to serve as dean of the college under Batsell Baxter. His tenure as president would last ten years.

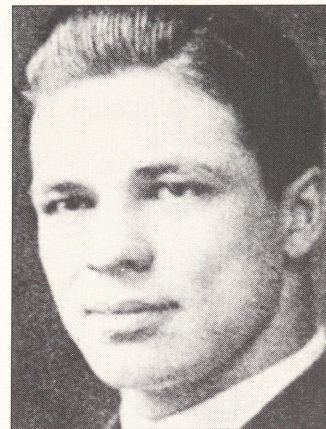
Ijams made few changes in the school, but the enrollment continued to climb upward. The class of 1935, with 85 graduates, was the largest in the college's history. Under the leadership of Richard Maxwell and through the encouragement of Charles R. Brewer, the senior class erected the Brewer Bell Tower as its class project.

At the beginning of his second term, Ijams selected Norman L. Parks as dean of the college. Samuel P. Pittman credited Parks for much of the Lipscomb's academic advancement during the years he served as dean. Within the same year, however, the school suffered a tremendous loss when Hall L. Calhoun, an outstanding Bible teacher, died. He held a Ph. D. from Harvard University.

Financially, the school remained in dire circumstances. During the fall of 1935, Ijams announced a major fund-raising campaign that would remove the school's indebtedness and would allow the college to construct a new administration building and a much-needed library. Involved in raising this \$350,000 goal was Willard Collins, the newly-elected president of the Student Board.

Mayor Hilary House and Governor Hill McAlister proclaimed the first week in February 1936 as "D. L. C. week." Placards displayed in street cars advertised the campaign to the general public. The Chamber of Commerce kept a "score card" of the campaign.

Although the campaign raised enough money to retire the bank indebtedness, pay all the back interest and \$25,000 on the principal to the Life and Casualty Insurance Company, the campaign fell short of its goal. The college's debt remained \$133,000. A group of Nashville businessmen, known as the "Battalion of Death," undertook the further reduction of the debt. Led by A. F. Harlin, J. Truman Ward, and E. A. Bergstrom, the committee raised \$25,000 in cash. A. M. Burton at Life and Casualty reduced the college's mortgage to \$100,000. This still left a \$75,000 debt. Although the goals of the origi-



Willard Collins was elected president of the Student Board in 1935, beginning a period of more than 50 years of leadership and influence at his alma mater.

Led by Ora Crabtree, students produced numerous pageants and plays during the 1930s. One such event attracted more than 3,500 people. Shown is a pageant from the 1943 academic year.



nal campaign had not been met, the school survived.

While the college struggled financially to keep its doors open, great strides were undertaken to improve academic quality. The sciences, under the leadership of J. S. Batey Jr., (biology), and G. W. Kieffer (chemistry), were strengthened. The college and high school libraries were separated. Athens Clay Pullias restructured the Bible curriculum. The college added courses in pre-engineering, teacher education, and music. Under the leadership of Ora Crabtree, the students produced numerous pageants and plays. More than 3,500 persons attended an outdoor pageant on the campus entitled "Columbia's Concern for Her Country."

Even though the economy was strained during the 1930s and the school struggled financially, the enrollment continued to increase. The chapel could no longer accommodate the graduating class along with those who desired to share in the events. The 1939 class, with 117 members, continues to be known as the "Century Class" because it was the first to pass 100 in graduates. The 1940 class increased dramatically to 145 graduates.

As David Lipscomb College looked toward its 50th anniversary in 1941, plans were being made for the future. Led by A. M. Burton as chairman of the board of directors, the school had lived through the Great Depression of the 1930s. Now the same board looked to the future. Plans were drawn for a new campus. It was not the time to focus on the past. The future must be faced. David Lipscomb College had a will to live.

E. H. IJAMS

PRESIDENT DURING DIFFICULT TIMES

When E. H. Ijams accepted the presidency of David Lipscomb College in 1934 he faced a difficult task. The Great Depression gripped the entire nation. Lipscomb, like other educational institutions, was impacted by the economic downturn. Debt, already heavy due to the

destruction by fire of the two dormitories, mounted. Funds to pay teachers were not available. President Ijams, however, not only endured for nine years as president of Lipscomb, he reduced the debt and improved the academic program of the college. From every perspective, he was a successful leader of David Lipscomb College during difficult times.

Ijams was not new to Nashville and Lipscomb when he became president in 1934. During the middle 1920s he taught at Lipscomb and participated in the organization of the Central Church of Christ. Along with A. M. Burton, Ijams had a dream of a church in the central city that practiced "real religion." Central church was not to be just another congregation but a church pledged to attempt a particular work of combining a program of daily teaching with daily benevolence. Thus on Oct. 4, 1925, 47 persons met in an antebellum residence to launch a great work. Recalling this first service, Ijams said in 1968 that the scenes, the meaning, the desires, and the thrills of that day "come back to me vivid, comforting, precious!"

A native of Alabama, Ijams came from Los Angeles, California, in 1932 to serve as Lipscomb's dean under Batsell Baxter. Possessing a built-in smile, Ijams was not a forceful leader. As a preacher, he spoke in a quiet and thought-provoking manner. He was never bombastic. His wife and mother worried about his fragile health. Bob Neil, however, never remembered him being ill. Ijams lived to be 96!

President Ijams loved baseball. He played sandlot ball in his youth. His interest in baseball did not diminish when the burdens of Lipscomb pressed upon him. Bob Neil remembered: "When I was coaching the college team at Lipscomb, he (Ijams) made occasional visits to the diamond to pitch for batting practice. Of course, I invited him to take his turn at bat, and this he loved even more than his work on the mound. After his half-dozen swings, he always said, 'just one more.' Often the president's car

was a part of the 'armada' that took the team to out-of-town games." On one occasion when Neil was unable to accompany the team on an out-of-town trip, Ijams served as coach.

Brother Ijams always drove a good car, although not large and expensive. His choice was a Chrysler. As president of the college, he needed good transportation when traveling for the school. Bob Neil remembered he was never comfortable riding with Ijams because he faced the passenger more than he faced the road ahead.

E. H. Ijams resigned from the presidency of David Lipscomb College in 1943. Internal difficulties involving religious and personal conflict demanded change. It is possible that the attitudes developed during depression and war would not allow a man of Ijams' spirit to continue as the leader of David Lipscomb College. Ironically, Ijams was replaced by Batsell Baxter, the man he succeeded as president in 1934.

Ijams' Christian service did not end with his resignation from Lipscomb. He served with distinction at Dasher Bible School in Georgia. Later in life, he moved to Memphis where he worked with the Union Avenue Church of Christ and taught at Harding Graduate School. He died on July 13, 1982.

—Paul Brown, '51, and Bob Neil, '29

RALPH AND RUBY ELEY SNELL

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DECADE

"Marriage is as old as the family of man"

It was Sunday afternoon, April 22, 1934. They stood before the fireplace nervously. He was tall and thin with a certain dignity. She, a foot shorter, was small and shy, but beautiful in hand-made blue crepe dress. Two friends stood with them.

"Dearly beloved, we are gathered here . . ."

Brother S. P. Pittman's deep resonant voice echoed through the rooms of his little stone house next to the campus of David Lipscomb College. How true were the words, "dearly beloved." Ralph Snell and Ruby Eley had been sweethearts since they met in the eleventh grade at the little community school in Unionville, Tennessee. When they graduated the following year, Ruby was valedictorian and Ralph was the salutatorian of the class. Times were hard. These were the Depression years, but they dearly loved each other.

Andy T. Ritchie had preached at Unionville and had influenced Ruby to want to go to David Lipscomb College. She encouraged Ralph to go. Their families were farmers with few financial resources and they thought it would be impossible, but H. Leo Boles said, "Come, both of you, and pay as you go."

At DLC they grew spiritually and in their love for each other. After one year Ruby had to



leave because of hard times and an appendectomy, but Ralph stayed and graduated with honor in 1932.

"... To unite this young man and woman in the holy bonds of matrimony. . . . Do you Ralph, take Ruby . . . ?" "I do." "Do you Ruby, take Ralph . . . ?" "I do."

So Ralph and Ruby came back to David Lipscomb College to repeat their vows and to begin their life together as a family. The promises they made that day were to last for 48 years of love, honor, and faithfulness.

"And the two shall become one"

They moved to Bedford County, Tennessee, where Ralph taught school and preached for four different congregations, one each Sunday every month.

A little more than a year later their first child was born. They named me Jewell. In the next 20 years Joy, Joan, Jan, Jill, Tom, Jerrilyn, Ken, David, and Jonathan would join the family. On Sunday morning after the tenth child was born, Daddy read from the pulpit:

"Children are an heritage of the Lord and the fruit of the womb is his reward. As arrows are in the hand of the mighty man, so are children of the youth. Happy is the man that hath

Ralph and Ruby Snell were married at Lipscomb by S. P. Pittman. They later helped establish Mars Hill Bible School on the homeplace of T. B. Larimore (below) in Florence, Alabama.



'PLAY BALL!' LIPSCOMB'S ATHLETIC PROGRAM COMES OF AGE

Not until the tenth decade—when the Bisons became the premier basketball program of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics—would Lipscomb athletics achieve the status envisioned as early as the 1930s. In that decade, athletics made its greatest leap, moving from club ball to intercollegiate athletics to championship-calibre teams.

In the process of change, Lipscomb's teams gained identities. In 1934-1935, *The Babbler* sports editor Buddy Wright announced: "The word 'Bisons' has been retained as the official name for the David Lipscomb (College) basketball team." He added: "From a list of names submitted by the student body, the high school basketball team recently chose the word 'Mustangs' as their official name."

The first true intercollegiate basketball team in 1931-1932 was captained by Peyton Alsup, joined by Herman Waddell, Jack Draper, Hal Holt, and Buford Holt. Draper gets the credit for coming up with the name Bisons, although his first choice of "Thundering Herd" was modified before being adopted by Coach Robert Alexander. The school fielded a women's team that year with Nelle Grandstaff as student coach.

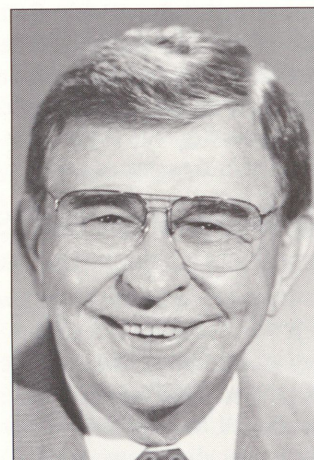
Progress continued in 1932-1933 when Lipscomb joined the four-state Mississippi Valley Conference. A setback came, however, when the faltering high school and college teams had to be combined in midseason.

Tennis, meanwhile, was prospering as Lipscomb's oldest and most successful sport. Student-coach Gene Boyce (no one called him "Fessor" then) organized successful programs for men and women. Early stars were Boyce, Batsell Barrett Baxter, Shirley Watkins, Evelyn Harrison, Claude "Wu" Boyce, and Harold Oliphant. As the decade progressed, so did tennis behind Tom Crowe, Paul Hembree, and the dynamic doubles team of David Scobey and George McIntosh, who also dominated city tennis.

Baseball experienced up-and-down years. Coach Bob Neil also served as basketball coach at every level. Among the baseball players of the 1930s were John Winkler, Bill Sweatt, Jimmy



The 1931-32 basketball team was Lipscomb's first true intercollegiate team. Front, from left: Dan Holt, Buford Holt, Hal Holt, Peyton Alsup, Jimmy Darnell, George Binkley, Leslie Webb. Back, from left: Leo Boles, coach; Orian Head, Rufus Clifford, Charles Webb, Herman Waddell, Jack Carter, Norman Wright, Jack Draper. Right: David Scobey might well have made the "all-time" Bison team had the choices been made after the 1940-41 season, when the Bisons won their first Mississippi Valley Conference championship.



Harwell, Larry Williams, Bob Marrett, Elam Sharp, and Woodrow Ridick.

The Mustangs fielded a football team in the middle of the decade. M. E. Berryhill coached the gridgers with help from Benton Neal and Jack Batey. Among the top players were Ira Mackie, Brant "Pinky" Lipscomb, Winston Neil, Nick Gunn, Paul Hembree, and Joe Ijams. The football program ceased for lack of interest.

It was in games against Vanderbilt University that Nashville realized the collegiate Bisons were for real. Coach Herbert Nance's teams won three of the first four meetings with the Commodores. Lipscomb's games were played in Burton Gym, while Vanderbilt played its home games at the Hippodrome, the once-historic multi-purpose entertainment facility on West End Avenue.

The Bisons showed their improvement in the MVC tournaments, finishing as runner-up to powerful Sunflower of Mississippi in 1939 and 1940 before winning the championship in the golden anniversary year of 1941.

Coaches Nance and Neil picked an all-time, ten-man team from the Bisons before the 1940-1941 season. Their choices, in chronological order: Peyton Alsup, Jack Draper, Shirley Watkins, Paul Parham, Dabney Phillips, George Summers, Everette Mitchell, Chester Womack, Leon Locke, and Adam DeBerry. Homer Dehoney and David Scobey of the championship 1941 team might have replaced two of them had the choices been made six months later.

Truly, David Lipscomb College and High School athletics came of age in the 1930s.

—Jim Turner, '68

his quiver full of them: they shall not be ashamed but shall speak with the enemy in the gate" (Psalm 127:3-5).

"I am a happy man this morning," he announced. And so he was. They loved each one of us in a special way. They considered each child a sacred trust to give back to God. They were committed to helping us grow as Jesus grew: physically, mentally, socially, and spiritually. Our parents were consistent. If we disobeyed, we knew we would be punished. There were always chores to be done and no excuse was good enough to dodge them. They were proud of us, too. If we were in a play, chorus, scouts, dress show, or what ever the accomplishment great or small, the whole family showed up to celebrate. It was that concern that taught us to work together, play together, and worship together. Sometimes there were disagreements between us, but they knew how to settle these—they separated us. After a time, being by yourself seemed much worse than being with someone you were mad at. And if it wasn't settled soon, there were always switches stacked above the stair door.

"By the power vested in me as a minister of the Gospel"

Brother Boles recommended Daddy to the church in Gainesboro, Tennessee, which employed him in 1940. He was the first full-time minister for churches of Christ in Jackson County, serving the church there for seven years. He held many meetings and nearly 300 funerals in addition to the work in Gainesboro.

In 1947, Daddy was invited by Irvin Lee, a DLC classmate, to help establish a Bible school on the site of T. B. Larimore's home near Florence, Alabama. Christian education was to be his life's work from that time on. He preached for several congregations in North Alabama and served Mars Hill Bible School in many roles: teacher, principal, vice-president, president, bus supervisor, janitor, counselor, and nurse if necessary. Many people benefited from his dedication and leadership, and a dream was realized for our family as well. All ten of us graduated from Mars Hill and went on to a Christian college, nine of us to Lipscomb. All of us married Christian spouses. All of us are active in the church. All of our spouses are Bible teachers, elders, deacons, preachers, or song leaders. Of the 33 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren, all who are old enough are Christians. "And they shall all be taught of God." "One generation shall proclaim thy glory to another."

"Until death do us part"

In April 1982 Ralph Snell went to be with the family of all the redeemed. But he will still live in memory until our great family reunion around our heavenly Father's throne.



Academic Dean Norman Parks shares the credit with President Ijams for developing the quality faculty of the 1930s and beyond.

"... Since in the beginning when the morning stars sang together and the sons of God shouted for joy, marriage has been."

The beautiful words of the ceremony rang in their ears all through the years. But they knew that it takes more than beautiful words to make a strong family. It takes the kind of love that shows concern for family and reaches out to others, the kind of love that is consistent and practices what it professes, the kind of love that is content with few possessions so that we might be rich toward God.

"... I now pronounce you husband and wife. You may kiss the bride."

—Jewell Snell Kendrick

THE LIPSCOMB FACULTY

STRONG TEACHERS IN EVERY POSITION

E. H. Ijams had little to show in the way of new buildings during his tenure at David Lipscomb College. Nevertheless, he was a builder. From Ijams' first year as president of the college, the faculty, composed of veteran teachers and new recruits, grew in academic quality. Dean Norman Parks must share in the credit for an outstanding faculty and a challenging curriculum.

As an example, the curriculum during the fall of 1934 included 39 courses. Among these was physics, a new course, along with first-time offerings in public speaking, Spanish, and elementary business administration. Now Lipscomb offered three modern languages—French, German, and Spanish. By offering physics, Lipscomb added a pre-medicine course. The library, under the direction of Enola Rucker, increased by 500 books during the year.

As might be expected, there was some turnover in faculty, yet a solid core of teachers

remained throughout the 1930s. Among these were Charles R. Brewer, S. C. Boyce, S. P. Pittman, John L. Rainey, and Ora Crabtree. A number of graduates returned to teach, including Robert Neil, Eugene Boyce, A. C. Pullias, Norman L. Parks, J. Ridley Stroop, P. M. Walker, and Robert C. Bell.

The ten-year period beginning with the fall of 1931 showed a definite strengthening of the faculty. In the first year, only seven teachers

had master of arts degrees. In 1932, the number jumped to ten, including Batsell Baxter, the president, and E. H. Ijams, the newly appointed dean. Hall Calhoun, a Ph. D. from Harvard University, taught Bible for three years during the middle 1930s. The largest increase in teachers holding the M. A. came in 1935 when 14 held the degree. The faculty also had one Ph. D. and a bachelor of divinity. Norman Parks became the dean in the fall of 1935, giving strong leadership to a quality faculty.

From 1936 to 1939, the faculty was rather stable with 15 or 16 teachers holding master's degrees. J. Ridley Stroop returned to the faculty in 1936 with a Ph. D. in psychology. He was the only Ph. D. on the faculty and would remain so for a number of years, after the death of Hall Calhoun in 1935. Indicating the growth of the library sciences on campus was the coming of Elise Draper to the faculty in 1937 with a B. S. in library science. Draper was joined in 1939 by Freta Fields with a similar degree.

David Lipscomb College celebrated its 50th anniversary year during 1940-41. The strongest faculty of the decade opened the school year. Nineteen members of the staff held earned M. A. degrees. This number would jump to 24 the following year. There was justifiable reason for pride in the instruction students received at David Lipscomb College.

Although E. H. Ijams was unable to construct the new campus exhibited in the 1941 *Backlog*, he did gather around him a strong faculty in all disciplines. By the end of the decade, he could reflect on a difficult ten years, but a decade of growth in the student body and exceptional strength in the faculty.

BREWER TOWER

LEGACY OF THE CLASS OF 1935

The ringing of the bell remains a part of Lipscomb's heritage. In times past, it had called students to class and to worship. It had hung in a tower on several occasions and at one time in a tree. There was not just one bell. Tradition started with a simple farm bell until a storm destroyed the tower and the bell. The most famous bell came from T. B. Larimore's Mars Hill School, one which cracked under stress. Others, including one from Waverly-Belmont Church of Christ, called students to their activities until replaced by an electronic system.

As a class gift, the graduates of 1935 chose to build a permanent tower for the Lipscomb bell. Led by Richard Maxwell, the students planned and executed the project. J. C. Moore, Jr., was the tower committee chairman. W. C. Colley of C. K. Colley and Son drafted the plans. The new bell tower would be constructed from native Tennessee stone gathered from a



As a class gift, the graduates of 1935 constructed a permanent tower for the school's bell, which called students to class until replaced by an electronic system. They named the tower for their beloved Charles R. Brewer.

rock fence on the Lipscomb farm and would cost more than \$200 to erect.

In addition to contributions by the graduates, funding came from the sale of an eight-inch by eleven-inch etching on Japanese paper by E. A. Pickup. By April 11 the tower stood on the lawn in the center of the campus. The total cost of the project was \$450. To honor one of their teachers, Charles R. Brewer, the class named it Brewer Tower. At the dedicatory event, the students planted ivy at the base of the tower.

In the Lipscomb *Alumnus*, Eugenia Hart and Ruth Morris wrote "The Bell in the Tower." This is an excerpt from a longer article:

"Thus preserved, the 'old bell' enters a new era of service. At the opening exercise of every new session, while the audience stands in silence, it will count in solemn tones the years of the history of the school. At the close of the session it will count the graduates as they file to their places, and then, before the benediction it will ring again—one stroke for each session that has passed into history. Last June 87 strokes of its giant clapper announced that the class of '35 was the largest ever to graduate. At the close of the outdoor exercises that day and while the robed seniors and hundreds of friends stood in silence, the bell announced that the 44th year of the history of the school was past. On other important and significant occasions in keeping with the traditions and ideals of the school the bell will ring.

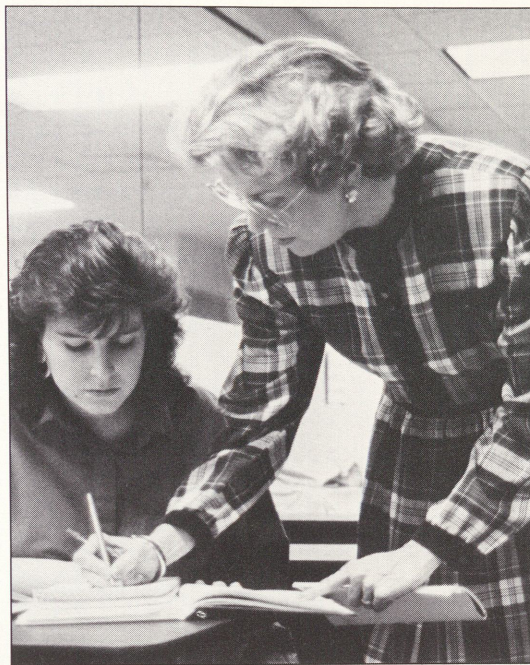
"Over the years, the old belfry has served as a meeting place for dating couples and friends and the ringing of the bell at unexpected times has been a major source of campus pranks."

HOW LIPSCOMB BECAME MY HERITAGE

When his only child was dying of scarlet fever, my grandfather made a vow to God, "Let my son live and I will be faithful to Thee to my dying day." His son lived, my grandfather was soon baptized and he started a congregation in Reedsville, Ohio. The church met in a school house.

As Granddaddy listened to the Central Church of Christ broadcasts from Nashville and read the *Gospel Advocate*, he learned of David Lipscomb College. Although his son, Don Landon, never had the opportunity to attend David Lipscomb College, when Granddaddy learned his first grandchild was on the way, he sold his mercantile store in Reedsville and moved his wife, son, and daughter-in-law to Nashville in 1932.

He found David Lipscomb College, purchased a house on Granny White Pike across from the school, and bought other property across from the campus on which he built four



Patty Dugger's career in education at Lipscomb dates to a commitment made by her grandfather 70 years earlier.

stores. I was born, the first grandchild, and my first memories were of Granddaddy telling me, as we looked out the front window of our home, that one day I would be starting school at David Lipscomb. Meanwhile, Granddaddy became highly involved with the church meeting on the campus. He later became an elder of the congregation. He was instrumental in getting the building where the Granny White church now meets.

My brother and I started the first grade at Lipscomb and spent 16 years on the Lipscomb campus while we completed elementary school, high school, and college. Our grandfather lived to see his grandson, Bob, teaching at Freed-Hardeman University and his granddaughter teaching at Lipscomb.

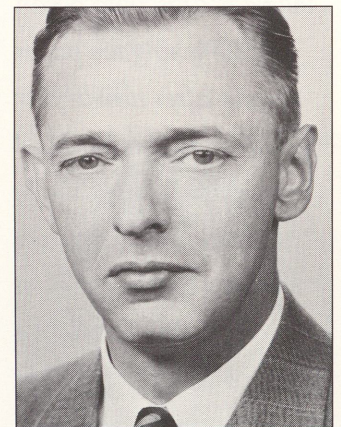
Because of a vow made by my grandfather almost 70 years ago, Lipscomb is my heritage.

—Patty Dugger, '53

CROWNING OF THE MAY QUEEN

Beginning in the spring of 1931 with the election of Nelle Grandstaff, David Lipscomb College students chose a queen to preside over the events of May Day. This day of fun and pageantry continued until 1961. Queens elected in the school's fifth decade:

- 1931—Nelle Grandstaff
- 1932—Marie Roberta King
- 1933—Evelyn Wright
- 1934—Julia Ellen McKee
- 1935—Jane Allen Young
- 1936—Elizabeth Swallows
- 1937—Louise Walker
- 1938—Ruth Meek
- 1939—Ellen Williams
- 1940—Anna Russell Jackson
- 1941—Betty Gregory



Jack Draper was captain of the 1932-33 intercollegiate basketball team, the first to wear the official name "Bisons."



Ruth Morris, who would later marry Willard Collins, was editor of *The Babblér* in 1935, the year Lipscomb began publishing the paper again after a two-year hiatus due to financial struggles. Below: These students gave new meaning to the term "snow plow" during the winter of 1936. From left are Howard Covington, Hugh Dozier, unidentified, James Tolle, two unidentified students, T. Stratton Jones, and Brant "Pinky" Lipscomb.

BEGINNING AN HONORED TRADITION MISS LIPSCOMB AND BACHELOR OF UGLINESS

For a number of years prior to 1935, the *Backlog* ran contests to select campus superlatives. In 1935 the yearbook changed its focus. Now the students chose the ideal Lipscomb students. Such was the beginning of an honored tradition.

The Miss Lipscombs and Bachelors of Ugliness for the remainder of the decade:

- 1935—Sara McKee, Paul Edwards
- 1936—Frances Keats, Willard Collins
- 1937—Elaine Waddey, John T. Smithson
- 1938—Dorothy Rose, Roy Key
- 1939—Margaret Alexander, Ben Holt
- 1940—Mildred Batton, Edward Sewell
- 1941—Virginia Slayton, George Williams

REVIVAL OF *THE BABBLER*

Batsell Baxter faced major economic problems when he became president of David Lipscomb College in 1932. Costs had to be cut; funds had to be saved. Reluctantly, he reduced faculty salaries. During his second year, other cuts were made. Among these was *The Babblér*. Begun in 1923, *The Babblér* had become a fixture at Lipscomb. There were those who determined that it would not die.

To resurrect *The Babblér*, Norman L. Parks persuaded C. E. W. Dorris to give the school an old press. E. B. Woodroof, director of campus maintenance, caught Parks' enthusiasm for the project. He made the press work. By owning its own press—affectionately called "Old Betsy," the cost of printing *The Babblér* was cut in half. Ruth Morris served as editor. The first printing of *The Babblér* came from the press on Feb. 7, 1935. This assured a savings of \$24 each week.

Throughout the decade, the school continued to operate the press and print the paper. In fact, in 1936 the senior class purchased a used cylinder press from the Phillips and Buttorff Company to replace "Old Betsy." As time

passed, the school purchased other equipment, including a linotype machine, thus providing the ability to print the *Backlog*. The Press Club raised all funds necessary for the purchase of the equipment. It all happened because Norman Parks would not allow others to convince him that it could not be done.

THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB AND WORLD EVENTS

On Dec. 19, 1934, an editorial appeared in *The Babblér* opposing war, raising an important issue: "War in Europe is imminent. Will we allow America to be drawn into another war—a war which in the opinion of experts, would destroy the very foundations of civilization?" The editorial urged David Lipscomb College to go on record as opposing war. This issue prompted the formation of an International Relations Club at Lipscomb.

A project sponsored by Norman L. Parks, the Lipscomb club was one of 500 across the United States. Among the members of the club were Guy Tosh, president; Lucius Sneed, vice-president; Anne Webb, secretary; and Jim Cope, sergeant-at-arms. On Nov. 11, 1935, Armistice Day, Lipscomb students stood in silence in observance of the end of World War I. At the same chapel hour, Parks spoke of the horrors of war and the results of peace. On the previous Friday, three members of the International Relations Club spoke: Jim Cope, "Causes of War;" Willard Collins, "The Cost of War;" and Mary Ellen Evans, "Mobilization for Peace."

Each year the members planned special projects for intense study. In 1936 they studied the legislative branch of the United States government, becoming more knowledgeable of the men who were leaders in world affairs. In 1939 the emphasis fell naturally upon Hitler and the events in Europe. The year before, when the Southeastern International Relations Club Conference was held at Vanderbilt, three members of Lipscomb's club attended the sessions. Each year the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace sent books dealing with international affairs to the clubs. The Lipscomb chapter had 75 books in its own library.

World War II certainly was not a surprise to the Lipscomb campus. An editorial on Nov. 15, 1940, remarked: "Two years ago the nations of Europe began another conflict which is now called the Second World War.

"How soon forgotten are man's grand dreams of peace!"

VIGNETTES

LIPSCOMB'S MULES—LIPSCOMB AND CALLIO

Tuition was not always paid in cash. Records in Lipscomb's Registrar's Office show that at least one person paid his tuition in milk.





Nan Ray, editor of The Babbler for 1939, shows her staff how the paper is printed. From left: Ray, Jim Bill McInteer, Andy Peal, John Sewell, William Potts, Katherine Watson, Frances Ray, Sara Elliott, Imogene Fanning.

The most unusual payment, however, must be from the Cheatham County student who exchanged six mules for tuition to attend Lipscomb. Four of the mules were sold, but two were kept to cultivate the Lipscomb farm. The two mules, still in use in the late 1930s, were called Lipscomb and Callio, from the names of the two literary societies at the school.

'UNCLE BILL' BROWN—A CAMPUS LEGEND

He was "Aunt Mag" Lipscomb's handy man. In the larger context, he was more than a handy man. Coming to the Granny White farm in 1904, he cultivated the acreage not used for campus. Born one year after the Civil War and slavery in Brentwood, he had managed two large farms owned by H. S. Compton before joining the Lipscombs.

He developed his own ideas about education. The world, he said, would be a much better place if people had more knowledge and less education. The engineer is not the equal of the person who invented the first engine. He does not have to think or do as much.

His first love was the soil. Told that the Lipscomb farm would not provide a living, he enjoyed proving the skeptics wrong. Except for the deed, Lipscomb belonged to him. In 1940 his major responsibilities included the lily pond, the fish, the flower garden, and keeping the campus clean.

He was a fixture on the campus. He bragged that he and "Fesser Pittman" had been on the campus longer than anyone else. He was a part of the growing traditions that made Lipscomb

an emerging presence in Nashville as it looked forward to its 50th anniversary.

Bill Brown died in 1943, already a legend on the Lipscomb campus.

HAVE THE BISONS ALWAYS BEEN THE BISONS?

The answer is "NO." Early in the 1930s someone called them the "Crusaders." However, the name did not win acceptance. During the fall of 1932, Jack Draper, the captain of the Lipscomb basketball team, and coach Robert Alexander went to Burke and Company to purchase new uniforms. Draper saw an athletic jacket with a buffalo, as he called it, across the back. He suggested to coach Alexander the name, "The Thundering Herd." Instead, the coach liked "Bisons." The team agreed. Lipscomb athletic teams have been the Bisons since, and sometimes "The Thundering Herd."

SARA WHITTEN REMEMBERS DAVID LIPSCOMB COLLEGE, 1932-1934

In the fall of 1932, my adventure at Lipscomb began. I had always wanted to attend Lipscomb because a young woman in our church had gone there and I thought she was the finest Christian I knew. I wanted to be like her.

When I arrived at Lipscomb that fall, there were only five buildings on campus. Sewell Hall for girls, Elam for boys, Harding for high school and college classes and administration, and Avalon Hall, where the president lived. The kitchen and dining room were in the basement of Sewell and the library and classrooms were



Sara Whitten turned her love for languages into a career as chairman of Lipscomb's foreign languages department.

in the basement of Elam. I took up residence in Sewell (room 216) with a high school senior, Elizabeth Wolfe, as my roommate.

Our life was confined to the campus. We knew nothing about current events and the great world outside. We had supervisors at each end of the hall, who saw to it that we stayed in our rooms and studied from seven to ten every



S. C. Boyce related the events of history in his "own unique way."

night. Of course, sometimes we slipped to a friend's room where we hid in the closet, if the supervisor should check on us, until we could slip back to our rooms. Mrs. Norene Ward Rice was the supervisor I remember liking the best.

On Saturday night we could have dates, but a couple had to find a dark, secluded spot, if possible, in the living room, for all the other couples were sitting there too and the matron could walk in at any time. On Sunday afternoons, we could take walks on the campus and have guests for a couple of hours. Batsell Baxter was president, and he and Mrs. Baxter, a very sweet and kind person, would come up after lunch and visit with us in the living room. We went to the Lipscomb church, which had no building but met in the auditorium of Harding Hall, every time there was a service. Boys could always accompany us to church and walk us home from Harding to Sewell.

Having been interested in languages and literature in high school, I continued that interest in college and signed up for English, Latin, French, history, education, philosophy, and, of course, Bible. I did not take science or math courses, for there were no such requirements for graduation from the junior college that I knew of or remember.



Members of the High School Class of 1933 attending the "Sunrise Breakfast" at Percy Warner Park: Louise Burton, Mary Alice Jarrett, Schumann Brewer, Lucy Farrar, Katherine Smith, Mary Brown Hill, Simpkins Page, Tommy Nix, Margaret Howell, Batsell Barrett Baxter, Dorothy Whitesell, Wilson Holladay, Alexine Hankins, Harriett Clements, Sadye Williams, Lucy Sewell, Tommy Shoulders, Opal Shoulders, Kathryn Reuther, James Gregory, Draper Blankenship, and hosts, brother and sister Charles R. Brewer. Mary Emily Watkins Sidwell took the photo—she's shown at right between Harriett Clements Villines and Dorothy Whitesell Moore.



Brother and sister Brewer (above) provided breakfast for the graduating seniors.

Brother R. C. Bell of Abilene was both my English and Bible teacher. I admired and respected him very much. I graded his English test papers for him without any remuneration. In manner he was much like Batsell Barrett Baxter.

Brother John L. Rainey taught Latin in his inimitable way. We were all scholars in his class from the Latin *schola*, for school. He was known for his proverbs and pithy sayings. Over and over he would say, "He can who thinks he can." He always liked me because I was a fellow Marshall Countian. I still have the notebooks on *De Amicitia* (Concerning Friendship) and *De Senectute* (Concerning Old Age) which he required us to prepare.

Brother Howard Schug was my French teacher. He had come to Nashville from Texas to work on a doctorate at Peabody College. He taught at Lipscomb one year and then returned to Abilene. Brother Schug was quite absent-minded in class and in the dining hall. In those days we ate at tables with cotton tablecloths. There was a teacher at most tables who served as host or hostess for a period of two weeks. The food was placed on the tables to be passed around by working students and the plates were turned upside down until the blessing was given. More than one time Brother Schug would forget to turn his plate over, and one time I saw him put his peas on the bottom of his plate. All

of us at the table were dying of laughter, but we had to be circumspect until the meal was over.

My teacher for both history of education and philosophy was brother E. H. Ijams, a prince of a gentleman, a brilliant man, and yet who loved his students and let them know it. He never forgot his students and was always concerned for their good.

I had two other Bible teachers—brother H. Leo Boles and brother Hall L. Calhoun. They were good teachers, but I remember brother Calhoun especially, for he made the Law of Moses, the tabernacle, the high priest, etc., of Exodus come alive in the most interesting way. He was old and stooped, and he sat to teach his class, but he always commanded the attention of his students because of his strong intellect and interesting presentations.

Brother S. C. Boyce, our history teacher, is remembered for talking to the ceiling, the doors, and the windows more than to the students. He related the events of history in his own unique way, which the students didn't always appreciate. I can remember talking and laughing during his lectures with the Youngs—Norvel, Katherine, and Virginia—who were seated near me, a "W," for he seated us alphabetically. We had to be called down a time or two.

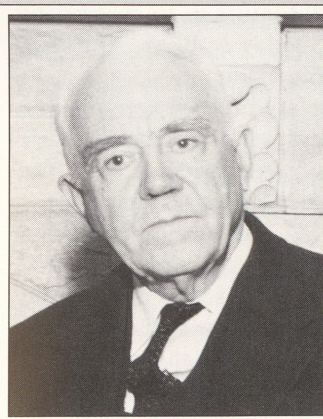
There weren't many extracurricular activities in those days. Of course, there was the

PROFILE

S. P. PITTMAN: A LIPSCOMB LEGEND

The first 50 years of Lipscomb's history was also much of the life story of one man—S. P. Pittman. When the semi-centennial history of Lipscomb needed to be written, only one man knew the story well enough to write it. Again it was S. P. Pittman. That history is found in the 1941 *Backlog*.

Pittman entered the Nashville Bible School in March 1892. He continued in school through the next full year. Before going to Martyn College of Oratory in Washington, D. C., Pittman worked at home in Florida. After an absence of four years, Pittman returned to the Bible School as a teacher. For the next 50 years, with the exception of time spent earning his degree at the University of Tennessee, Sam Pittman taught oratory and Bible at David Lipscomb College. Some of the outstanding preachers among churches of Christ

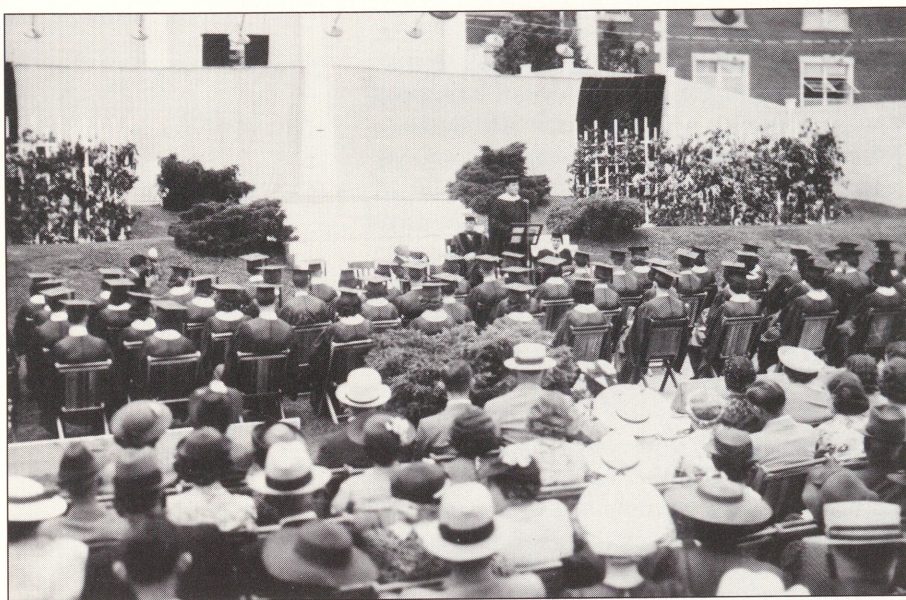


S. P. Pittman

were his students, a list including B. C. Goodpasture, Charles R. and G. C. Brewer, H. Leo Boles, and S. H. Hall.

Samuel Pittman was a student's teacher. He was sympathetic to their needs. On many occasions he was the difference in whether or not a student remained in school. He often reached into his own pockets to give them financial help. As a result, he remained youthful in his outlook on life. He loved students and they loved him.

Any person who attended Lipscomb in the 1930s recalls with pleasure the school song he wrote—"Busy and Happy at D. L. C." Written during the 1920s, it became the official school song in 1928. This was his only published song. It was such men as S. P. Pittman who made Lipscomb what it was during the 1930s. He was in his own lifetime a Lipscomb legend.



Graduation in 1938 was held on the lawn in front of Elam Hall.

famous Beautiful Day and May Day, when we crowned the May Queen, a kind of Miss Lipscomb. And there were basketball games. I was a member of the Pep Squad which marched to music at games. We had purple and gold skirts and sweaters for these occasions and we sang, "Cheer the team as it comes on the floor/ It's the team that will roll up the score." Shirley Watkins was captain of the team, and Herman Waddell was the star. On Saturday night sometimes there was a party in the living room when Ed Craddock would come over and hypnotize a group of us. Then there was Grandma Johnson who took a car full of us to accompany a "preaching boy" to his appointment on Sunday. There was only one student on campus who had a car. He was Philip Spear, a rich Texan, we thought. He would invite us to accompany him sometimes on Sunday to Boaz, Alabama, to his preaching appointment.

In spite of the relatively few activities, in comparison to our days, we enjoyed college life in the early '30s, and we considered ourselves in the words of Brother Pittman's song, "Busy and happy at D. L. C. Bonded together and loyal forever, we were busy and happy and free." We made dear friends who are still our friends, and our teachers were without exception good men whose Christian example we could all emulate. I am thankful for those two years of my life.

—Sara W. Whitten, '34

LIPSCOMB CHAPEL SINGING BROADCAST NATIONWIDE

Lipscomb's nationwide broadcast of chapel singing was one of the high points of the spring quarter of 1940. Nashville's WLAC fed the program to the CBS network.

Radio in 1940 was quite young and still aroused much excitement among both faculty

and students. Family and friends across the nation were alerted and responses were requested. Both telegrams and letters poured in after the broadcast.

As one might suppose, some extra time was required to "polish" our singing. When the day and hour arrived, all was in readiness. It was the Easter season and resurrection hymns were used, as well as other hymns of praise. I remember that some of the Psalms were included, specifically "O Lord Our Lord, How Excellent is Thy Name."

The network was sufficiently pleased to request other programs and broadcasts were made at Thanksgiving and Christmas during the next two school terms. All students and faculty sang. There was no thought of "culling" and if monotones were among us, no one ever noticed. The group numbered about 400, because only two years of college work were offered at this time.

This writer was the director. His picture and a large map showing all the stations in North America that carried the broadcast occupy a double-page spread near the back of the 1940 *Backlog*.

—Bob Neil, '29

ENVIRONMENT FOR EDUCATION

Prospective students are often urged to attend John Doe College because it is located in a small town "far from the maddening crowd" and away from the bustle and complexity of city life.

Unless John Doe College is interested in innocence (ignorance) instead of wisdom, and bewilderment instead of maturity, it should not claim its location as an educational advantage. Students are not educated if they are thrust on graduation into our highly complex society like "innocents abroad." Education involves breadth of social experience and maturity of intellectual and emotional powers. These powers do not mature in comparative isolation, but in touch with the serious realities of life. Serious education is concerned more with purity than with innocence, with experienced truth than with theoretical knowledge, with genuine Christian maturity than with sheltered immaturity.

It is not in the small town, then, but in the city where complex social institutions can best be studied and twentieth century culture grasped. David Lipscomb College is proud that its location offers this great advantage. And still, its beautiful site in a substantial residential section with the quiet countryside stretching to the south offers far more immediate seclusion and protection from youthful distractions than can be had in most of the small towns. The student social life here is centered on the campus. There is no petty and unsuitable small town



Lipscomb students in the 1930s weren't isolated from the political realities of life, as Andy Morris and Marjorie Vaughan learn to use a voting machine.

social life encroaching upon the campus circle. There is no cohort of "town boys" (non-students) constantly camped about the women's dormitory.

The intimate campus circle here is a Christian world. Dormitory life is wholesome and elevating, equal to the best homes. The dormitory "mothers," whose duty it is to lead their charges into an appreciation of fine associations, good manners, refined taste, and superior conduct, are charming and lovely Christian ladies.

For the supposed advantages of the small town college joined with the advantages of an urban site, come to Lipscomb.

—*Editorial, The Babbler, Aug. 3, 1936*

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1941

From an inauspicious beginning on Oct. 5, 1891, to a celebration of 50 years of education on June 5, 1941, was not a small matter. To have survived 50 years of trial and turmoil indicated that the dream of James A. Harding and David Lipscomb had not been lost. The mission remained viable.

When the Nashville Bible School opened its doors, few people cared. The city of Nashville gave little notice. When Lipscomb celebrated its 50th year in 1941, dignitaries came from across the state and from colleges throughout the region. It was no longer an obscure school of nine students and three teachers.

As the program of the day unfolded, Governor Prentice Cooper gave greetings from the State of Tennessee. Clayton L. James, a Lipscomb graduate and a professor at Middle Tennessee State College, introduced President James D. Hoskins of The University of Tennessee as the main speaker for the day. Following the address, Dean Norman Parks introduced representatives or read greetings from 50 colleges and universities, including the University of North Carolina, the University of Georgia, University of Alabama, University of Texas, Vanderbilt University, Emory University, University of Southern California, and every college within the fellowship of churches of Christ.

David Lipscomb College now had a firm base on which to build. Its future seemed assured. It was recognized across America as an excellent educational institution. As suggested by the *Backlog* in 1941, the school was poised for senior college status. The future was unlimited.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

S. P. PITTMAN RECALLS HAPPY TIMES

While ... deaths cast a shadow of gloom over the school from time to time, there has been on the other hand plenty of fun—April Fool tricks played on teachers and students. Do you remember when one April 1 found the farm wagon all set on wheels ready for travel, on the chapel stage? Who remembers the chapel morn-

The 1939 baseball team included (front, from left) Sam Hollins, manager; George Summers, Milton Sidwell, Larry Williams, James Harwell, Bobby Davidson, Ben Batey; Ewell Vigdorth, bat boy. Second row: Wallace Redd, Joe Morrow, Charles Geer, James Snodgrass, John Smith, Leon Locke, Bud Harper, Coach Robert Neil. Back: Robert Brown, Nick Gunn, Woodrow Riddick, Joe Ijams, Ben Hollins, Bill Sweatt.



ing when oil of mustard had been generously left on the chairs of the professors who sat on the stage—that morning that Dr. Ward made such a long and “painful” talk? I do. Who remembers when a card game in full blast was discovered by a member of the faculty, or when a “candidate for the ministry” hurled a brick bat through a window in Elam Hall? Do you remember how the Larimore bell got cracked? Do you remember when the boys were punished for “wickedly” going to see a football game on Vanderbilt campus?

Do you remember that boy who took his girl to the picnic at Centennial Park and demanded his quarter back because she talked to another boy and left him to swing alone? Can you recall when “blacking up” for the stage was outlawed? When boys were sent out of the recitation rooms for coming to class in shirt sleeves? When a boy was campused for kissing a girl on the train? When another boy was sent home for having in his bureau drawer a “quid” of tobacco? Who remembers the boy that was sandbagged in Black Bottom? Do you remember when “Teddy” Roosevelt came to town? Do you remember Truman’s donkey that carried baggage from the street car line up to the school for five cents a piece? When an automobile on the road was as rare as a hearse? Do you remember “No Man’s Land?” If you ever stepped upon it when the eye of the matron was there I am sure you remember it.

Do you remember those lovely trips in the night in the dark woods—snipe hunting? Do you remember the furor created when teachers appeared at commencement in cap and gown? Do you remember when the menu at breakfast was baked cat? Who shut that cat up in the oven anyway? I wonder if you remember how

Geragos Paul practiced his elocution on brother Dodd’s horse by urging him out of the stable with the words “Go I charge thee, go at once!”

Do you remember when only the boys attended the prayer meeting? When all the men of the faculty sat on the stage at chapel? When the boys were allowed to go to town only on Saturday afternoons and the girls only on Monday morning? Do you remember the plank walk from the Glendale street car line to Granny White Pike? And when weeds grew in the middle of Caldwell Lane? Do you remember when Mr. Draughon, founder of the famous business college, used to pass by at night with a wagon load of hounds going fox hunting? I suspect you remember many things that happened long ago that your historian has forgotten.

IMPACT ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

A history of the Nashville Bible School and David Lipscomb College would be incomplete without mentioning other similiar schools that have grown up as a direct or an indirect influence of the parent school.

George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, California, is the latest venture in the field of Christian education. Other Christian schools that have sprung up since the organization of the Nashville Bible School 50 years ago are listed below. Some of these have been mentioned in this sketch already.

Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas
Alabama Christian College, Berry, Alabama
Alatennga College, Bridgeport, Alabama
Arkansas Christian College, Morrilton, Arkansas
Clebarro Christian College, Cleburne, Texas

Cordell Christian College, Cordell, Oklahoma
 Dasher Bible School, Valdosta, Georgia
 Dixie University, Cookeville, Tennessee
 Grady Bible School, Grady, Alabama
 Gunter Bible College, Gunter, Texas
 Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas
 Harper College, Harper, Kansas
 Jackson Bible School, Valdosta, Georgia
 Lockney Bible School, Lockney, Texas
 Maritime Bible School, Canada.
 Pacific Christian Academy, Graton, California
 Potter Bible College, Bowling Green, Kentucky
 Rector Bible School, Rector, Arkansas
 Sabinal Bible School, Sabinal, Texas
 Santa Rosa Christian Academy, Santa Rosa, California
 Texas Christian College, Denton, Texas
 Western Bible and Literary College, Odessa, Missouri

The list may not be complete, and some of the names may not be official titles of the institutions. We speak of most of these as our daughters and granddaughters. Although some of these schools were not long-lived, it is safe to say that untold good has been accomplished by all. In addition to the above a colored Christian school was maintained for several years at Silver Point, Tennessee. Under the auspices of A. M. Burton another school for colored people opened in South Nashville. This soon closed its doors. In the fall of last year, 1940, the colored brethren opened a Christian school in North Nashville. Mention must be made here of the King Bible School in Japan.

Other schools similar to the Nashville Bible School that may be regarded as contemporary or parallel institutions are as follows: Burritt College, Spencer, Tennessee; Freed-Hardeman College, Henderson, Tennessee; Georgie Robertson Christian College, Henderson, Tennessee (Closed); Highland Home School, Highland Home, Alabama (Closed); Thorp Spring Christian College, Thorp Spring, Texas (Closed).

—S. P. Pittman, Backlog, 1941

LIPSCOMB'S STAND ON WAR

War in the 20th century mobilizes more men, costs more money, unleashes more violence, uses more deadly machines, and drenches the world with more blood, than at any time in human history.

Modern war brings blazing terror to women and children. It involves civilians. It hardens and brutalizes youth. It engenders lasting hate between peoples. It makes a god of violence. It spreads famine, and death. It is often followed by Revolution and Anarchy.

Humanity has lost all wars.

Lipscomb desires to do everything possible to prevent war. If war cannot be prevented,



Lipscomb is interested in relieving its suffering and horror. In particular, the aim of the college, in its work with young people, is to help them meet the complex issues of war with victorious moral courage and fidelity to Christian principles. Lipscomb does not favor a negative pacifism that encourages Nazism or un-American activities of any kind, but rather the positive courage that works for the removal of war's causes and for the establishment of intelligent cooperation in national and international affairs.

The world needs an increasing number of courageous men and women who in self sacrifice will give themselves to building up the moral and spiritual assets of human life. Only moral stamina and spiritual strength prevent war, or minimize its ruthlessness, and successfully reconstruct the highway of progress in the wake of war's destruction.

Lipscomb stands for patriotism in its highest sense, and for a world brotherhood of righteousness.

—President E. H. Ijams, The Babbler,
 July 9, 1940

FOUNDER'S DAY ORATORICAL CONTEST WINNERS

1932—Homer Reeves
 1933—Frank Pack
 1934—M. Norvel Young
 1935—Willard Collins
 1936—James Cope
 1937—Sidney L. Hooper
 1938—Andrew Morris
 1939—Charles Chumley
 1940—Ira North
 1941—Howard Allen

*This group of students
 and faculty was bound
 for Washington, D. C.,
 in 1939.*

Batsell Baxter returned to the presidency of David Lipscomb College in 1943, amidst a world and a campus in turmoil. His calming spirit would be invaluable in this leadership position until 1946, and as chairman of the department of Bible until his death in 1956.



DECADE SIX

A TIME OF TRANSITION

War came to America on Dec. 7, 1941. The entire nation became engulfed in the conflict, including David Lipscomb College. In the fall before Pearl Harbor, the college was ready to launch to new heights, to seek new horizons. The previous few years had seen the largest graduating classes ever in the history of the school. There was every reason to believe the next several years would be even better.

World events have a way of reaching the smallest, seemingly insignificant, places. Within a short while the campus felt the impact of war. Students practiced first aid, necessary in case of an attack. Worst of all was the loss of young men as they were called to war.

Because of the world conflict, the numbers of students diminished. The entire student body—from the first grade through college—did not number 500 students. In fact, during the war years the high school had a larger enrollment than the college. The college male population dwindled to less than 50 students.

E. H. Ijams continued as president into the 1940s. But it was not to be an easy time. Issues within churches of Christ impacted the Christian colleges, especially David Lipscomb. Critics believed Lipscomb harbored premillennialism. Partly as a result of the conflict, Ijams resigned his presidency in 1943. Athens Clay Pullias, although vice president, was not elevated to the office. Instead, the board of directors called Batsell Baxter to again head the school. He was a pacifier, a healer.

Even though war continued in its horrible fury, the future of Lipscomb was not forgotten. A. M. Burton envisioned a tremendous influx of students seeking education following the war. He urged Lipscomb officials to be prepared. Even before the end of the war, therefore, the board appointed Pullias as director of

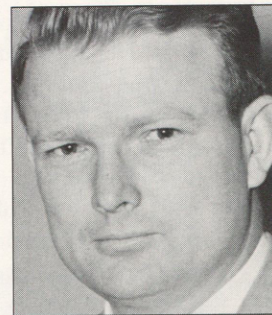
the Lipscomb Expansion Program with Willard Collins, preacher for the Old Hickory Church of Christ, as assistant director.

The initial goal of the expansion program was \$600,000. The school urgently needed buildings. The campus had not changed appreciably since Collins attended Lipscomb between 1934 and 1936. The board also called for a move to senior college status, a dream crushed by war earlier in the decade.

Buoyed by a matching gift of \$300,000, Pullias and Collins solicited donations in Nashville and across much of Tennessee. B. A. Crisman, a Chattanooga businessman, pledged \$70,000 for a new library. By the end of March 1946, \$458,939 had been contributed to the expansion program. The revised goal was set for \$750,000. Some began talking about a million dollars.

Baxter resigned as president in 1946, although he continued to head the Bible department until his death in 1956. A. C. Pullias was elevated to president, while Willard Collins assumed the vice-presidency. James C. Moore Jr. accepted the responsibility of business manager. J. P. Sanders continued as dean, a position he held during the last year of Ijams' administration. Pullias and Collins would remain in their respective positions until 1977.

The new construction remade the campus of David Lipscomb College. A long-planned administration building and auditorium costing \$311,000 dominated the site envisioned in plans unveiled in the 1941 *Backlog*. The campus would now face Belmont Boulevard. Helena Haralson Johnson gave \$96,000 to initiate the construction of Johnson Hall. On the south side of the campus, the school constructed McQuiddy Gymnasium at a cost of \$350,000. The 3,500-seat facility was the finest gymnasium in the city of Nashville. Crisman Memorial



Ralph Bryant (left), Margaret Carter, J. E. Choate, Robert Kerce and Thomas Whitfield were among those who began teaching as Lipscomb advanced to senior college status, and would be the school's backbone for years to come.

Board Chairman A. M. Burton breaks ground for the new administration building that would bear his name, one of the projects of the Lipscomb Expansion Program begun in Decade Six.



Joe Sanders was among graduates in the class of 1948, the first class after Lipscomb achieved permanent senior college status.

Library gave the school a much-needed facility. A new heating plant rose next to Granny White Pike. The government gave Lipscomb three surplus buildings for the sciences.

And the students came. With the end of World War II, the United States government initiated the G. I. Bill of Rights. Among these was the opportunity to gain a college education at government expense. With the crunch of students, the college had to recruit a faculty. Men and women who would be the backbone of the school for years to come met the challenge. These included Dr. Batsell Barrett Baxter, J. E. Choate, Ralph Bryant, Margaret Carter, Bob Kerce, Ira North, Morris Landiss, Axel Swang, Thomas Whitfield, and Sara Whitten. These joined such stalwarts as Dr. J. Ridley Stroop, Eugene "Fessor" Boyce, and Irma Lee Batey. This was the ideal time to begin the senior college. Therefore, classes were added in 1946 to provide the junior year. In 1947, senior level courses were offered. In the spring of 1948, Lipscomb graduated 54 students, its first senior class since the 1920s. From this class would come three future members of the college's faculty—Henry "Buddy" Arnold, John Holland, and Joe Sanders. Arnold and Holland had served in the military. Sanders returned to school after working for the DuPont Company in Old Hickory.

Pullias and Collins gave leadership during the transition period of the college. The total assets of the college in 1942 were \$584,212.23. Toward the end of 1948, the assets added up to \$3,195,001.23. All together, the two raised \$1,088,000 by the end of 1948. Along with the financial growth, the total enrollment of all

divisions of the school continued a steady growth. The total in 1943 was 562. In 1946 the numbers climbed above 1,000 for the first time—1,019. In 1948 the numbers increased to 1,304 students.

As the 1940s ended, Lipscomb's future seemed bright indeed. Although the college enrollment hovered around 800, growth did not reach its potential because of abnormal times. The Korean War dramatically impacted two classes. The freshman class of 1949 dwindled to less than 100 by the time of graduation in 1953. The 1950 freshman class of 354 should have been larger. Tensions evident around the world were recognizable on the Lipscomb campus.

Unquestionably, the decade of the 1940s was good. The campus expanded, students came in large numbers, the faculty increased in size and training, and the senior college became a reality. The decade would set the stage for the next 40 years of the school's existence.

BATSELL BAXTER

A HELP IN TIMES OF TROUBLE

Some men were born to pursue peace. They have the ability to heal wounds in difficult times. Such a man was Batsell Baxter. Baptized by T. B. Larimore in 1895, he shared the spirit of his mentor. Both men were stabilizers in the seas of religious conflict. When Christian schools became embroiled in doctrinal issues confronting churches of Christ, brother Baxter accepted urgent calls for help in times of trouble.

Born on Nov. 17, 1886, in Sherman, Texas, Baxter attended the Nashville Bible School where he studied under David Lipscomb. He graduated in 1911. He completed his formal

education at Texas Christian University and received his master of arts degree from Baylor University. Baxter's earliest teaching experiences were at Thorp Springs and Cordell (Oklahoma) Christian colleges. In 1919 he accepted a social science teaching position at Abilene Christian College.

The Abilene Christian board of directors chose him as president of the college in 1924. He held this position until 1932 when he answered Lipscomb's pleading to become its president. It was a difficult time. Economic depression choked the country. Lipscomb had incurred a huge debt to replace two residence halls destroyed by fire. Baxter stayed at Lipscomb for two years, resigning to return to Abilene as chairman of the Bible department.

In 1936, Nashville again beckoned Baxter. This time he came as vice president and head of the Bible department. He served under E. H. Ijams, who had been the dean of the college during Baxter's presidency. His tenure was short-lived, however. George Pepperdine lured him to Los Angeles in 1937 to be the first president of George Pepperdine College. Again, a Lipscomb graduate was called to begin a Christian college.

His job finished in 1939, Baxter accepted a call from Harding College to teach in its Bible department. Some questioned the "soundness" of the Bible faculty. No one ever questioned Batsell Baxter's soundness. It was a sad time in his life, however, because his wife, the former Francis Fay Scott, died while he was confined in a hospital. They had been married since 1911.

David Lipscomb College needed Baxter again in 1943. Lipscomb was embroiled in conflict, unquestionably one of the most difficult times in the school's history. Half of the board of directors resigned. The faculty was in turmoil. Several resigned; others were terminated. A healing time was needed. Reluctantly, Baxter answered the call to become president of the school for the second time. This time he would serve until 1946. His administration would see the beginning of the Lipscomb Expansion Program that would eventually elevate the school to senior college level.

The last years of Baxter's life were spent as chairman of Lipscomb's Bible department. It was in the classroom that his students and fellow teachers remembered him. Dr. Frank Pack recalled him at Lipscomb: "In his quiet, yet powerful way, he impressed our lives with the principles of New Testament Christianity. His quick humor, his facile comment, his humility, his devotion to truth, his ability to unmask error and evil and show up their true character, his consecrated home life, his deep personal faith—these are qualities I especially remember about brother Baxter."

On the very day of his death in 1956, Batsell Baxter taught his Bible classes. His life had been spent in service to God. Batsell Baxter made a difference during the turbulent years of the 1930s and the 1940s. Truly, he was a help in times of trouble.

WARREN 'BUD' MORRIS

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECADE

George Warren (Bud) Morris is well qualified as the Lipscomb representative for the 1940s. He graduated from David Lipscomb High School in 1935, voted the "best looking boy" by his classmates.

In 1937 he graduated from the junior college, serving as vice-president of his class and president of the Glee Club. He also played tennis and baseball.

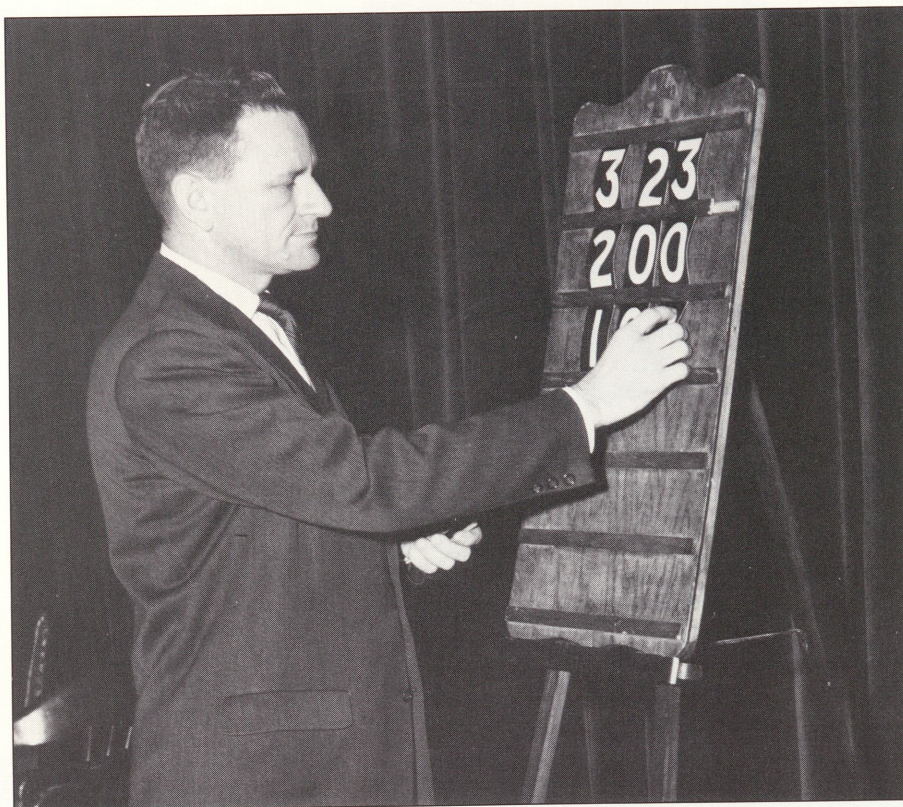


Warren "Bud" Morris is a three-time Lipscomb graduate—from the high school, the junior college and the senior college.

Below: The 1943

"Pepettes" helped keep morale up on a campus concerned with war. The mascot is Neika Brewer (Williams), and behind her, in hat, is Captain Jean Burton.





*Students convinced
Buddy Arnold to choose
Lipscomb over the
University of Virginia,
setting in motion many
years of study, and
service to the school.*

In 1948 he graduated as president of the first senior class in the senior college. He competed on Lipscomb's first golf team. His main activities were connected with the men's quartet, which traveled extensively for the success of the Lipscomb Expansion Program. Other quartet members were Warren Jones, Jay Church and Wayne Coats. These four still get together and sing whenever possible.

Between the two graduations, Bud worked in construction in his home town of Atlanta. In 1941 he married Betty Louise Porch, a 1938 graduate of Lipscomb High School and 1940 graduate of the college.

He was drafted and spent two years in Europe during World War II in the medical corps. When he returned and came back to Lipscomb, the *Backlog* reported: "Family man Bud Morris was welcomed back on campus after working for Uncle Sam. His membership in the Sanhedrin immediately set him off as one of the 'thoughtier' men on the campus."

After graduation in 1948, Bud and Betty went to Dallas, Texas, where he served as associate minister with John Banister at the large Sears and Summitt Church of Christ, now Skillman Avenue. After two years in Dallas the family moved to Martin, Tennessee, where Bud served as minister for several years. When his father's health failed, Bud, an only son, felt compelled to return to Atlanta and carry on the family construction business. There he served as an elder for the Druid Hills Church of Christ.

In 1968 Bud became an official of the Continental Church Builders in Nashville until

he retired. Now he serves as city manager of Oak Hill, a Nashville suburb. He and Betty are members of Hillsboro Church of Christ where Bud is a deacon.

The Lipscomb tradition continues in the Morris family. The older son, Robert Neely, now a Franklin, Tennessee, dentist, graduated in 1968 and married Elizabeth Hairston, who attended Lipscomb for two years. Their son Jeffrey attends Lipscomb High School, where he is president of the sophomore class. Robert and Elizabeth's two younger children are daughters Neely and Allison. The family regularly attends the Brentwood Hills church.

Bud's second son, Richard, a Nashville banker, graduated from Lipscomb in 1971 and married Martha Flanakin, also a Lipscomb College student for two years. They have four children: Andrew, Brent, Jessica and Katherine. They are all active at Harpeth Hills.

The Morris' daughter, Lyn, graduated from Lipscomb High School, then went to Abilene Christian University where she met and married David MacKenzie. They live in Beamsville, Ontario, with their three children, Laura, Andrew and Mark. Other members of Bud's family who graduated from Lipscomb are sisters Ruth (Mrs. Ruth Collins), class of 1935, and Martha (Mrs. J. B. Hammond), high school 1938 and college 1940.

Bud continues to be a busy man, working with the growing community of Oak Hill, active in the Hillsboro congregation, enjoying his ten grandchildren and playing golf as his recreation. For more than 50 years he has loved Lipscomb, with great interest in all its activities.

—Ruth Morris Collins, '35

A DECADE OF CHANGE

THE 1940S AT DAVID LIPSCOMB COLLEGE

The 1940s was a decade of earthshaking change throughout the world, and a major turning point for a small junior college in the Athens of the South.

The world was altered by the death and destruction of World War II; social and economic upheaval changed boundaries and alliances.

David Lipscomb College saw its own changes. A theological controversy with political overtones almost destroyed it, but out of the ashes, through the vision and tenacity of men like Athens Clay Pullias, Willard Collins, A. M. Burton and J. P. Sanders, the dream of the founder David Lipscomb was saved.

I hardly knew Lipscomb existed until 1939 when the pre-war draft brought boys like Jimmy Gregory and Paul "Wu" Boyce to Fort Lee, near my home in Richmond, Virginia. When Jimmy and Paul and all the other draftees came to church, they always came to our house for Sunday dinner.

Jimmy, who attended Lipscomb along with his eight siblings, and Paul, the son of history professor S. C. Boyce and brother of 'Fessor Boyce, were good public relations representatives for Lipscomb. They soon sold me on the idea of attending this unaccredited two-year college instead of the University of Virginia.

In September of 1941 I left for DLC. The Gregorys and the Boyces met me at Union Station the next day. My first night was spent in Jimmy's room at the Gregorys' because the dormitories had not yet opened.

This special year saw the establishment of lifelong friendships. With a student body of about 200 and a faculty and administration of 25 or so, you knew everybody. Some of these friendships have continued through the years, but I've lost contact with others, to my regret.

There were five buildings on campus: Sewell Hall, Elam Hall, Harding Hall, Avalon



Bernie Wyckoff was the most important student among the 700 enrolled at Lipscomb, at least to Buddy Arnold. That is one thing that has not changed in all the years since.

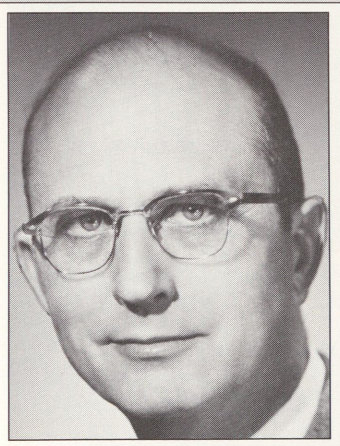
PEOPLE

J. P. SANDERS: REMEMBERING THE TRANSITION TO SENIOR COLLEGE STATUS

I began teaching at Lipscomb in January of 1936. During that time the faculty often talked about Lipscomb becoming a four-year school. It was not a new dream. Brother H. Leo Boles told us that all Lipscomb presidents had longed for the school to become a senior college.

In 1942 I came back to Lipscomb after having left in 1939 to go to Pepperdine. I came back as dean. By that time many, including members of the board, felt that Lipscomb should move toward becoming a four-year school. We faced a major problem of developing an adequately trained faculty for a four-year institution. In order to lead the faculty, I felt the need of completing my degree. Therefore, I took leave during the academic year of 1945-1946 to finish my course work and my dissertation. I returned in August 1946 with my Ph.D. In need of advice as to how I might develop a faculty, I talked to the dean at Vanderbilt University about the problem. I remember him saying "You'll have to grow them up." We did that and as a result a number of our young men came back after receiving their doctorates.

In making the change from a two-year to a four-year institution, it was decided not to add the junior and senior years at the same time but to add the



J. P. Sanders

junior year in 1946-1947 and the senior year in 1947-1948. After I returned in 1946, we began having regular meetings with the faculty. Each department head, with his staff, worked out a program for a major in his department. Then we had meetings of all department heads as we sought to develop a core curriculum that would be required of all students. We were determined to provide a good liberal arts education. After many, many meetings lasting throughout the year we finally came out with a program which we thought

was acceptable.

Plans now completed for the senior college, we moved toward graduating our first class and accreditation. When we held our first graduating class for the senior college in 1948, the auditorium had not been completed. We had the exercises on the steps in front of the auditorium. Not until 1949 did we hold graduation in Alumni Auditorium. Our next step was accreditation. Pepperdine was the only one of our schools accredited at the time. With the advice of Dr. Goddard, the executive secretary of the Southern Association, we were admitted in December 1954, the first year we applied.

—Edited and adapted from an audio recording by
Dr. J. P. Sanders

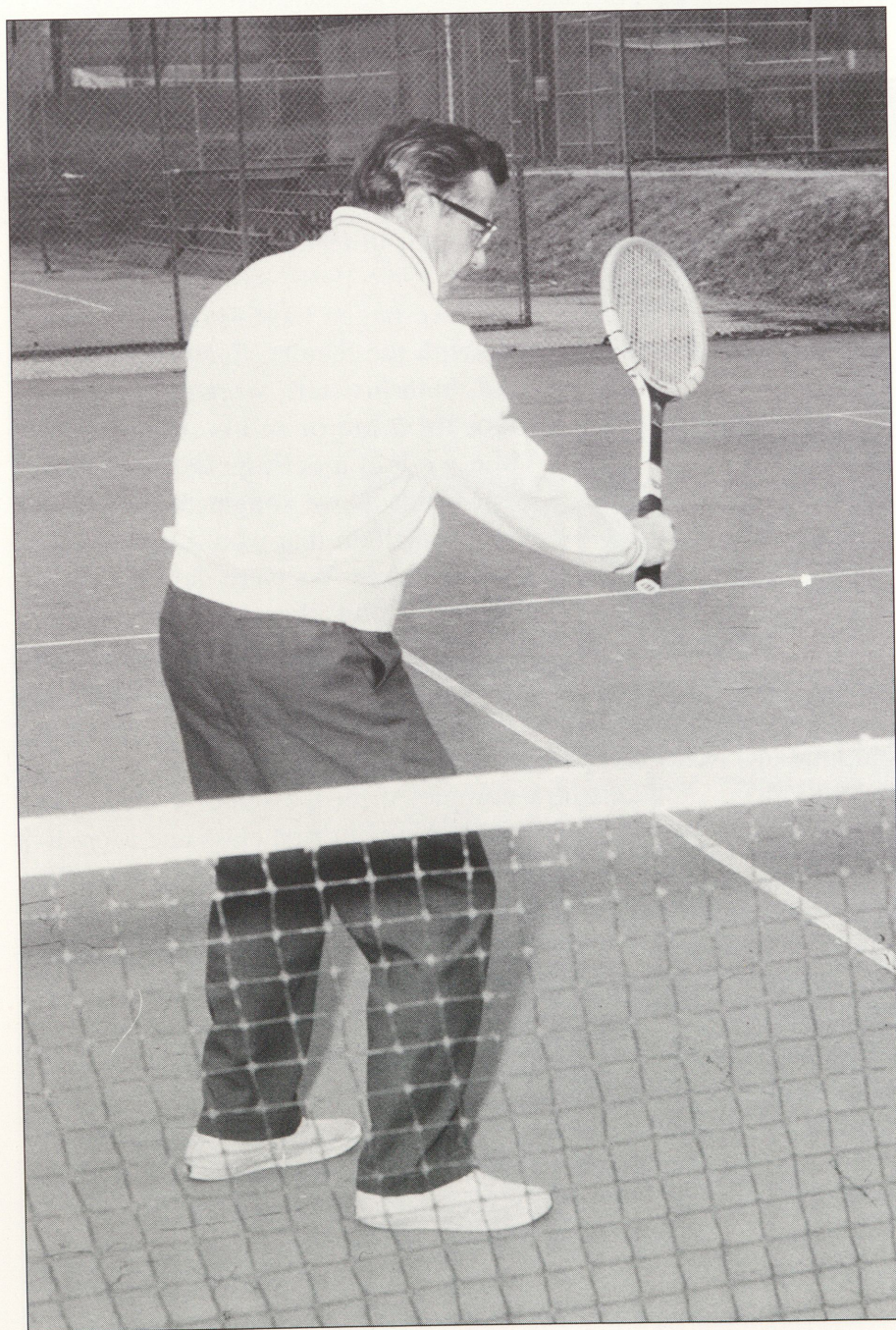
*Too young to be called
"professor" and too
friendly to be
"Mr. Boyce," students
finally settled on
calling Eugene Boyce
'Fessor.*

Home, and Burton Gym. Brewer Tower, built in 1935, stood in the middle of the campus, and a pre-Civil War, slave-built stone wall bordered the property along Granny White Pike, which became a country lane just beyond the campus.

The college church met upstairs in Harding Hall and nearly everybody attended services there. Only a few preaching students had cars, and the major social event centered around prayer-meeting dates and "revival meetings."

There was an innocence about those times, which to some extent was lost during the next few decades. The bombing of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, changed everything.

I finished my freshman year at Lipscomb, but decided to stay in Richmond and continue my studies at the University of Richmond until I was drafted.



The war years were tough at Lipscomb. Enrollment dropped, the financial base was shaky and the future uncertain. Social life, said one coed, was wretched. There was no one to date "except preacher-boys and 4-Fs."

When the war ended, things began to turn around for the college. Veterans, financed by the G. I. Bill of Rights, came to the campus in droves. When I returned in 1946 there were more than 700 students enrolled, the most important one being Bernie Wyckoff from Orlando, Florida. Brother Collins had talked her into staying on at Lipscomb after her first two years.

Our subsequent courtship, engagement, and marriage paralleled a period of phenomenal growth and development at Lipscomb. From 1946 to 1948 the Lipscomb "family"—the board, the administration, faculty and students—united in an amazing way to face the challenges of a burgeoning enrollment, fund raising, and major construction of new buildings.

We slept three and four to a room, jumped muddy ditches, had home basketball games at the National Guard Armory gym, moved books by the armful from the basement of Elam to the new Crisman Memorial Library, moved chapel from Harding Hall to Burton Gym and finally to Alumni Auditorium. Professors were doubling up to cover any subject matter needed.

There was a remarkable spirit of commitment to the school. Students traveled all over the country with brother Pullias and brother Collins, singing and speaking, to spread the word about Lipscomb.

This was the time of great Lipscomb Lectures, highlighted each year by Marshall Keeble. There was a focus on evangelism spearheaded by men like Otis Gatewood. The Lipscomb Artist Series brought the talents of Arthur Rubenstein, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Dorothy Kirstin and others to the campus.

Bud Morris was president of the first senior class; Gloria Wheeler was the first Homecoming Queen; and Joe Sanders led a cast made up of nearly the entire class (including Bernie and me as Elizabeth and Robert Browning) in the first senior class play, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

"Beautiful Day" and May Day were major events every spring. Hutcherson's Pharmacy was the "student center" of those days, and a grilled doughnut with a scoop of vanilla ice cream was the favorite dessert. "Butch" Hatcher, and a succession of student barbers, cut everybody's hair.

Ira North and Batsell Barrett Baxter set the spiritual tone, and chapel, under brother Collins' leadership, continued to be the heart of campus life. During my senior year brother Collins asked me to lead singing for chapel.

That opportunity and the continued association with him remains a rich part of my life.

To be at Lipscomb during those very important years of change and growth, and to be in the graduating class of 1948, was a wonderful experience. We had played a significant role in Lipscomb's growth and were confident of its future as a stronghold of Christian education.

—Henry O. "Buddy" Arnold, '48

VIGNETTES

THE FIRST CAMPUS BEAUTIES

Campus superlatives were not new. The *Backlog* had long listed the most popular, the most athletic, and the most intelligent students in both high school and college. In 1942 the *Backlog* began the selection of the most beautiful women students on campus. Rachel Hardison was the prettiest coed. Sadie Gregory and Dorothy Luther also had full-page photographs in the yearbook.

'EVERYBODY CALLS COACH BOYCE 'FESSOR'

Everybody calls Coach Boyce 'Fessor. He is not old enough to be called the Full Professor, and everyone likes him too much to call him Mr. Boyce. He's everybody's buddy.

—The Babbler, Sept. 27, 1941

'HE WAS A MAN'

Last week the reality of war came home to Lipscomb with shocking suddenness in the announcement that Tom Schade had died in an Army air crash. Although Tom attended here only one year, as a senior in 1939-40, he made a lasting impression on all his classmates. He was one of the most outstanding boys who ever studied on the Lipscomb campus.

All together he measured up to the qualifications of a man. Physically he was a perfect specimen. Morally he was as nearly spotless as a man can be. All knew him as a gentleman of the highest order—kind, respectful, courteous, always with a smile. The world has far too few of his type.

—The Babbler, April 23, 1942

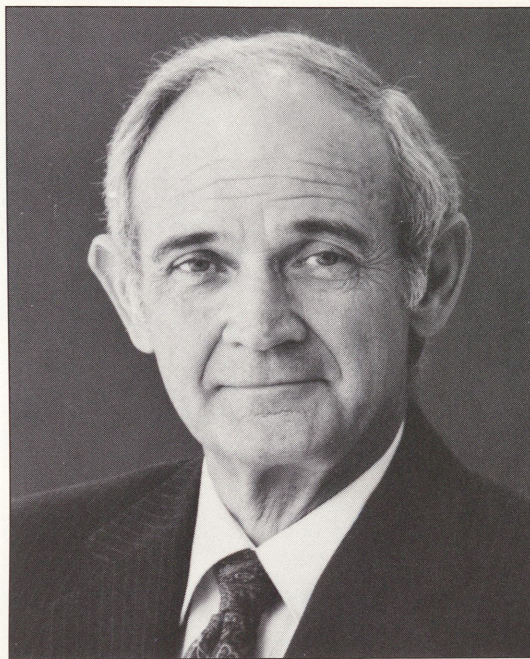
IMPACT OF WAR ON THE LIPSCOMB CAMPUS

(The following appeared in the *Backlog* at the end of the 1942-1943 school year. It shows the impact of the war on David Lipscomb College. All together, approximately 200 young Lipscomb students served in the military service of the United States.)

'OUR BOYS'

The session of 1942-43 has seen greater disturbances and upheaval than perhaps any other in Lipscomb's history. As we have watched our boys drop out—one or two a week—we have tried hard to turn our interest again to the classroom or ball field, but it hasn't been the same.

Now as we salute the sons of Lipscomb in



Miles Ezell Jr., now chairman of Lipscomb's board of directors, was a Navy veteran when named "Most Representative Freshman" in 1946.

the armed services, it is with the prayerful hope that we may be together again.

Beryl Brewer, Leon Joines, Clyde (Jack) Barker, Robert Kerr, Jack Bond, Verner King, Sam Bradley, Herbert Kleyn, John Robert Bright, Joseph Macpherson, Burl Burgess, James McCain, Jack Cherry, Glynn Mills, Earl Chu, Thomas Parrish, Woodrow Dawson, James Pigg, Toy Dooley, John Sewell, Wallace Dudney, Hugh Swan, James Dunlap, J. W. Thorpe, James Eason, Houston Totty, James Hagan, James H. Walker, Harold Hardison, Harold Wilkinson, Virgil Harper, Dan Woodroof, Joe Hudgins, Charles Youree.

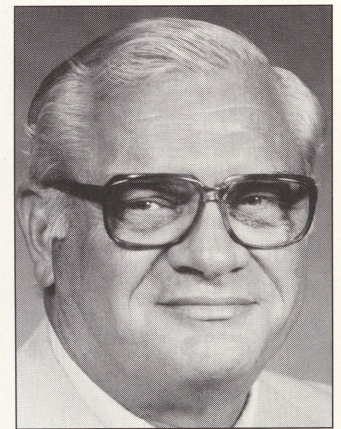
THE CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATIONS IN 1943

On Oct. 15, 1943, E. H. Ijams resigned his presidency of David Lipscomb College, effective immediately. The board of directors selected Batsell Baxter as president. It was not an easy time for the school. Members of the board of directors and faculty resigned; others were dismissed. There was unrest among the students. The following editorial from *The Babbler* indicates the depth of feeling on campus.

EDITORIAL

In a crisis we are always asking "what we can do." That is what the students are asking now.

The greatest thing that we can do is keep Lipscomb from losing its true spirit. A corpse has a form but it has no spirit. When Lipscomb's students and faculty lose the true spirit, our school shall become as any other school. Let us build our enthusiasm back by daily fighting to save that Lipscomb that the co-founders established for the cause of Christian education years ago. Let us not be short-sighted and think only of ourselves and forget to con-



Charles Youree had to survive a lot before returning to Nashville and Lipscomb, where he later served as a member of the board of directors.



When a young Sewell Hall man congratulated her for her gift of a piano, Helena Johnson became known as "Grandma."

sider those that will come after us, perhaps some day our own children.

In addition to all these things we must be careful in what we listen to, and even more careful in the things we repeat. Times like these call for sober, solemn thinking and unselfish action on the part of everyone.

Underlying our every action must also be the unfaltering trust in God, believing that the right will triumph if Lipscomb is still fulfilling the purpose for which it was begun.

So to each and everyone, let us resolve to be calm, slow to speak, free from prejudice, wise in our actions and above all, remember to pray.

—The Babbler, Oct. 21, 1943

TWINS FOR 'FESSOR AND MILDRED BOYCE

It was quite a Christmas present Mildred Boyce presented her husband on Dec. 25, 1943—twin sons! 'Fessor called S. C. Boyce,

his father, to announce the birth of Terrell Gene. Twenty minutes later, the nurse came from the delivery room telling of the birth of another son. A surprised S. C. Boyce received a second call from 'Fessor, telling him he was a grandfather again. 'Fessor and Mildred named the second son Randall Paul.

THE YOREES' PARALLEL WAR EXPERIENCES

The experiences of Howard and Charles Yoree are among the most unusual of World War II. Both young men were graduates of Lipscomb High School where they participated in athletics. Charles was an outstanding basketball player. Howard, two years older than Charles, entered the college only to be inducted into the army in February 1943. He was made a tail gunner on a B-24 Liberator. A month later Charles followed his brother's footsteps and became a tail gunner.

Howard flew 13 missions over Germany, eleven in 18 days. He was shot down, taken as a prisoner of war. Charles also flew raids over Germany. He met the same fate as his brother. He was reported missing in action before it was learned that he was a war prisoner.

Facing insurmountable odds, both Howard and Charles Yoree survived being shot down and captured, and prisoner of war camps to return home to Nashville and Lipscomb.

GOODWIN'S INTEREST IN CENTRAL AMERICA

As of 1991 Harris Goodwin Jr. has spent many years in Mexico and Honduras as a missionary. This involvement was not a recent development. In 1945, while a student at Lipscomb, Goodwin began studying Spanish in preparation for going to Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico, where he would teach in a Christian school under the direction of Pedro Ruiz Rivas. Goodwin, along with Wayne Partain and Bill Reeves, went to Mexico during the summer months of 1945 to work with Rivas and F. R. Avila in a very limited missionary effort.

BATSELL BARRETT BAXTER RETURNS TO LIPSCOMB AS A PROFESSOR

A new era began in 1945 when Batsell Barrett Baxter returned to David Lipscomb College as a professor of speech and chairman of the department of speech. A graduate of Lipscomb when it was a junior college, he continued his education at Abilene Christian. He received his Ph. D. at the University of Southern California. While in Los Angeles, he taught at George Pepperdine College. Baxter was the beginning of a major development of faculty at Lipscomb in preparation for the school becoming a senior college in 1946.

LIPSCOMB'S LAST JUNIOR COLLEGE YEAR

(The following is an editorial from the September 1945 issue of The Babbler.)



The Student Center served as a cohesive force between students and faculty.

'MAKE THE LAST THE BEST'

Today Lipscomb opens her doors for the last time as a junior college. Next fall Lipscomb will accept third-year college students and the following year she will open as a fully accredited four-year college.

Students in Lipscomb now plan to return to the same college for two and three years of work. Therefore, we seniors who are to make up the first graduating class, as well as this year's freshmen who will make up Lipscomb's second class, should strive to make this Lipscomb's greatest year in her long history.

Now that peace has come, college enrollments all over the land will be increasing. Now that Lipscomb's growth has reached the point that either she must expand to meet the increased enrollment or turn students from her doors, let us cleave even more zealously to those things that have through the past 55 years kept Lipscomb a Christian school both in name and practice. Let us also strive to preserve those practices that make students want to return again and again, and say proudly through all future years of Lipscomb's growth, "I attended Lipscomb."

HOW 'GRANDMA' JOHNSON GOT HER NAME

David Lipscomb College had a very close family relationship in the mid-1930s. Miss Middlebrooks, matron of Sewell Hall, was affectionally called "Momma." Her assistant, Viola Shaw, was known as "Aunt Vi." Mrs. Helena Johnson was often on the campus and would eventually have an apartment in Sewell Hall. Students, however, were unsure as to what they should call her. Because she was older

than either Miss Middlebrooks and Miss Shaw, they decided she should be "Grandma."

At the junior-senior banquet Philip Spear recognized Mrs. Johnson's gift of a piano for the reception area of Sewell Hall. He referred to her as "Grandma" Johnson. On that same night the young men were reluctant to leave Sewell's living room. Miss Middlebrooks asked Mrs. Johnson if she would help convince the boys to leave. In response, Mrs. Johnson stated good naturedly: "You're the 'Momma,' and mommas spank and correct their children. Grandmas just love them."

The name stuck. "Grandma" Johnson always loved her children.

RECORD ENROLLMENT INCLUDES WAR VETS

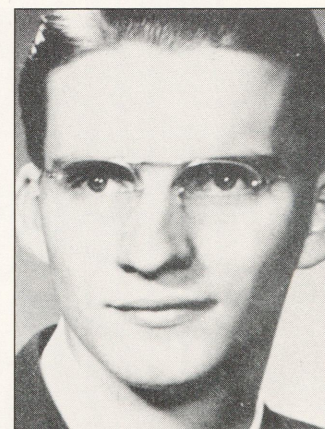
David Lipscomb College began its move toward a senior college in the fall of 1946 with a record enrollment. From kindergarten through college, the school enrolled more than 1,000 students for the first time with a total of 1,019. Of this number, 618 were in the college. More than one-third of these—242—were veterans. Many of these returning soldiers quickly became leaders on campus. Among these was Miles Ezell Jr., who was selected by his classmates as the Most Representative Freshman. He had served in the United States Navy. Henry O. "Buddy" Arnold, a former paratrooper, was the representative of the sophomore class.

THE YEAR OF NO GRADUATION

The school year 1946-1947 was a year of transition from a junior college to senior college status. As a result, there was not a graduation exercise. Not since the first years of the



Max Hamrick retired in 1949 after 16 years as high school principal.



Germany's Dieter Alten excelled at post-war DLC.

Nashville Bible School had this happened. In the fall of 1947, the school year opened with *The Babbler* announcing in huge headlines, "LIPSCOMB BEGINS AS SENIOR COLLEGE."

THE BISON AND THE MUSTANG IN THE STUDENT CENTER

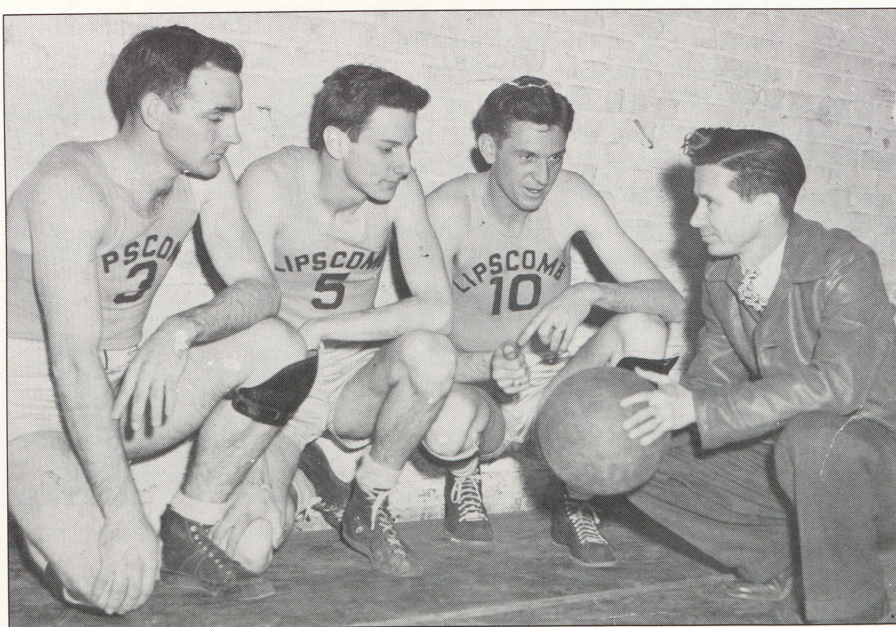
The Student Center was truly the center of the Lipscomb campus when it opened in January of 1948. Decorated in purple and gold, a large Bison graced one wall while a Mustang reared on the opposite entrance wall. The murals were painted by J. W. Davis, *The Babbler* staff artist. Students and faculty found the center a place to meet, especially around the large round tables after chapel. Here one could buy a soft drink, a hamburger, or just talk. Of course, everyone came to the center to get that letter from home. For students from the late 1940s until it closed in the 1960s, the Student

Center served as a cohesive force between students and faculty.

LIPSCOMB BEGINS SPEECH COMPETITION

Public speaking had long been associated with David Lipscomb College. The name Ora Crabtree was legendary years before Lipscomb became a senior college in 1947. There were times in the past when debate clubs competed with other schools, but not until Dr. Batsell Barrett Baxter joined the faculty did the speech department sponsor official teams to compete with schools across the South and the entire United States. In 1947 the Lipscomb debate squad traveled to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to compete in the Southern Association of Teachers of Speech tournament. Those men who competed were Bob Crawley, Warren Jones, Clifford Swenson and Charles Crouch.

During 1947-1948 the speech team began to win tournaments. In February 1948 the team



McQuiddy Gymnasium opened for the 1948-49 season, when the Bisons had the best talent assembled up to that time at Lipscomb. 'Fessor Boyce, here with some of the talent of that period—Hardeman Hendon, Jennings Davis and Frank Downing—worked through manpower shortages of the middle '40s, caused by World War II, to build Lipscomb athletics. Some of his recruits helped Lipscomb basketball and tennis teams win championships as the new decade of the 1950s arrived.

entered the state tournament in Murfreesboro. When the competition ended, Lipscomb had won first place in four divisions: Charles Crouch, impromptu speech; H. G. Bland, original oratory; Clifton Trimble, peace oratory; and Charles Crouch and Bob Crawley, debate. For their efforts, they were awarded the first place trophy for the tournament.

Possibly the most successful tournament for Lipscomb's speech team came in 1950-1951 when team members garnered 24 of the possible 60 points for first place in the state speech tournament. The victors were: Ann Cato and Betsy Lewis, women's debate (a first in Lipscomb's history); Donald Daugherty, best man debater; Sewell Hall, oratory; Veranne Hall, women's impromptu speech; and Donald Daugherty, men's after dinner speech.

DAILEY RECALLS HIS YEARS AT LIPSCOMB

Someone has said, "If God has an honor roll, I think I know some whose names are on it." When I mention those under whom I studied at David Lipscomb College, I refer to some of God's noblest men.

My first study of "Christian evidences" was under E. H. Ijams, who was responsible for my attending Lipscomb. S. P. Pittman taught me in several classes and took me with him to lead singing in meetings in which he preached. Charles R. Brewer required us to memorize many Psalms—a burden then but a blessing through the years. Batsell Baxter deepened the dimensions of my understanding of and appreciation for the church.

Brother Pittman once said to me, "If you feel indebted to those who have taught and encouraged you, find another and teach and encourage him." I shall continue to encourage young people to attend Lipscomb where the importance of daily Bible study has been emphasized for [100] years.

—Clarence C. Dailey, '48

MAX HAMRICK RETIRES FROM HIGH SCHOOL

Max Hamrick came to Lipscomb when the entire student body had fewer students than did the high school in 1949 when he retired. For over 20 years, Hamrick had been a part of Lipscomb High School—16 years as principal. The enrollment for the 1948-1949 session was 240. In 1940 the high school had only 90 students. Mack Craig succeeded him as principal.

LIPSCOMB GRADUATES FIRST SENIOR CLASS

Although several graduates of the 1920s might dispute it, Lipscomb usually claims it graduated its first senior class on June 11, 1948. Led by Warren "Bud" Morris, the class consisted of 54 members. The broken dreams of several decades were finally fulfilled.

THE PONY EXPRESS BEGINS; THE HIGH SCHOOL ESTABLISHES ITS OWN IDENTITY

David Lipscomb High School had always been an integral part of David Lipscomb College. Classes for the two schools were held in Harding Hall, and they shared *The Babblor* as their school paper. With the college becoming a four-year school, along with increased enrollment in both schools, the high school became able in the late 1940s to stand on its own—to have its own identity. A major part of this separate identity was the gift of money by the senior class of 1949, under the leadership of president George Yates, to begin a school paper. They gave it the name *Pony Express*.

WHO'S WHO INCLUDES LIPSCOMB GRADUATES FOR THE FIRST TIME

Graduates in 1949 were the first Lipscomb representatives to be included in *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*. They were: Mary Catherine Alexander, Haldon Arnold, Julia Bobbitt, Jennings Davis, Bobbie Lee Gault, Lynn Headrick, Willie Claiborne Hooper, Jean Overall and Ernest Stewart.

GERMAN STUDENTS ATTEND LIPSCOMB

At the beginning of fall quarter 1948, three young men from Germany enrolled in Lipscomb. They were Dieter Alten, Fred Casmir, and Helmut Prochnow. These came as a result of American missionaries, led by Otis Gatewood, who went to Germany after World War II. During the following two years Dieter Goebel, Helga Wilde, and Hans Novak continued the journey across the Atlantic to Lipscomb. Dieter Alten became a campus leader, winning the Founder's Day Oratorical Contest in 1950.

THE BLIZZARD OF 1951

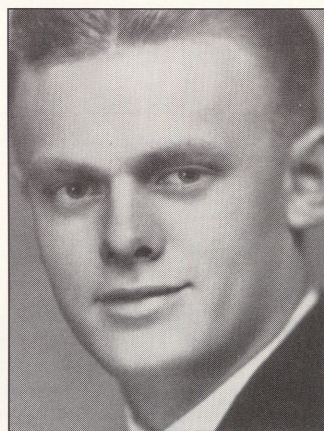
Has David Lipscomb College ever dismissed classes? The answer is "Yes." It happened during the "Blizzard of '51" when Middle Tennessee was under a sheet of ice for several days. Although electricity was not available, the heating plant did operate on a limited scale. The cafeteria served food but classes did not meet for two days. Students were immobilized. Cars would not start. If they did, the streets were too icy for travel. Homecoming had to be postponed. Even the friendly campus dog, a Dalmatian named "Freckles," found a warmer home with the girls in Johnson Hall than was the usual affair on campus.

ATHLETICS DURING THE 1940s

The sixth decade of David Lipscomb College represents the greatest strides taken by the school to compete in athletics. When



Tom Hanvey ('42) would surely have preferred coaching in 1944, but Uncle Sam had other plans for this U. S. Army Air Force sergeant.



Peyton Alsup volunteered to coach the men's basketball team during the war-ravaged 1943-44 season.

Lipscomb officially became a senior college, it participated in the formation of the Volunteer State Athletic Conference. With this knowledge, Eugene 'Fessor Boyce recruited two outstanding basketball players from Nashville high schools—Harry Moneypenny from West High School and John Henderson from East High

School. These two players formed the nucleus of the 1950-1951 team that was among the best ever put on the floor by David Lipscomb College.

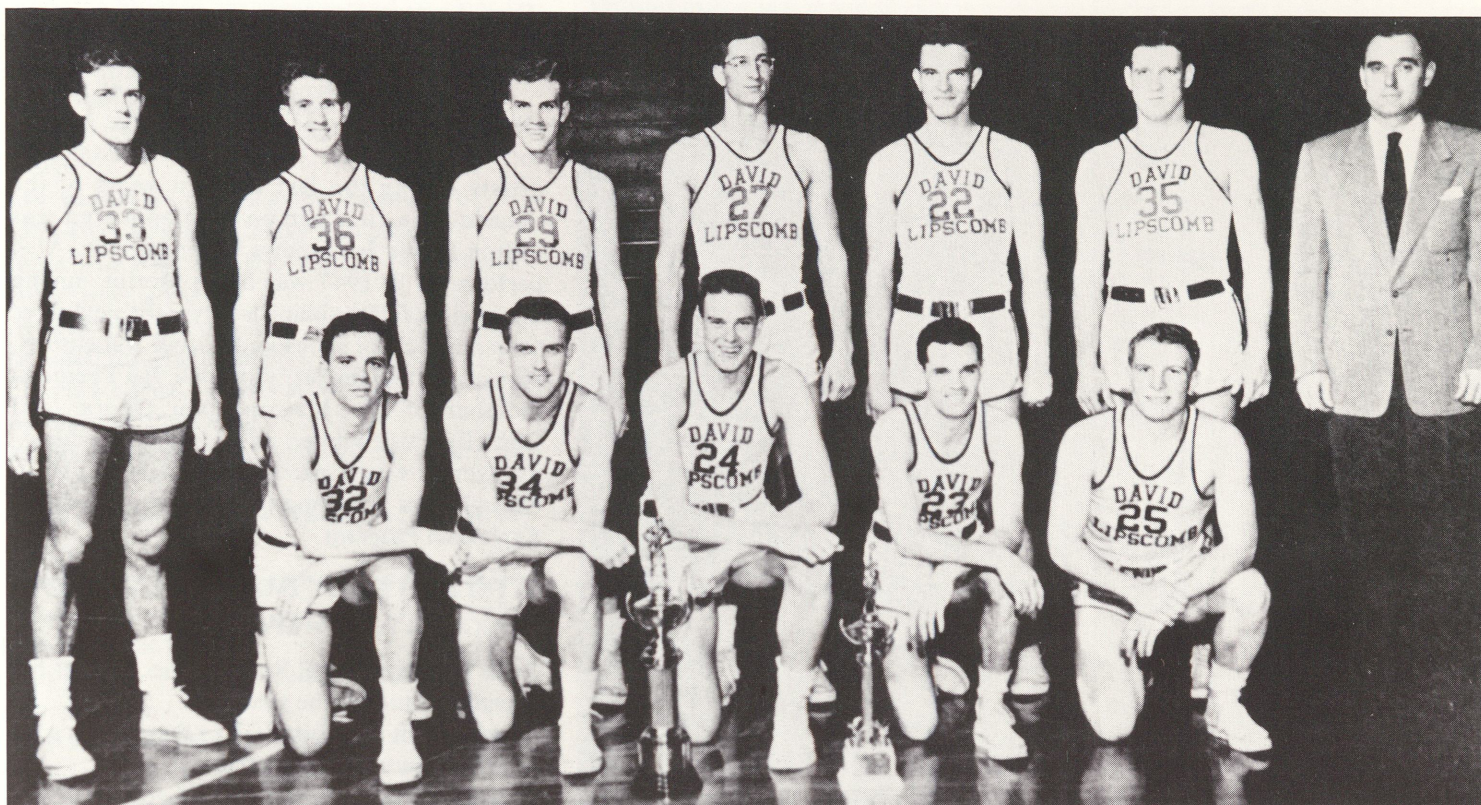
Athletics, however, were not completely dormant in the previous years of the 1940s. The decade began with Lipscomb continuing its mastery of the Mississippi Valley Conference tournament by winning two championships in 1942 and 1943. David Scobey averaged 13 points per game in 1942. The following year the team was led by J. W. Thorpe. In 1941-1942 the high school posted a record of 20-8 with Charles Youree scoring 246 points.

One of the outstanding athletes on campus during the early 1940s was George McIntosh. He starred on the high school basketball team, but his most important sport was tennis. As a freshman in 1941, he teamed with David Scobey for the high school doubles title. During his sophomore year, McIntosh captured the singles title in Nashville and finished second to Skippy Wills of Memphis in the state tournament. Although he finished second in Nashville high school singles in 1943, he continued to the state tournament where he again finished second to Wills. His senior year included champi-

George McIntosh won the conference singles championship, and with Jennings Davis, the doubles championship in 1949. In those days, tennis and basketball reigned supreme among Lipscomb athletics.



Hutcherson's Pharmacy became the place to socialize away from campus.



onships in Nashville Interscholastic League competition, the Nashville Junior championships, the Mid-South title at Sewanee, and with Jennings Davis, the Nashville Interscholastic League doubles championship.

Athletics did not fare well during World War II. Baseball was suspended from 1943 until 1947. The school continued basketball, although on a very limited basis. Only two players returned in 1943-1944 from the previous MVC championship team—Alton Hendrix and Boggs Huff. Coached by volunteer Peyton Alsup, the team had little success against service teams of the area. In 1944-1945 Lipscomb had possibly the weakest team in its athletic history. A seven-player team coached by Gene Boyce, it had only one win—a 64-60 victory over Peabody in the final game of the year. There were only 37 young men in school.

The 1945-1946 team finished with a 4-5 record including a victory over Middle Tennessee State College. This was the first team with players who were former military men from World War II, such as Ira Douthitt, Allen Willis, Russell Hatcher and Bill Young.

With Lipscomb in the process of becoming a senior college, 1946-1947 was important in the transition of Lipscomb athletics. During the spring of 1947 the Volunteer State Athletic Conference came into existence. Frank Downing, a 6'4" transfer from Western Kentucky, was the star of the 1946-1947 Bison cage team. The season included a split with Middle Tennessee State and a second place finish in the Mississippi Valley Conference tourna-

ment. Baseball returned as a spring sport. Hugh Swan, a pitcher who had played baseball for Lipscomb in 1942, was the winningest pitcher on a team that did not lose the VSAC title until the last game of the season. Lipscomb's first conference championship came in 1947 when the golf team emerged victorious.

Lipscomb's two major sports during the last years of the 1940s were basketball and tennis. The school's second VSAC title came in tennis. It was an all-Lipscomb finals with Ben Reid defeating George McIntosh in 1948. McIntosh and Jennings Davis won the doubles. In 1949 Lipscomb again captured the tennis championship with McIntosh leading the way. He won the singles and, along with Davis, the doubles.

The fall of 1947 saw a dramatic change in the basketball fortunes of David Lipscomb College when coach Boyce and his assistant, Herman Waddell, welcomed Harry Money-penny and John Henderson to campus. When they teamed with Downing, Davis, and McIntosh, the college had the best athletes ever assembled for basketball at Lipscomb. The team, with a 16-10 record, finished third in the VSAC tournament. McIntosh was the Most Valuable Player. The 1948-1949 team had only an 11-9 record, followed by a 16-11 season. McQuiddy Gymnasium opened for basketball in December 1949. These two years were only the prelude for the greatest season ever in Lipscomb basketball.

Coach Waddell had recruited outstanding players in Elvis Sherrill, Dow Massey, Roy Sewell, and Cecil Major. With Captain Sewell

The 1950-51 Bisons beat Vanderbilt 59-57 on the road to a VSAC title.

Front, from left: Johnny Hamblen, Jim Rush, Glennis Harris, Elvis Sherrill, Cecil Major. Back, from left: John Henderson (alternate captain), Dow Massey, Roy Sewell (captain), Don Moore, Guerry Moorer, Harry Money-penny, Coach Herman Waddell.



The 1941 Halloween party in Burton Gym included some interesting characters: James Cope (left, '36), Dabney Phillips ('38), James Tolle ('37), and Jim Long Livingston (x'42).

leading the way, the 1950-1951 team lost in overtime to Vanderbilt before Christmas and then defeated the Commodores 59-57 before all the students returned to campus in early January. In the same year Lipscomb defeated Middle Tennessee State 88 to 38. When the VSAC tournament began, Lipscomb was seeded first. When McQuiddy emptied after the final game, Lipscomb emerged the victor, defeating East Tennessee State.

The Bisons were not the only championship basketball team on campus in 1951. Led by coach Dabney Phillips, the Lipscomb High School Mustangs had its best team. Composed of Bobby Foster, William "Pop" Brown, Dicky Batey, Russ Wingo, Buddy Taylor, Tommy Warren, Pat Boone, Ed Binkley, Jimmy Walker, James Lee McDonough, and Bayron Binkley, the Mustangs advanced to the state tournament on its home floor, McQuiddy Gym. Although leading most of the first game, the team finally lost to Selmer, the eventual champion.

The decade ending in June 1951 concluded an impressive era in Lipscomb athletics. The previous ten years produced outstanding athletes, men who would hold positions of honor for years to come—George McIntosh, Jennings Davis, Frank Downing, Hugh Swan, Harry Moneypenny, John Henderson, Roy Sewell, Elvis Sherrill, Ben Reid, Dow Massey, and Cecil Major. It was a good beginning in athletics for Lipscomb as a senior college.

THE ARTIST SERIES

RENOWNED ARTISTS COME TO LIPSCOMB

Under the leadership of President Athens Clay Pullias, David Lipscomb College brought to Nashville some of the most outstanding artists during the last the last years of the decade. The first person who appeared was Fulton Lewis Jr., a news commentator. Also performing in 1947 was Erica Morini, among the world's finest violinists. Over the next three years, the school sponsored Arthur Rubenstein, pianist; Fritz Kreisler, violinist; Jan Peerce, a member of the Metropolitan Opera; and Cornelia Otis Skinner, an outstanding actress. The series was Lipscomb's generous gift to Nashville for the support given in the Lipscomb Expansion Program.

WHO HAS MOST IMPRESSED YOU AT LIPSCOMB AND WHY?

Jane Duncan—Bro. Sanders, because of his friendly attitude to the students.

Martha Nell Douthitt—Miss Parrish, because of her understanding character.

Robert Dixon—Bro. Boyce, because of his humble and friendly Christian spirit.

Jane Buschman—You mean "Mel?"

Jimmy Hughes—Bro. Wiser, because he is an exceptionally fine instructor.

Jim Rogers—Bob Kerce, because he is young and talented.

James Suddath—Mack Craig, because of his ability to sing.

Bob McCready—Clarence Dailey, because he is a fine Christian boy and is interested in spreading the truth.

Edna Ambrose—Kilroy, 'cause he's everywhere.

George McIntosh—'Fessor, just because of general ideas.

Wayne Partain—Dr. Baxter, in view of his scholarly ability and yet so humble—just one of the boys.

Ann Hale—The little black dog that runs around on the campus.

Joanne Hardeman—Dr. Stroop—that gleam in his eye.

Rachel Alexander—Bro. Baxter, because he is so sincere, humble and unselfish.

Mary Ford—Bro. Collins, because of his teaching ability.

Paul Mills—The very few people who get their articles in on time.

Clifton Trimble—Bro. Ira North, because of all the crazy jokes he tells.

Veda Swisher—Mr. Ehl's calmness in distress.

Charles McCann—Bro. Harris J. Dark, because he takes his coat off before class, like he is fixing to get down to work.

Bro. Baxter—Bro. David Lipscomb because

he was so humble, so sincere, and so clear in his teaching.

J.W. Mankin—Dr. Baxter, because of his suave manner and intelligence.

Tommie Ann Hickox—Paul Mills, because of his wit.

Ray Frizzell—Dr. Baxter, because of his enthusiasm and friendliness with pupils.

Roger MacKenzie—Bro. Pullias—his impressive lessons in Bible.

Murrey Hargrove—Bro. Baxter, because of his quiet, forceful manner.

Charles Laine—Doris Alvis—Beauty is its own excuse [for] being.

Ralph Henley—Bro. Rainey—he makes me see the fish.

Edith Chandler—Miss Parrish, because of her sincerity.

Lynch Corley—Miss Crother (no comment).

Hugh Pendergrass—You ought to know better than to ask me that.

Ann Brown—Keithly Puckett, 'cause he's so nice.

Mattye Gray Murchison—Dean Sanders, because of his inspirational Bible classes.

—The Babbler, Nov. 7, 1946

HONORS OF THE DECADE

HOMECOMING QUEENS

The selection of a homecoming queen is the newest of Lipscomb's traditions. It began the year the college graduated its first senior class.

1948—Gloria Wheeler

1949—Jerelene York

1950—Vera Howard

1951—Peggy Thurman

BACHELOR OF UGLINESS, MISS LIPSCOMB

1942—C. W. Bradley, Pauline Jones

1943—Paul Cantrell, Ann Richmond

1944—Billy Baker, Bessie Mae Ledbetter

1945—Andrew Brown, Rena Hendricks

1946—Exum Watts, Mabel Harding

1947—Clarence Dailey, Ann Early

1948—Donald Perry, Gloria Wheeler

1949—Wendell Bloomingburg, Martha Ann Douthitt

1950—Joe Ed Clark, Willie Claiborne Hooper

1951—Bob Atnip, Martha Ann Graves

FOUNDERS DAY ORATORICAL WINNERS

1942—Joe Sanders

1943—Dave Hearn

1944—Mack Craig

1945—Wayne Partain

1946—Max Johnson

1947—Clarence Dailey

1948—Clifton Trimble

1949—Bob Crawley

1950—Dieter Alten



1951—Sewell Hall

MAY QUEENS

1942—Sadie Gregory

1943—Jean Burton

1944—Tommie McCanless

1945—Lois Church

1946—Dottie Glenn

1947—No record of a May Queen

1948—Mabel Harding

1949—Ruth Parker

1950—Mary Catherine Alexander

1951—Mary Ann Jones

Gloria Wheeler was selected to be Lipscomb's first Homecoming Queen, as one of the school's most enduring traditions began in 1948.

The drive and generosity of A. M. Burton helped Lipscomb become a quality, accredited college in the 1950s. Years later, Mr. and Mrs. Burton's gift of the family farm would make a significant impact on ensuring the school's future by building the permanent endowment.



DECADE SEVEN

REACHING FOR NEW HORIZONS

It was a time to stop and take a deep breath. The United States and the world had spent the best of two decades in the Great Depression and World War II. Under Harry Truman's administration, the United States became mired in a police action called the Korean War. The American people were tired, and were ready to live life without conflict. As a result, they elected Dwight D. Eisenhower as president in 1952. He would get American troops out of Korea and return America to a more peaceful way of life.

And he did. The 1950s gave the American people time to be themselves. Eisenhower's years have been referred to as "the bland leading the bland." In many respects, the description of the United States applied with equal force to David Lipscomb College during the 1950s. The decade was not volatile as were the '30s and the '40s. Instead, it was a time for strengthening the school by gaining accreditation, building a stronger faculty, and raising the quality of education.

War in Korea had a decided impact on enrollment in American colleges. Lipscomb was no exception. The school year 1950-1951 saw 793 students in college classes. The following year, the enrollment declined dramatically by 16 percent. Although all classes were impacted, the class of 1953 was decimated.

When the diplomas were awarded, only 86 graduates were present to receive them. The end of the Korean conflict would allow the school to resume its growth.

For the school, the most important event of the 1950s came on Dec. 2, 1954, when Lipscomb learned it had been admitted to the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The recognition was so momentous that students, including the college band, met the administrators at the airport on their return from Louisville, Kentucky. From that moment on, the school experienced growth as never before in its history.

A school is only as strong as its faculty. As a senior college, Lipscomb needed Ph.D.s. The easiest way to add degreed teachers was to send young faculty to graduate schools across the country. This plan helped educate Jennings Davis, Joe Sanders, Willis Owens, Harold Baker, Ira North, Axel Swang, Robert Kendrick, John Brown, and James Hobbs. When Howard White, Wendell Clipp, Lewis Maiden and Duane Slaughter accepted appointments on the faculty, they already held doctorates or were in the midst of writing their dissertations. As the enrollment increased, younger men and women joined the faculty and, in turn, were financially supported to con-

Continued on page 93

A very influential Bible faculty came together at Lipscomb during Decade Seven. Front, from left: Morris Landiss, Carroll Ellis, Batsell Baxter, Howard White, Harvey Floyd. Rear, from left: J. E. Choate, J. Ridley Stroop, J. P. Sanders, Willard Collins, Jennings Davis, Vardaman Forrister, Fred Friend.



ANDREW MIZELL BURTON: A MAN OF COMPASSION

"Granddad," like so many people, was a complex man. Many times I have thought about the events and ideas which influenced his life to shape and mold his nature and character.

For instance, Granddad was a very compassionate and sharing person. His background was a poor farm, a log cabin, the ignorance of no education, and the hard work of surviving by the sweat of his brow. He never completed the third grade; he was needed in the fields. His mother died when he was four or five years of age. Only one memory lingered of his mother. He brought water to her as she lay dying in her bed.

Yet, he did not seem to have a greedy bone in his body. His hard life on the farm did not make him a grasping, hoarding sort of person who had to possess everything he had not enjoyed for so many years.

Instead, he was a very generous person. He used to frighten me because he seemed to carry large sums of money on his person. I saw him take five \$100 bills from his wallet and give them to brethren from Harlan, Kentucky, for the rebuilding of a little church building destroyed by a flood.

When Granddad first walked to Nashville at age 18 from Hartsville, Tennessee, he had already developed a high sense of sharing and community spirit. He worked as a day laborer on the Parthenon, putting in 14 to 16 hours a day for the paltry sum of 50 cents. He knew he had to work extra hard. He had no education; he was limited by his lack of formal training.

Living in East Nashville, he walked from the Parthenon to his

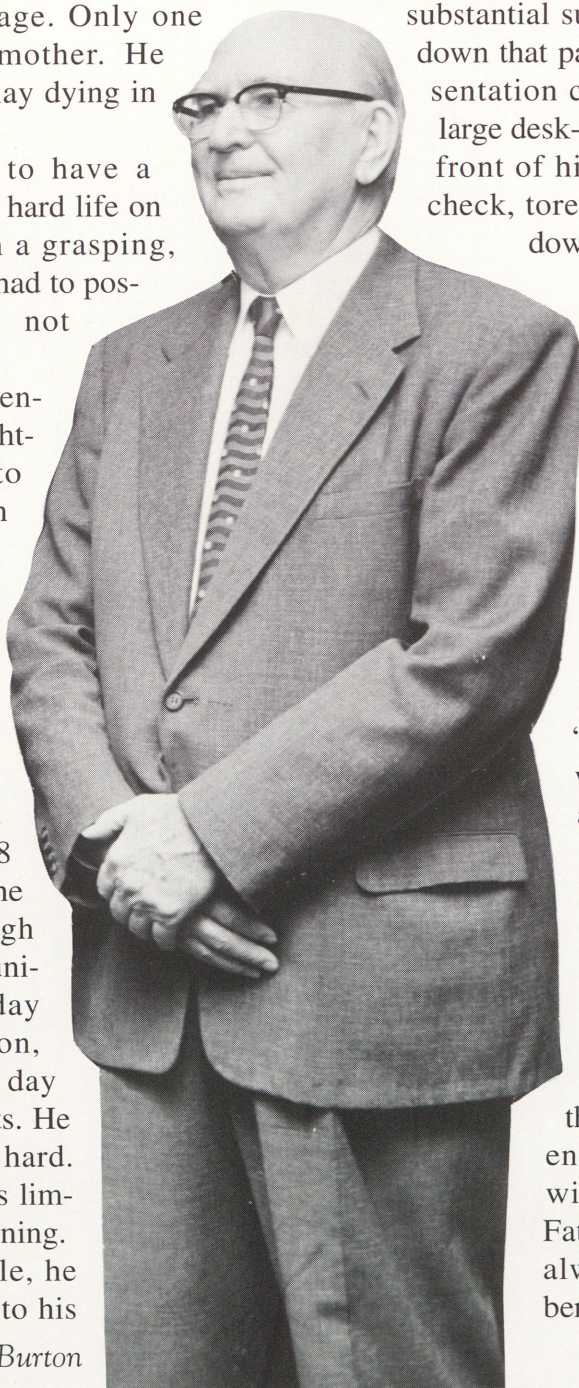
rooming house rather than pay five cents to ride the street car. Instead, when he passed the unfortunate poor on the streets, he often shared what little he had earned.

The Lord blessed him with the Life and Casualty Insurance Company. Instead of hoarding his wealth, he shared it with many people for numerous good works. Everyone had that special project they wanted funded by my grandfather. On one occasion I witnessed a presentation by a brother calling for a substantial sum of money. Granddad had been down that path many times before. As the presentation continued, I saw him withdraw a large desk-type checkbook from the drawer in front of him. He methodically wrote out a check, tore it from the page, and laid it face down on the desk.

Granddad said to the good brother: "I want to help you with this work. This check is yours for this effort, but before I give it to you I want you to give others the opportunity to help by matching the amount of this check." When there was resistance in the form of "but I'm from out of state and do not know anyone here . . .," Granddad readily agreed to furnish names of "fine Christian businessmen and women who would love to know about this excellent work."

I'm quite proud of my grandfathers, Frank L. Lynch and Andrew Mizell Burton. They were both great men to me in their respective ways. My deepest regret is that I could not have had more years in which to explore their minds, to gain by their experiences of life, and to partake of the wisdom both shared from God the Father. I loved them deeply and will always feel blessed by being numbered among their offspring.

—A. M. Burton II, '68



Andrew Mizell Burton

Continued from page 91

tinue their graduate work. Among these were John Netterville, John Breeden, Harvey Floyd, Sue Berry, Paul Phillips, Oliver Yates, Norman Trevathan, Robert Hooper, Rodney Cloud, Earl Dennis and Ralph Nance.

A quality faculty attracts quality students. During the 1950s the strongest faculty was in speech. The decade saw the retirement of Miss Ora Crabtree, the one person responsible for beginning classroom speech instruction at Lipscomb. With Batsell Barrett Baxter, Carroll Ellis, and Ira North instructing, Lipscomb's speech department gained national recognition in the 1950s. In every aspect of forensic competition, Lipscomb either finished first or near the top. The college dominated Tennessee forensics during the decade.

By 1956 the college began to grow in great strides. For the first time the operating budget passed \$1 million. In 1958, the enrollment passed 1,000 students for the first time. Paul Hester, a student at Lipscomb since the first grade, became the 1,000th person to enroll during a school year. By the end of the decade, the physical facilities would become strained with 1,298 college students enrolled in 1960-1961.

Although the 1950s were not known for physical growth, a number of buildings were constructed while existing areas were renovated. Early in the decade, the administration completed the Elam Hall quadrangle. The Acuff family provided funds for an auditorium for the elementary and high schools. Increased enrollment demanded more residential space for young ladies. On the site of the former Veterans' Village arose the first two floors of Fanning Hall. Since dining facilities had not changed appreciably in many years, a new din-

ing center was constructed behind Sewell Hall. When fire destroyed the chemistry building during the fall of 1957, labs were returned to their former location, the basement of Burton Gymnasium.

Since 1903 campus auditoriums had served as meeting places for the college church. A dream of longstanding became a reality when the church moved to a \$330,000 facility on Granny White Pike in 1954, the year after Charles Chumley had become the pulpit minister. A close association remained between the school and the church.

As Lipscomb attracted younger faculty, the older generation retired and, in three instances, death prevailed. S. C. Boyce, professor of history, who had worked at the post office so he could afford to teach at Lipscomb, died in 1954. Batsell Baxter, former president of the school, died in 1956 after completing his teaching day in his Bible classes. Clarence Buffington, a beloved teacher in the elementary school, also died in 1956 in the prime of his teaching career.

Any assessment of Lipscomb's quality as an educational institution must focus on the 1950s. In this decade Lipscomb established itself as a quality senior college.

NILA GARMON SHERRILL

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECADE

In the 1950s one of the most popular spots on campus was not just the Student Center but the big round table in the Student Center. Among the sparkling personalities who kept the conversation lively around that table was a graduate of Isaac Litton High School in Nashville, Nila Jo Garmon. Her favorite expression, "I have never," was soon a standard colloquialism for many Lipscomb students. In



"An inexhaustible supply of energy and enthusiasm" has helped Nila Garmon Sherrill to success in family, church and career.

Clarence Buffington (seated at teacher's desk) was one of the campus school's best-loved teachers until his untimely death in 1956.



addition to the jokes and laughter, she could always be counted on to help with some prank especially among her friends, each of whom wondered when his turn would come to be victimized.

Nila was in the Footlighters and the Choristers, but she came into her own as the editor of the 1957 *Backlog*. How appropriate that she should select Luke 2:52 for the theme of that book. She was concerned even then for the full development of each of God's children. Nila possessed an inexhaustible supply of energy and enthusiasm, just like her mentor, Dr. Ira North, under whose influence she had already fallen.

Since her graduation in 1957, Nila has proved all the prophets correct. She has been a successful teacher in Nashville and in Atlanta. She completed a master's degree in 1962 and has pursued other graduate work at Vanderbilt University and Tennessee State University. In 1966 she began teaching at Goodpasture Christian School in Madison. With time out to have her son Lin and to spend a few years with him, she returned to Goodpasture in 1974 and in 1980 was named principal of the elementary

division of the school. Since then she has devoted herself to her children from pre-kindergarten through grade six.

Her husband, Jerry Sherrill, one of the ministers of the Madison Church of Christ, proudly points to Nila's successful careers as an educator both at school and at church (she has taught a ladies class on Wednesday at Madison for 16 years) as well as her writing, her lectureship participation, and her many professional roles in organizations and on boards. Her devotion to Lipscomb has continued as she has served on the steering committee for a Southern Association Self Study as well as holding membership on the Advisory Board for Teacher Education on campus.

Nila's controlling interests are family, church, and school. There is really no time for anything else. Her determination to serve God by committing herself to the betterment of others has become her lifelong pattern. Those who have observed her life have been impressed with her clearly defined purpose and her determination to achieve that purpose.

In her Lipscomb years Nila was always fun, but hers was Christian fun. Her students at

Being offered an English teaching position at David Lipscomb College was an "idea almost too good to be true." But it was true, and Sue Berry would remain at Lipscomb until taking early retirement in 1990.



Goodpasture Elementary School might be surprised at some of her pranks and shenanigans, but they would never be embarrassed to hear of their principal's school days. They would still be proud of her.

—Dennis Loyd, '56

A MEMORY THAT WILL NOT FADE

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE 1950S

A cold wind was blowing through bare branches the first time I set foot on Lipscomb's campus. It was in the late winter of 1955, and I was still involved with classes and thesis writing at Vanderbilt when I was asked whether I would consider teaching English at David Lipscomb College.

Would I consider it? The idea was almost too wonderful to be true! My mind was crammed with layers of images of the school and the students and their activities, an accumulation avidly compiled from many sources throughout the years. I had listened attentively to each of the "preacher boys" who traveled 60 miles west to deliver weekly sermons at our small country church. Frequent long afternoons stretching between Sunday dinner and evening services provided vivid data out of which I conjured up a complete—and completely idealized—picture of that place called Lipscomb. I had fleshed out my visions by poring over the copy of the *Backlog* which came to my high school library each fall. That volume even smelled different from any other! I was elated when the librarian broke a regulation and allowed me to take it home with me for the whole weekend.

So when I finally found myself on the campus, it is not surprising that I was oblivious to either the chilling wind or the bleak landscape. I might just as well have been heralded by singing birds as I waded through hordes of daffodils! I think it was surprising to President Pullias when I responded to the salary figure he mentioned by exclaiming, "Oh, I would come for less than that!" I remember—or I imagine that I remember—a temporary pause in the twirling of the glasses he held by one earpiece while those naked eyes peered straight through me.

But I really don't know how I mustered the courage to ride out to the campus on a city bus, how I dared climb down at the Belmont entrance and face the task of locating some room where that formidable assembly of Titans were gathering for week-long faculty meetings. I might, at that final moment, have continued to ride to the end of the line and then back again to my safe little apartment—but for one fortuitous circumstance. Sitting next to me on the long side bench was a prim little lady who so interested me that I almost forgot my fears. Her legs, demurely crossed at the ankles, were too



A chapel-checker along with Sara Whitten, Gladys Gooch today is synonymous with Spanish instruction at Lipscomb.

short to reach the floor. White-gloved hands rested on a plump leather purse, and a tan straw hat hovered atop cinnamon-and-sugar hair. I could hardly believe it when she arose to exit the bus in front of me. It was no other than Miss Jennie Pittie Brown, a new colleague whose office, I shortly discovered, was near my own in the library basement. How many times in the years ahead was I to recognize those precise, short steps and look up to greet that same little person, always in hat and gloves as she arrived and again as she loaded herself with "papuhs to be mahked" at her home in Pasquo. She was a great support to me from that first morning until the day she retired. Never did she descend from a rather formal manner of speech, and never did she call me anything except "Miss Berry;" but I acquired a valued friend, mentor, and model on my very first day at Lipscomb.

Other acquaintances were made during that week of faculty meetings. When we dispersed to meet as departments, I began to study with great interest that small group of interesting and obviously fiercely individualistic English teachers. Morris Landiss I had met; the others were new to me. J. E. Choate wore a seersucker suit so white that it glowed. Everyone seemed slightly in awe of Miss Brown—except Sara Whitten, giggling freely and apparently wonderfully free of any kind of restraint. I became intimately acquainted with this group and continue to warm by the fires of memories of which they are a part.

By the end of that first week I had met most of the major participants in the drama that started all over each fall, yet magically seemed new and fresh each time, never suggesting the triteness of a rerun.

Some of the remembered activities one by one ceased to be. There were those spectacular

MAY QUEENS

*Jane Beasley, 1952
Emma Eller, 1953
Evelyn Cole, 1954
Billye Joyce Howell, 1955
Kay Morris, 1956
Zane Aldrich, 1957
Bobbie Lou Menefee, 1958
June Reaves, 1959
Becky McAlister, 1960
Billie Jo Walker, 1961*

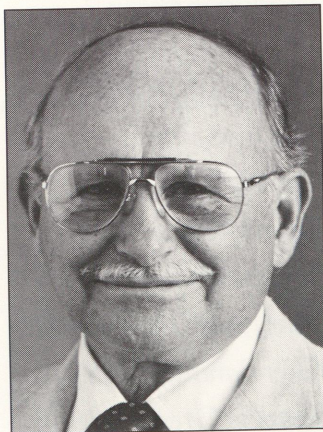
HOMECOMING QUEENS

*Ola Ross, 1952
Pat Williams, 1953
Vivian Wilson, 1954
Nancy Wyckoff, 1955
Mary Ann Thomas, 1956
Gay Banowsky, 1957
Frankie Gregory, 1958
Gwen Thurman, 1959
Joan Snell, 1960
Mary Jo Walker, 1961*



"Faculty firesides" were popular in the 1950s.

Here, a group of freshmen enjoy a light moment at the home of Dr. Robert Hooper, chairman of the history and political science department.



John Beckloff exemplified the missionary spirit of numerous Lipscomb graduates in the 1950s

formal receptions when new students donned their best finery—girls as well as lady teachers wore fancy evening frocks—and everyone was supposed to meet everyone else. (I believe Miss Mary Morrow Frizzell, diminutive, feisty German teacher, did just that!) Then there was Beautiful Day, which was eagerly awaited by faculty and students alike; the announcement in Brother Collins' booming voice sent all of us scurrying away from duties to enjoy a big "family" picnic in the park.

For better or worse, Sadie Hawkins Day has vanished from the Lipscomb scene, as well. My first reactions were a bit mixed when strange dress and behavior erupted in the student center. Erstwhile decent-seeming and almost-adult human beings appeared in Li'l Abner and Daisy Mae attire and chased each other with the aim of dragging a "date-mate" to the confines of a pen in the corner of the student center. At the time I shed some of the discomfort that this country girl had felt at being less sophisticated than Lipscomb college students.

The student center was indeed a special place in those days. Located in the basement of Burton Administration Building, it was a teeming gathering place for everyone. Faculty and staff gathered around a big round table, after chapel and at lunch time, to share gossip and food and a lot of laughter. At another large table in a corner the "drama people" congregated; at another, the musicians; at another, the English majors; and so on. Yet, with all the "segregation," there existed a general family feeling that allowed room for differences while fostering a definite and enduring core of togetherness.

Chapel was best at nurturing this togetherness. On one day each week, red lights blinked

on over the doors of the auditorium, and we were ready for a period of recorded chapel singing later to be aired on radio. I sat in the balcony with Sara Whitten and Gladys Gooch, who were official "chapel checkers." Their responsibility made it necessary for them to lean against the railing and peer intently down at the students. Thus they earned from a certain group of sharp students the title of "praying (preying) mantises." I never lost an appreciation for chapel singing—the beauty of it; the fervor of those combined thousand or more voices. Sometimes, even now, in the midst of a service, I stop singing and try to listen, to recapture those experiences that to me, a novice, completely measured up to the visions of Lipscomb that I had brought with me.

And often, especially in the fall, a sound, a laugh, a smell works a peculiar magic; and what Lipscomb was and what I was become so vivid and real as the here and the now. In the workings of that tapestry wherein are woven events and people, emotions—happy ones, sad ones—triumphant scenes and regrettable ones, there emerges a pattern and proof of much that is timeless. And when I consider, I decide that the young idealist was not so wrong, after all.

—Dr. Sue Berry

INTO ALL THE WORLD

GRADUATES AS MISSIONARIES IN THE 1950S

Lipscomb students of the 1950s understood the Great Commission. Following graduation they went to many parts of the world to share the message of the gospel. These students were inspired by Otis Gatewood's telling of the great opportunities in Germany. All could not answer the call to Germany, but 13 Lipscomb people did. Donald Daugherty and Maurice Hall saw opportunities in France. Some went to Italy; Nigeria was the destiny of several Lipscomb graduates. Wil Goodheer returned to his ancestral home, the Netherlands. Still others, including Billy Smith, went to Japan.

J. C. Moore, business manager at Lipscomb, and his wife responded to Gatewood's call to Germany. He used his expertise in business to support the efforts of the public proclaimers. Also in Frankfurt, Margaret Dunn taught classes and worked with the children. Helga Wilde, a German woman who had attended Lipscomb, taught in the schools of Frankfurt and worked in the Bible teaching program.

Several young German men attended Lipscomb with the intention of returning to share the gospel with their people. Dieter Alten preached for the church in Mannheim and over Radio Luxembourg. Fred Casmir worked with the church in Hapenheim. Dieter Goebel, who attended Lipscomb for two years, worked with

the Christians at the Hanau church. Helmut Prochnow and his wife, the former Lanelle Dees of Nashville, were associated with the church in Munich.

Other Lipscomb graduates in Germany were Loyd and Sara (Stubblefield) Collier and Max and Dorothy (Baker) Watson. The Colliers established a church in Wiesbaden and the Watsons assisted the church in Karlsruhe.

During the mid-1950s, five graduates of Central Christian College continued their education at Lipscomb. Their goal was to become missionaries in Italy. These young men were Don Shackleford, Keith Robinson, Earl Edwards, Charles Moore, and John Beckloff. All five graduated from Lipscomb. Edwards was also president of the student body his senior year.

Four of the men fulfilled their goal. Beckloff, however, did not go with his friends to Italy. Instead, Roger Church encouraged him to go to Nigeria to work with the African Christian School. In 1961 John and his wife, the former Dottie Moreland of South Dakota, began a six-year stay in Nigeria. Because of the Biafran War, they moved to Sierra Leone for two years before returning to Nigeria.

Returning to America in 1970, John spent seven years in Nashville recruiting missionaries for Africa. He then worked for the *Christian Chronicle* six years. Nigeria, all the while, continued to call. He returned in 1983 under the full sponsorship of the Ashwood church in Nashville. He and Dottie plan to spend at least two more years in their work with the Christian school in Nigeria. This will put John at retire-

ment age. But he will not retire. His life is too filled with the spirit of Jesus. He must share it with others.

The men who went to Italy were successful in their work there and have continued to be involved in the Lord's work in the United States. Don Shackleford encourages missions through Harding University. Earl Edwards heads the missions program at Freed-Hardeman University. Both Charles Moore and Keith Robinson preach the gospel through churches in Texas.

HONORARY SOCIETIES AT LIPSCOMB

One result of accreditation in 1954 was the privilege of organizing honorary societies in several disciplines. These included:

Alpha Psi Omega, drama, Jack Ashley, grand director. The first honor society on campus.

Alpha Kappa Psi, business, Hope Camp, president. This was the first Tennessee chapter.

Phi Alpha Theta, history, Howard White, sponsor.

Phi Kappa Delta, National Forensic Society, Marlin Connelly, president.

Sigma Tau Delta, English, Jerry Henderson, president.

THE TOWER

A CAMPUS OUTLET FOR CREATIVITY

While *The Tower* first appeared in June 1947, it was in the decade of the 1950s that this magazine reached its zenith. That first issue announced, "The aim of this publication is to



"Know Your Bible," introduced in 1954, became a fixture on Nashville airwaves. After 17 years, it gave birth to another area institution, the "Amazing Grace Bible Class." Panel members in the early days included, from left, Charles R. Brewer, Charles Chumley, Sara Whitten, Howard Boyd, and moderator Ira North.



Harvey Floyd

The makeshift home plate notwithstanding, Vice-President Willard Collins was a hit with these students, just as he was as president two decades later. Like most sluggers, he could not pass up this high fastball.

present that type of literature which will be appreciated by the students and also encourage the self expression which is prevalent in an institution of learning." Over the next 14 years *The Tower* carried student-written fiction, poetry, historical sketches, personality articles, and book reviews as well as student-produced art work.

Various members of the English and foreign language departments served as faculty advisers to the publication including Mabel-Dean Ehl, Sara Whitten, Morris P. Landiss, James Culp, Bobbie Lee Gault, J. E. Choate, and Fred Friend.

Looking over the incomplete collection in Lipscomb's library, one becomes impressed at the ambition of those students as well as the literary and artistic experiences evident in their backgrounds that permitted such work. They were well-read, well-informed, and sensitive in their presentations.

Most of the work is serious, but the spring 1958 issue was devoted entirely to satire and humor highlighted by spelling the name backwards—"Rewot." Other variations produced an oversized edition in 1954-1955 and a strongly vertical issue in 1958-1959. Advertising was carried in 1952. In that same year work by a Lipscomb High School student was included and in 1955 work by Lipscomb Elementary students appeared.

For those years there was strong encouragement for artistic productivity. And an outlet to see one's work in print was provided on this campus. Perhaps no "mute inglorious Milton" was found in the pages of *The Tower*, but hearts were given a place to overflow.

—Dennis Loyd, '56

KNOW YOUR BIBLE

In 1954 a new television program, "Know Your Bible," was introduced to the people of Middle Tennessee, southern Kentucky, and northern Alabama. It was destined to run for 17 years, giving way to another popular program, "Amazing Grace." Presented over WSIX, "Know Your Bible" was the outgrowth of an idea by Dr. Ira North, longtime professor of Bible and speech at David Lipscomb College. He thought of emphasizing biblical places, events, and ideas through an interesting and informative Bible quiz format. Joining him on the program were Lipscomb teachers Sara Whitten, Charles R. Brewer, and Charles Chumley.

During the program's early days, panels were composed of lawyers, doctors, teachers, married couples, etc. One format finally prevailed, however, in which North served as "Moderator," Sara Whitten as "the Pearl of the Panel," Chumley as "the Man with the Bible,"





IRC members in 1954-55: Front, L-R, Mary Margaret Grounds, Neal Smith, President Hope Camp, Sponsor Robert Kendrick. Second: Wilma Campbell, Sue Robinson, Faye Kinzer, Pat Tompkins, Jane Shannon, Hugh Tucker. Third: Julia Secrest, Katherine Sneed, James Vandiver, Bennie Nelms, Charles Trevathan. Back: Shelby Forkum, Bill Phillips, Wayne Tinchler, Phillip Morrison, Billy Akin.

and Brewer as “the Anchorman.” Questions were submitted by the program’s viewers. Their purpose was to stump the panel. Anyone who stumped the panel received a beautiful Bible.

For a number of years the program drew more mail than any other appearing on the station. Dr. North was fond of saying facetiously that “they had to bring the mail to the station in a pick-up truck.” Although the program has been off the air for many years, viewers, upon meeting one of the surviving panel members, Sara Whitten or Charles Chumley, will say, “I know you—you were on ‘Know Your Bible’” or “I grew up watching ‘Know Your Bible’.”

The consensus among many, even today, seems to be that the program served to create a widespread renewal of interest in the Bible and an awareness that reading and studying it was not only a most enjoyable exercise but an extremely profitable one as well.

—Charles Chumley, '39

WHAT LIPSCOMB MEANS TO ME

The years since graduation from David Lipscomb College have been exciting, challenging and rewarding.

In our years as a missionary in Europe and eleven years preaching in the Philadelphia area, there has not been a time when we were not called upon to reach back to the reservoir of knowledge and spiritual strength received while ministerial students at Lipscomb.

It was Harvey Floyd who developed a keen awareness in us to be students of the Word, thereby permitting His Spirit to dwell in us richly. Batsell Barrett Baxter kept before us the

need to be true to God, our fellow man, and ourselves. He was not only a tremendous example but also an inspiration and model.

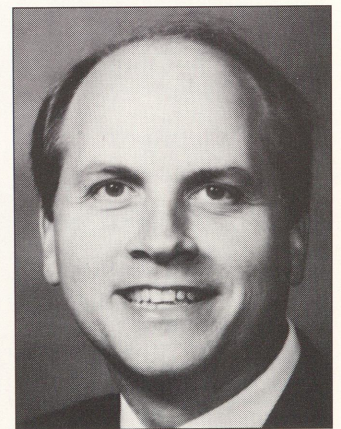
The daily Bible classes and chapel gave us the spiritual and intellectual foundation so desperately needed in our ministries, especially in the mission field. Thank you, David Lipscomb College, for providing the type of education we needed.

—Wil C. Goodheer, '58. Goodheer is president of International Christian University, Vienna, Austria.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ACTIVITIES REACH NEW HEIGHTS

Interest in international relations reached a peak at David Lipscomb College in the 1950s. World War II had recently ended and a number of Lipscomb faculty and students were military veterans.

The Lipscomb International Relations Club furthered interest in the subject in the Lipscomb community. A climax was reached in February 1954 when the club took the lead in conducting in McQuiddy Gymnasium a three-day model United Nations Assembly for the Mid-South. Students from some 15 colleges and universities served as UN delegates to the assembly. Among them were citizens of the countries they represented, a number in their native dress. Resolutions related to international issues of the day were drafted, debated, and voted on by the student delegates. Lipscomb students played the role of USSR delegates in the model Assembly; and (as USSR delegates in the actual Assembly sometimes had done) they staged a “walk-out” in protest of an Assembly action contrary to the USSR position.



Charles Frasier, associate professor of business administration, is today's sponsor of Alpha Kappa Psi, continuing the tradition begun by Robert E. Kendrick in 1955.



From student to volunteer to secretary to administrative assistant, Mary Sherrill was a vital part of the Lipscomb organization for 45 years.

Leaders of the IRC during the 1950s were Tommy Trimble (president 1952-1953, member of the national board of directors of the Collegiate Council for the United Nations, 1952); Phillip Morrison (president 1953-1954, planner of the 1954 model United Nations); Hope Camp (member of the national board of directors of the CCUN in 1954); Charles Trevathan (president 1956-1957, national CCUN president, 1957); and a Korean student, K. R. Jhin (vice president 1958-1959, member of the national board of directors of the CCUN in 1959).

—Robert Kendrick, sponsor

ALPHA KAPPA PSI

THE 'BUSINESS TYPES' ORGANIZE

The Delta Kappa chapter of Alpha Kappa Psi was started during the 1955 school year. Dr. Wes Harter of Florida State University was a regional director and was very aggressive in getting chapters started on various campuses in the southeast region. I had worked with him prior to my departure for the University of Alabama in the summer of 1954. Robert E. Kendrick, who served as interim chairman during my absence, was the one primarily responsible for starting the chapter. I

was inducted in February 1956 in Birmingham, Alabama.

As with other organizations we have had many good years, but some years were rather mediocre. During one stretch, we earned the maximum 100,000 points in chapter competition and thus received the highest rating in the southeast region. We have reached the plateau only once in recent years, in 1989.

Hope Camp Jr. was the first president. Since then several presidents have served with distinction. The more prominent ones were Neil W. Anderson, Harold N. Roney, Gary Waller, John E. Cagle, Bob Sircy, Mike Canterbury, Brad Arnold, and Jeff Davis.

Before eight or nine years ago, our chapter was composed of only male members. When a federal law required the admission of females, we quickly changed our admission policy. One lady, Ginger L. Owens, led us to the 100,000-point level in 1989.

Although I have sponsored the Delta Kappa chapter in years past, Charles Frasier is currently the primary sponsor of the local chapter of Alpha Kappa Psi.

—Axel Swang

MARY SHERRILL

A TRUE SERVANT AT LIPSCOMB

She came to Lipscomb as a student in the middle of the Great Depression and never left. Graduating from the junior college in 1936, Mary Sherrill worked initially as an unpaid volunteer, then became secretary to President E. H. Ijams. Athens Clay Pullias, executive assistant to the president and later vice president and president of Lipscomb, asked her to be his secretary. She accepted, beginning a partnership that would continue through Pullias' retirement in 1977. Along the way she was promoted to administrative assistant to the president, a title she retained until her retirement.

Miss Sherrill and her sister Louise enjoyed Lipscomb athletics. Often they would travel with friends to out-of-town basketball games. They were present for every home contest. She attended the baseball tournament in 1977 when Lipscomb won its first national championship.

After 45 years, Miss Mary Sherrill retired from Lipscomb in 1981. She was a true servant of Lipscomb.

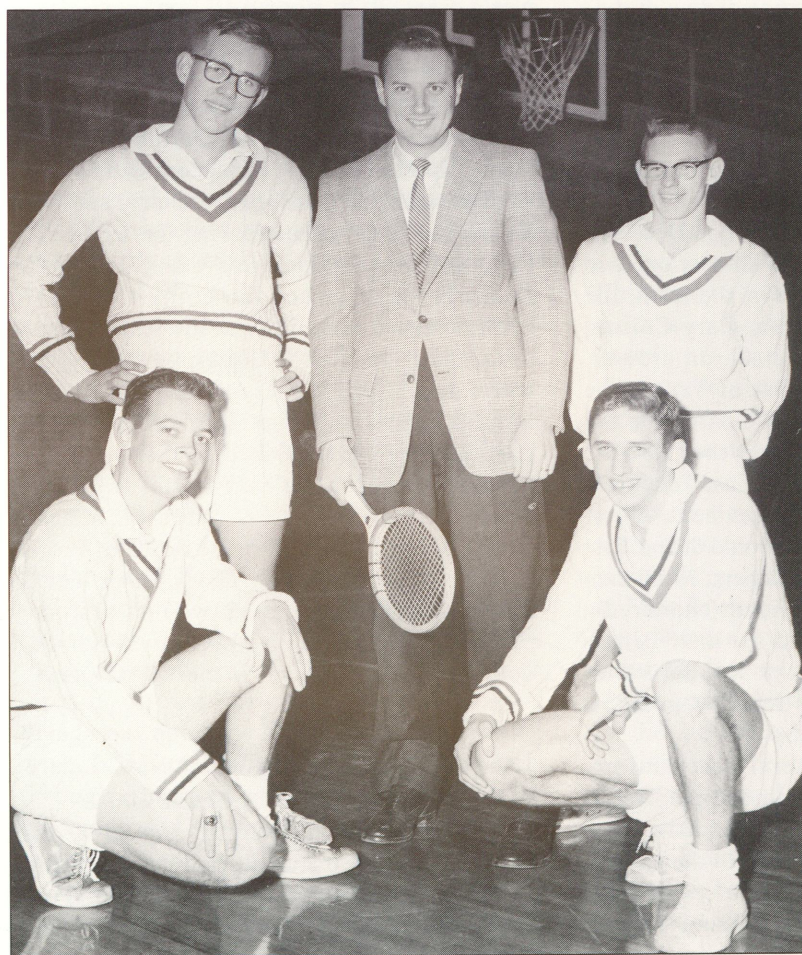
ATHLETICS IN THE 1950s

With the exception of tennis, golf, and track, the 1950s were "What if?" or "Almost." Of all sports, only tennis was consistent throughout the decade. The 1950s did see two sports added to men's competition—cross country and track, both introduced by Dr. Duane Slaughter.

Basketball produced one winning year fol-



Baseball reached its strongest position yet behind the play of Jimmy Smith (left), Ken Dugan, Ronnie Morrell, Jack Fuqua, and Carl Walker from the 1954 Bisons.



Tennis was the marquee sport on campus during the 1950s. The 1959 team (left) culminated a long run of successful teams, led by (clockwise, from lower left) Captain Bill Ruhl, John Crowder, Coach Jennings Davis, Dudley Oliver and Bob Gleaves. Above: 'Fessor Boyce built the intramural program into a vital part of campus life.

Jacky Ray Davis was the top runner on the 1958 track team, which posted a 4-1 record and won the VSAC meet.



Duane Slaughter introduced cross country and track to the athletic program in 1956.

lowing the great 1950-1951 season. Led by Cecil Major, Roy Sewell, and Elvis Sherrill, that team finished 16-11 in 1951-1953 and then won the VSAC tournament. They lost to Tennessee Tech in the NAIB tournament to keep them from going to the national tournament in Kansas City.

Not until 1955 did the basketball team regain any of the early glory. Charles Morris joined the team in Abilene, Texas, on Dec. 2 to become the new head coach. With only one win prior to the Christmas holidays, the team, led by Phil Hargis, Ken Donelson, Gary Colson, and John Friend, turned the season around. They pulled off a rare defeat of Tennessee Tech, and defeated Belmont 71-56, for the Bisons' first win ever over the Rebels. Lipscomb lost by two points to East Tennessee in the finals of the VSAC tournament. All of Lipscomb believed the Bisons could defeat East Tennessee in the district tournament. More than 400 students, faculty and friends chartered a train to Johnson City only to see their Bisons fall 80-67 to the Buccaneers. It was not a winning season, but the 15-16 record signaled a definite change for Lipscomb.

Although the next several years did not bring many victories, the "Game of the Torch" with Austin Peay, begun in 1957, added a touch of anticipation to that game and to the season. There was as much competition on the road between the two schools as in the gym. The

1958-1959 season marked the first .500 season since 1953. The Bisons lost to Lincoln Memorial University 82-80 in the VSAC finals.

The 1960 and 1961 seasons offered the greatest possibilities to regain past glory. Led by Gary Waller, Richard Martin, and Larry Peterson, the Bisons lost to Christian Brothers College in the finals of the district tournament in 1960. The following season, beginning with the first Bison Day, anticipation ran high. Finishing second in the regular season, the Bisons beat Austin Peay in the VSAC tournament. But with Waller and Peterson hurt, the district championship slipped from them when they lost to CBC.

The story of baseball paralleled basketball. The Bisons often won the Western Division of the VSAC. Defeating the Eastern Division was impossible during the decade. They lost to LMU in 1952 and 1957. In 1960 Carson-Newman needed three games to oust the Bisons. Among the best known baseballers during the decade were Henderson Hillin, a pitcher, and Ken Dugan, an outfielder, who continues to hold several Lipscomb records in hitting. In 1959 Dugan became the Bisons' baseball coach, a position he retains today.

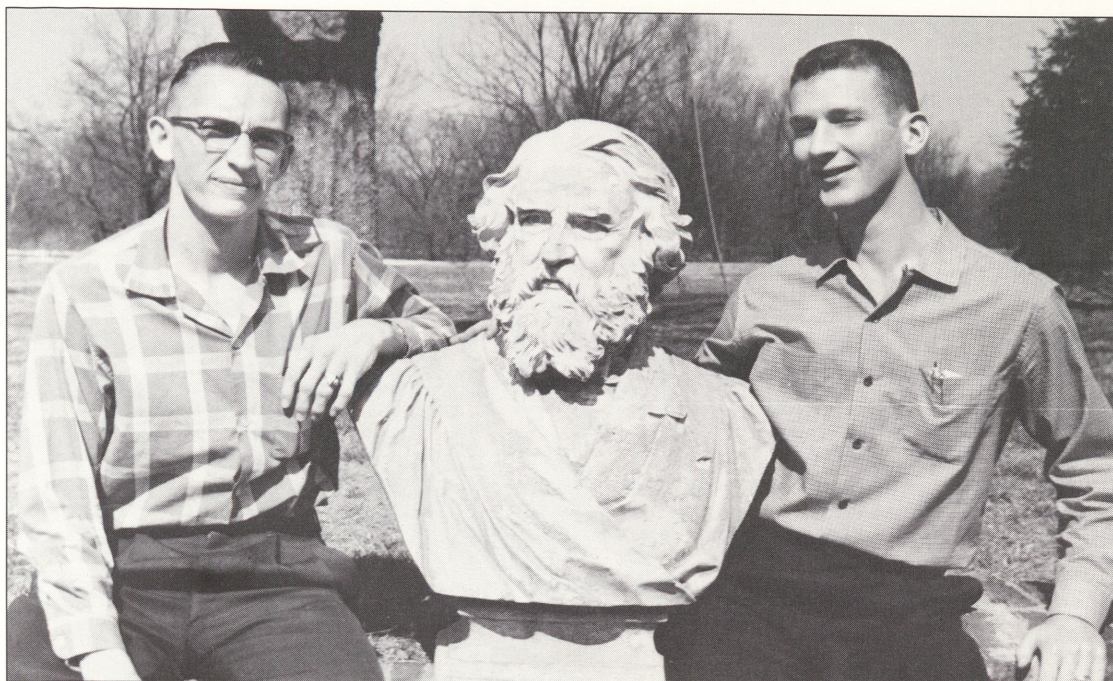
The sport of the '50s was tennis. Every year during the decade the tennis team won the Western Division of the VSAC. Led early by Bill Bradshaw and Charles Hailey, they were followed by such stalwarts as Tom Downey, Bill Ruhl, and Eddie and Bob Gleaves. In 1955 and 1957 the Bisons won the VSAC title behind the leadership of Dr. Jennings Davis, who became coach in 1955 and helped make tennis Lipscomb's most consistent sport.

The sports of golf, cross country, and track had moments of success during the 1950s. The 1958 golf team gained the VSAC title when James Pryor distanced the entire field by 15 strokes. The following year the team finished third. Cross country and track, as team sports, were new for Lipscomb in the 1950s. Introduced by Dr. Duane Slaughter in 1956, the cross country team finished second in the conference. Members of this initial team were Butch Jamieson, Jimmy Waldron, Charlie Caudill, Ben Lynch, Jerry Baxter, Jim Profit, J. R. Scott, and Jacky Ray Davis. Davis was the top runner. The track team won its first meet ever in 1958 over Union University. With a 4-1 dual record, the Bisons won the VSAC meet.

THE 'TORCH GAME'

LIPSCOMB RUNNERS BRAVE RAIN, CALAMITY, BUT AP TAKES TORCH IN CLOSE GAME

The spirit of Lipscomb was at a peak Tuesday when the student body assembled on the campus to begin a new tradition. To be called the "Game of the Torch," it promises to



Leland Dugger (left) and Fletcher Srygley pose with a bust allegedly of former President William Anderson. The "unknown bust" turned out to be that of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Dugger turned out to be general counsel for TVA, and Srygley is chairman of DLU's physics and engineering science department.

be one of the most exciting events of the year.

Austin Peay agreed to go all the way with Lipscomb on the Game of the Torch and representatives from Austin Peay met with representatives from Lipscomb to draw up a constitution. Archie Crenshaw, president of the student body, read this article to the group assembled Tuesday.

Led by the cheerleaders and band, the students gave the 110 runners of the torch a rousing send-off. Although there was difficulty in lighting the torch, Vice-president Willard Collins presented it to Dr. Carroll Ellis, first runner of the torch, who ran so hard the torch went out.

All good things must have their misfortunes and this journey of the runners of the torch ran true to form. About midway of the journey the torch dissolved.

While the real torch was being mended another one was improvised by wrapping several burlap bags around a branch of a tree. Finally, however, the true torch was repaired and was on its way again, through rain and all.

Meanwhile, back at school, the buses-loaded with Bisonettes, cheerleaders, pep boosters and band members were pulling out and starting for Austin Peay.

After the arrival of everyone at the "Governors" gym tension built steadily while awaiting for the runner who was to bring the torch in. At last Doug Crenshaw ran in amid thunderous applause bearing high the flaming torch. It was placed in a neutral corner to burn through the game and was guarded by Lipscomb and Austin Peay senior class presidents.

The game was hard fought and at times it seemed that it would end in a tie and nobody

would get the torch. Both the Lipscomb cheering section and the "Governors" cheering section were yelling "We want the torch, we want the torch."

However, the "Governors" pulled ahead and at the final horn the scoreboard read HOME-63, VISITORS-55, which necessarily meant that Coach Morris had to camouflage his emotions and swallow his pride and present the winning coach with the torch.

—Patsy Wilkerson, *The Babbler*, Jan. 11, 1957

JENNIE PITTIE BROWN

AN UNFORGETTABLE TEACHER

For the English student at Lipscomb in the 1950s to the 1970s, no words could strike terror quite like "Prepared or Unprepared?" That was especially true for those enrolled in Miss Jennie Pittie Brown's classes. One would as soon consider meeting his Maker in judgment unprepared as to face Miss Brown so foolishly. By the time she finished calling the roll and properly recording the response of each student and giving the most detailed and lengthy assignment for the next class meeting, the hour had ended. But as she once said, "Think what you were learning while I was calling the roll and giving the assignment." No one had the dignity of Miss Brown. Always the lady in every situation, she conveyed quietness and mannerliness carefully framed within a firmness that could not be denied. Her subject matter mattered.

For all her control and business-like manner, she was deeply concerned with her students. She could teach anyone who wanted to learn and a good many who were uncertain as to their interests. For those who were convinced they were beyond help, she would work until she could strike a responsive chord that pro-



Pat Boone's work with high school classmate Don Henley produced a song that would pass the board's "four successive student bodies" test and become Lipscomb's Alma Mater.

Mack Wayne Craig
began a tradition of
Tuesday night
devotionals (right)
that continues
even today.

Below: Always prim and
proper, and usually
carrying an armload of
“papuhs to be mahked,”
Jennie Pittie Brown
conveyed a quietness and
mannerliness within a
firmness that could not
be denied.



duced an appropriate response. Her office was cluttered and seemingly disorganized, but her thoughts were always clear and to the point. She knew what she was about and pursued her goal diligently. At the same time, she never wavered in her devotion to God. He came first followed closely by her family and her students. She loved the farm where she made her home—“out Highway 100,” as she referred to it. It would be unfair to call her eccentric; it would be much more appropriate to call her memorable, even unforgettable. Those whose hearts turned cold at her disapproval stand now deeply grateful for her persistence.

—Dennis Loyd, '56

‘FIRE IN MY BONES’

ROGERS RECALLS HIS YEARS AT LIPSCOMB

How well I recall an afternoon in the mid-1950s when a fellow student and I, walking toward Crisman Memorial Library, avowed that “Someday the world would know what great men our Bible teachers are.” The passing of 25 years has in no way dulled my appreciation of the fact that “there were giants in the earth in those days”—giants of the stature of Batsell Baxter, S. C. Boyce, J. Ridley Stroop, Willard Collins, J. P. Sanders, Batsell Barrett Baxter, John Rainey, Carroll Ellis, Ira North, and many others.

In the fall of 1952 I entered Lipscomb with little more than a desire to preach, having delivered only one sermon in my life. But that decision was quickly affirmed. J. Ridley Stroop’s insistence upon a broad Biblical base and his emphasis on the priority of love found fertile ground in my heart. John Rainey’s homespun



The fervor of Collins, the eloquence of Baxter, the enthusiasm of North, the scholarship of Sanders, the influence of Ellis spurred Paul Rogers to a life of ministry with the Centerville, Tennessee, Church of Christ. Here Rogers, now a member of Lipscomb's board of directors, speaks during a Gospel Advocate dinner during the Lipscomb Lectures.

philosophy of honesty, integrity, and optimism led me to believe that "He can who thinks he can." Carroll Ellis' lectures on the Restoration Movement stirred within my soul a determination to follow the footsteps of Campbell, Stone, and Scott. The fervor of Willard Collins, the eloquence of Batsell Barrett Baxter, the enthusiasm of Ira North, and the scholarship of J. P. Sanders could not but impress and inspire a young preacher.

I am indebted to all those who ignited a "fire in my bones" that has never been quenched.

—Paul Rogers, '56

J. E. CHOATE RIDES TO LITERARY FAME WITH *THE AMERICAN COWBOY*

It was quite a surprise during the fall of 1955 when Dr. Choate arrived in class to be greeted by students singing "Happy Book-Day to You." It was the occasion of the publication of his doctoral dissertation by the University of Oklahoma Press. A result of 6,000 miles of travel in the American West and hundreds of hours of research, the book received wide acclaim in scholarly and popular reviews.

MCDONOUGH AND HARRELL HISTORIANS OF NATIONAL STATURE

David Lipscomb University is justly proud of its graduates. Whatever the field, her graduates have distinguished themselves. During the middle years of the 1950s, the school graduated two

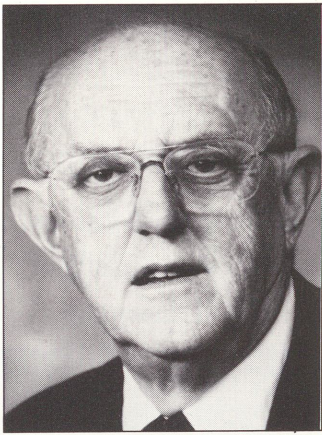
men who would distinguish themselves as historians with national stature. A graduate of 1954, David Edwin Harrell would become one of the premier historians of American religion. In 1956, James Lee McDonough would graduate to pursue his interest in the American Civil War. His research and writing would make him one of America's important Civil War historians.

James McDonough received his Ph. D. from Florida State University. Returning to Lipscomb during the 1960s, he would spend 20 years on the Lipscomb faculty before accepting a distinguished professorship at Pepperdine University. He presently is professor of history at Auburn University. While at Lipscomb, he began his writing career. From his efforts, he published ten books, including *Chattanooga: A Death Grip on the Confederacy*; *Five Tragic Hours: The Battle of Franklin*; *Schofield: Union General in the Civil War and Reconstruction*; *Shiloh, in Hell Before Night*; *Sky Riders: History of the 327/401 Glider Infantry*; *Stones River: Bloody Winter in Tennessee*; *War so Terrible: Sherman and Atlanta*; *The Killers and Cripplees: Facts on the Major Diseases in the United States Today*; *Poet Physicians: An Anthology of Medical Poetry Written by Physicians*; *The Argument of Tractatus: Its Relevance to Contemporary Theories of Language, Mind, and Philosophical Truth*.

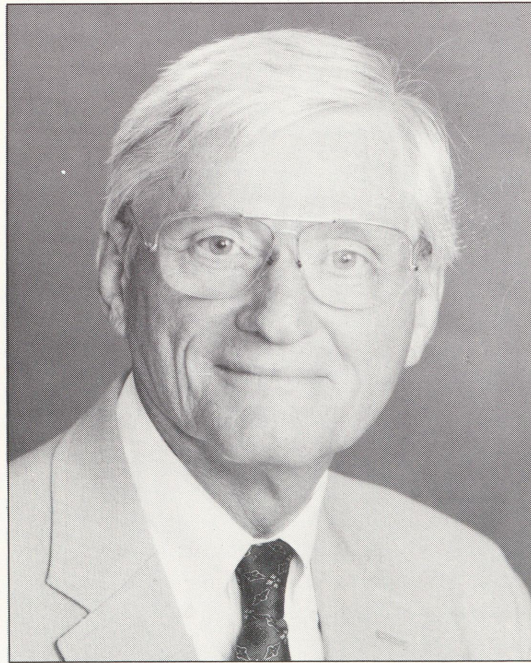
Following his graduation from Lipscomb, David Edwin Harrell continued his education at Vanderbilt University. His doctoral dissertation was the highly acclaimed study of the social



J. E. Choate rode to literary fame with his book, *The American Cowboy*.



James Lee McDonough (above right) and Ed Harrell (right) have become prolific authors since their graduation from Lipscomb. Dr. Howard White was a significant influence on McDonough and Harrell.



sources of the American Restoration Movement. His professional career had led him to East Tennessee State University, University of Alabama at Birmingham, University of Arkansas, and Auburn University, where he holds a distinguished chair in history. His research has been widely distributed across the history of American religion. Among his publications:

All Things Are Possible: The Healing and Charismatic Revivals in Modern America; The Churches of Christ and American Civil

Religion Since 1945; Disciples and the Church Universal; The Impact of the Civil War and its Aftermath on the Disciples of Christ; Oral Roberts: An American Life; Pat Robertson: A Personal, Religious and Political Portrait; The Roots of the Moral Majority: Fundamentalism Revisited; Quest for a Christian America: The Disciples of Christ and American Society to 1866; The Social Sources of Division in the Disciples of Christ, 1865-1900; Varieties of Southern Evangelicalism; White Sects and Black Men in the Recent South; and others.

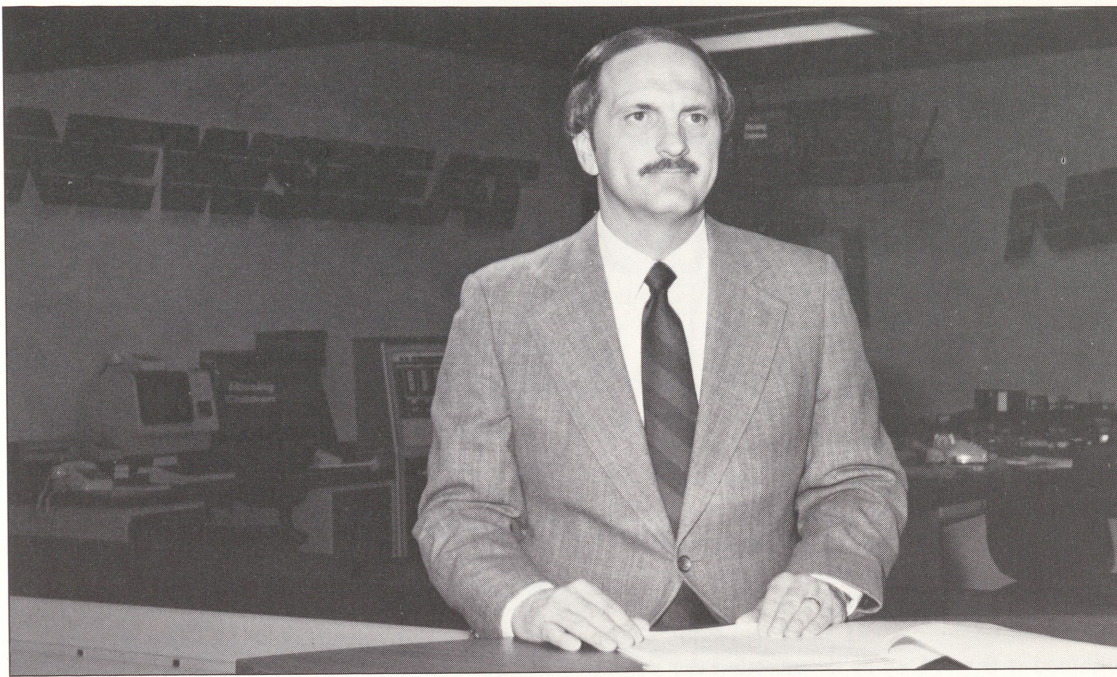
Although he only studied under him one year, Ed Harrell was influenced deeply, as was James McDonough, by Dr. Howard White. Building on the foundation laid by S. C. Boyce, Howard White gave direction to the study of history at Lipscomb that continues in the 1990s.

THEY LEFT TO SERVE:

PRENTICE MEADOR JR.

He graduated from David Lipscomb University in 1960 and embarked on a remarkable life of influential ministry among churches of Christ. In fact, Prentice Meador Jr. didn't wait for graduation to begin his work in the pulpit—he had preached for the Gladeville, Tennessee, Church of Christ all four of his years at Lipscomb.

Unique opportunities greeted Meador after graduation. A new building was erected during his tenure at the Southgate, California, church, from 1963-66. A massive relief effort for vic-



Dr. Prentice Meador Jr. received national acclaim for his news program "Breakthrough," featured on Springfield, Missouri, television while Meador was minister at South National Church of Christ.

tims of a 1971 earthquake was coordinated by the San Fernando, California, church while Meador was their minister, from 1966-71. He also preached for churches in Illinois, Indiana, and in Seattle, Washington, before going to the South National Church of Christ, Springfield, Missouri, in 1974.

At South National, Meador and his wife, the former Barbara Morrell of Nashville, and their three children, helped the congregation double its membership and greatly expand campus, youth, mission and prison ministries. A family life center was constructed, and Meador reached out to the community at-large through a news program called "Breakthrough," which focused on positive events and aired on local radio and television and received numerous state, regional and national awards. Included were two "Addy" Awards and a citation by the Missouri House of Representatives for its "special contribution to the people of southern Missouri."

In 1988, Meador moved to Prestoncrest Church of Christ in Dallas, where new challenges awaited. In 1990, the church raised funds for 56 different mission programs in Eastern Europe and what was then the Soviet Union. It was the first such effort in the history of the churches of Christ in America, he says. A new strategic plan for the congregation affects all areas of ministry, leading the church to "rapid growth, great unity and strong potential."

Meador's service has not been solely via the pulpit in various churches. He has been a prolific author and has been active in many community groups. He has traveled the world presenting the gospel. As a result, he has been presented the highest honor of the Freedom's Foundation, and the Framed George

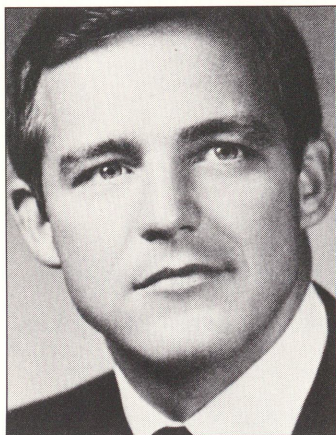
Washington Medal of Honor for his work in journalism. In 1990, he was national host for the television program, "The Church's Response to Persons with AIDS." He is a regular panel member on the television program, "American Religious Town Hall Meeting."

Several years ago, he wrote the following for *The Lipscomb News* about the impact Lipscomb had had in his life.

"One of the reasons I value my education at Lipscomb is that it is centered on daily Bible study. I think the important word here is 'daily.' While we do some things annually, semi-annually, monthly or weekly, the drinking in of the life-changing truths of the Bible on a 'daily' basis makes the difference. As I look back on those Bible classes, many of them were exciting, very demanding, and left an eternal imprint on my life.

"In the classroom, of course, the teacher often makes the difference in whether the class is enjoyable, effective, exciting and practical. Some of the special teachers who taught me the Bible include 'Buff,' who made the Book of Acts live for eighth graders; Mack Craig, whose senior boys' Bible class made Christianity very relevant; Willard Collins, whose freshman Bible class made us appreciate the Old Testament; Carroll Ellis, whose class on Judaism brought together the Old and New Testaments; Harvey Floyd, whose classes made me appreciate grace and faith; and Batsell Barrett Baxter, whose New Testament classes had a special character of quiet strength.

"I stand in debt to all of these men and many others whose names I have not mentioned but who have influenced my life. Lipscomb without strong daily Bible study would be no Lipscomb at all."



Bill Banowsky was just embarking on a path that would take him to the presidencies of Pepperdine University and Oklahoma University when he won the Founder's Day Oratorical Contest in 1958.

VIGNETTES

ANOTHER LIPSCOMB FIRST—PH. T.

Bill Mead of the class of 1959 had the idea. Why not give a degree to wives of graduates who earned a living while their husbands were gaining a college degree? Dean Mack Craig liked the concept, thus was born the Ph. T.—“Putting Hubby Through” degree. Thirty-five graduates received the degree the first year. It is a tradition that continues in the 1990s.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BISON AND BISON DAY

Bill Ruhl promised a live Bison on his way to being elected president of the student body in 1958. He could not deliver. In 1960, DeWayne Lanham promised a sculptured Bison. Although he did not win, he encouraged the project. The sculptor of the Bison was Puryear Mims, a noted Nashville artist. On the day of the first basketball game in 1960, President Pullias proclaimed it Bison Day as he unveiled the Bison. Incidentally, the basketball Bisons defeated Christian Brothers College 56-53 that day.

LIPSCOMB FINALLY GETS AN ALMA MATER

For 71 years Lipscomb did not have an official Alma Mater. For many years Sam Pittman's “Busy and Happy” was Lipscomb's song. However, it was never an official Alma Mater. In 1947-1948 the students in Miss Irma Lee Batey's theory class wrote music for a number of Alma Maters. In fact, Miss Batey composed a song in 1941 entitled “Memories of Lipscomb.” Ed Holley and Jeff Green wrote the words and music to “Mid Maple Trees and Verdant Lawns” in 1948. Lipscomb's board of directors ruled that four successive student bodies must accept a proposed Alma Mater before it becomes official. The Holley-Green composition passed two student body elections before being soundly defeated in 1957.

Prentice Meador, student body president in 1959-1960, approached Lipscomb alumnus Pat Boone to write a proposed Alma Mater. He, along with Don Henley—a classmate in Lipscomb High School, agreed to accept the challenge. The first vote came in 1960. For the Boone-Henley song to become the Alma Mater it would have to be accepted by four successive student bodies. Finally, in the 1962-1963 school year Lipscomb had an Alma Mater.

HE WHO LAUGHS LAST

Nila Jo Garmon was fed up with George Brazil's little jokes, so she decided that turn about was fair play. With that, she went and thoroughly greased the door handles and the steering wheel of Jo Jo's car. But the whole thing backfired when Tom Warren rushed to Nila the next morning with the news that Jo Jo was in the hospital with injuries received when his hands

slipped off the steering wheel. Not until Nila was dissolving in tears did Jo Jo appear—hale and hearty. Better luck next time, Nila.

—Pat Fyfe, *Lipscomb Day-by-Day*,
The Babbler, Jan. 21, 1955

LET'S GO TO JOE'S

For 25 cents the Lipscomb students of the 1950s could get the best cheeseburger in Nashville at Joe's Drive In. Every night before curfew, Lipscomb young men would migrate to Hillsboro Road for a cheeseburger and a bottle drink. For lack of transportation, the girls would request cheeseburgers to be sent by the next Lipscomb male who came by. Those who frequented Joe's certainly remember Jimmy and Junior, the car-hops, who could deliver cheeseburgers in record times. There will never again be another Joe's or a 25-cent cheeseburger.

CALEDONIA: RESIDENT PHILOSOPHER

He was not a member of the faculty, but he was always ready to share his knowledge of human nature. His official capacity at Lipscomb was custodian of McQuiddy Gymnasium, but students knew him as a friend who gave practical advice. His name was Philip James Williams, but everyone called him “Caledonia.” Jimmy Woods gave Philip this name because he was always singing “Caledonia, . . . what makes your head so hard?” while opening the gym each morning. “We should never hold grudges against any man,” said Caledonia, “because holding grudges just make you sick inside.”

BAXTER LEADS LONDON CAMPAIGN

Under the sponsorship of the Hillsboro Church of Christ, Batsell Barrett Baxter in 1961 led a campaign for Christ in London, England. Involved in the planning and completion of the campaign were several Lipscomb faculty, including Russell C. Artist, Fred Walker, John Willis, and Harold Baker. Lipscomb students involved were Barbara Melton, Beverley Gillespie, David Ralston, Sam McFarland, Katie Burford, Kathy Maddox, Dayse Overstreet, and Sam Turner. Eunice Bradley handled all publicity for the campaign. A new congregation of Christians in Wembley resulted from the effort. A repeat visit to Wembley, as well to Aylesbury, was made by a Lipscomb-led group in June-July 1963.

WILLIAM ANDERSON'S LIKENESS RETURNS TO CAMPUS—ALMOST

The sculptured piece stood in Crisman Memorial Library for several days in 1959 with the name, “William Anderson, president of David Lipscomb College, 1901-1905,” underneath. Willard Collins and Mack Craig said they suspected a hoax, but no one could verify that



Joe's Drive In had the best cheeseburger in town, which made it a popular place for Lipscomb students to gather.

the sculpture was a fake until *The Tennessean* revealed what only a few students knew for sure. Following the newspaper's revelation, the bust was formally dedicated "the unknown bust" in chapel by Collins and Craig. The student body gave a standing ovation when the "work of art" was unveiled. Who were the enterprising students responsible for the several days of anxious enjoyment? Most students and faculty in 1959 could have guessed: Larry Connelly, Fletcher Srygley, Bill Srygley, Prentice Meador, Harold Roney, Bill Ruhl, and Rabon Duck.

BISONETTES FORMED IN 1956

In the 1930s Lipscomb had the Pepettes. In 1956 the students organized another team to lead school spirit. These were the Bisonettes. Not only did they dress uniformly and sit together at the basketball games, they marched at halftime of ball games. Selected from each class, there were 60 members of the group. The first president was Marilyn Ray. The Bisonettes remained a feature of the basketball season until 1974 when they were disbanded for lack of interest.

SPECIAL SINGINGS

Every Friday night during the 1950s a large contingent of students traveled from the campus to the Davidson County Tuberculosis Hospital to sing for the patients. Following the 15-minute devotional which was broadcast to all the rooms, the students would visit the patients individually. It was not unusual for 30 to 40 students to make the trip each Friday evening. How could they not go when told by the residents: "I live for Friday nights when you come to sing."

Following Mack Craig's appointment as dean in 1957, he began a tradition for Lipscomb students. Gathering on the steps of Alumni Auditorium at 10 p.m. each Tuesday evening, hundreds of students participated in a period of spontaneous singing as led by the dean. It was not unusual for neighbors and other visitors to campus to join the students in this period of worship.

BACHELORS OF UGLINESS, MISS LIPSCOMBS

- 1952—Richard Blackman, Laura Tarence
- 1953—Harvey Floyd, Virginia Austin
- 1954—Ted Kell, JoAn Holley
- 1955—Dick Batey, Ruth Behel
- 1956—Thomas Burton, Janice Burton
- 1957—Archie Crenshaw, Betty Flo Glass
- 1958—Charles Trevathan, Norma Riggs
- 1959—Roger Flannery, Nora Jean Vaughn
- 1960—Prentice Meador, Pat Narey
- 1961—Gary Waller, Sara Reed

FOUNDER'S DAY ORATORICAL WINNERS

- 1952—Harold Baker
- 1953—Norman Trevathan
- 1954—John Shoun
- 1955—Bob Hamlin
- 1956—James Vandiver
- 1957—Jess Hall
- 1958—Bill Banowsky
- 1959—Denny Crews
- 1960—David Walker
- 1961—David Martin

The turmoil in America during the 1960s did not prevent President Athens Clay Pullias from building Lipscomb to new heights of influence in education, the church and the community.



DECADE EIGHT

ISLAND IN A SEA OF TURMOIL

From every vantage point the 1960s embodied turmoil and change. Beginning with the election of John F. Kennedy, followed by America's involvement in Vietnam, reinforced by the assassination of American leaders, to the destructive campus demonstrations, the decade will be remembered as a catalyst of change in the American way of life.

There were a few places where the impact was minimized. One such place was the campus of David Lipscomb College. This is not to suggest Lipscomb was unaffected by the events of the 1960s. It was affected. However, it remained an island in a sea of turmoil that was the world of the 1960s.

Within this island that was Lipscomb's campus change was evident. Lipscomb admitted its first black students in the middle of the decade. President Pullias warned students in chapel that the school would not condone any rebellious activity. Considering the political and religious orientation of Lipscomb students, this was certainly unlikely. There was some protest in *The Babbler* about Vietnam, but most editorials and articles were within school policy and in line with national goals.

On the other hand, the decade represented the greatest period of growth in the history of the school. In 1961 the college enrolled 1,415 students. By 1971 student enrollment soared to 2,237. All together, the campus was home to 3,216 students from kindergarten through college. To service more students, Lipscomb inaugurated a four-quarter system. The summer quarter, theoretically, was to be equal to the other quarters in a typical school year. World conditions, however, precluded students finishing college in three years. Vietnam was not a popular alternative. Even so, by the end of the decade the summer enrollment approached a thousand students.

Because of an increased enrollment and a four-quarter system, the four-class arrangement no longer functioned properly. Therefore, students in 1962 were placed in groups using Greek letters to signify the six clubs. Although never completely satisfactory, the clubs served as competitive units in academics, forensics, and athletics. During the Greek-club era, the Sigmas elected Kim Mason of Hialeah, Florida, as their president. She was a pioneer as the first woman president of a campuswide club. The Greek system ended in 1968.

To accommodate the increased student body, new facilities had to be provided. In June

1965 the college broke ground for a new \$1,490,000 science building. A third floor was added to Fanning Hall. To provide housing for young men, an eight-floor residence hall arose on Pittman Place. In the center of the campus, a much-needed dining center was built. These facilities were constructed with funds borrowed from various agencies of the federal government. The old motto, "When the last brick is laid, the last dollar is paid," was put to rest.

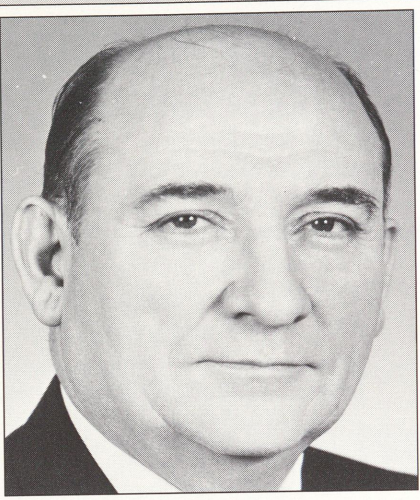
Within the world-wide context of uneasiness and turmoil, Lipscomb enjoyed, in all areas, one of its best decades. The school added qualified faculty in every department. By the end of the decade over 50 percent of the faculty held earned doctorates. In student publications, *The Babbler* and *Backlog* earned numerous All-American awards. Alpha Kappa Psi, a fraternity for business majors, dominated campus clubs early in the decade. Each year the members crowned a queen, who was sometimes a student, sometimes a faculty wife. Late in the decade, Circle-K International elected Lipscomb's Mike Adams as its president. DLC's Randal Burton became the first president of Collegiate Civitan International.

Dr. Jerry Henderson, here with George Reel and Sandy Hughes, established Lipscomb dramatics as among the best among Tennessee colleges.



'HE WAS A BUILDER:' ATHENS CLAY PULLIAS

Athens Clay Pullias, born on Dec. 3, 1910, was a native of Sumner County, Tennessee. He began as a teacher at David Lipscomb College in March of 1934. During his first years of teaching, he received no salary from teaching. For compensation, he and his wife, the former Frances Newby of Lebanon, Tennessee, were given their room and board at the school. Before coming to Lipscomb, he received B. A. and LL. B. degrees from Cumberland University in Lebanon. He was admitted to the Tennessee Bar in 1930 at the age of 20. While teaching at Lipscomb, he preached regularly and attended Vanderbilt University and received the B. D. degree.



Athens Clay Pullias

At Lipscomb, Pullias served as instructor in geography, sociology, business law, and Bible, head of the department of Bible, executive assistant, and vice president before becoming president on June 1, 1946. He retired as president of David Lipscomb College and was designated president-emeritus on Aug. 31, 1977.

During the 33 years Athens Clay Pullias served as director of the Lipscomb Expansion Program and president of David Lipscomb College, his accomplishments were many. They included:

Changing the college from a junior college to a senior college in 1946. Lipscomb received accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools on Dec. 2, 1954, and accreditation by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education on Oct. 12, 1967. The school received accreditation by the American Chemical Society on Sept. 23, 1971.

Increasing the net assets of the college from \$556,999 in 1943 to \$22,433,167 in 1977.

Raising \$22,165,907, not counting pledges or promises of any kind, and not including the Burton property.

Increasing college enrollment from 221 in 1943 to 2,154 in 1976. Increased total enrollment

(college and K-12) from 562 in 1943 to 3,649 in 1976-1977.

Increasing the number of full-time college faculty holding the earned doctor's degree from one in 1946 to 64 in 1976, or 61.5 percent of the full-time faculty.

Developing a system of tenure, retirement, insurance, and other fringe benefits designed to provide the permanent faculty a sense of security and stability.

Awarding a total of 7,506 bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees from June 1948

through August 1977.

Changing to a year-round operation on a four-quarter basis to make more efficient use of both faculty and plant and to provide for the education of additional young people.

Increasing the number of buildings on campus from five in 1943 to 31 in 1977.

Purchasing additional properties near the campus for future expansion.

Beginning the David Lipscomb College Foundation, in cooperation with officials from the Southern Association, to enable Lipscomb to become fully accredited as a senior college in 1954. This foundation functioned for many years in place of a permanent endowment.

During his tenure at Lipscomb, Pullias was active in many civic, business, and educational affairs at the national, state, and local levels. He served on many boards, commissions, committees, and in various other capacities, working to make our nation, state, and city better for all people.

As an alumnus and former president of David Lipscomb University, I want to express appreciation for all that Pullias did to make possible the Lipscomb of today. I remember when I was a student here and he was a teacher. The two of us sat on the side steps of Elam Hall and he told me of his dream of Lipscomb becoming a senior college. I have seen this dream become a reality.

—Willard Collins, '36

Other student accomplishments were evident on campus during the 1960s. In academics, Lipscomb graduates earned scholarships and fellowships to some of America's finest universities. Others received Fulbright grants for study in Europe. In forensics, the Lipscomb teams fared well on the national level. More than any other school, Lipscomb dominated Tennessee speech competition. Speech professionals throughout the South elected Dr. Carroll Ellis president of the Southern Speech Association in 1964.

Drama reached a new height during the 1960s under the direction of Dr. Jerry Henderson. A Lipscomb graduate, he returned to the campus in 1962 to give focus to the drama program. He quickly established Lipscomb drama as among the best in Tennessee colleges. Dr. Henderson took two productions—*Richard II* and *Macbeth*—on the road. Lipscomb was the first college in Middle Tennessee to produce *Hello Dolly*. In 1969 Lipscomb drama made a USO tour of Greenland, Iceland, Baffin Island, Newfoundland, and Labrador.

A "first" for Lipscomb happened on Feb. 4, 1965. The Lettermen, a popular singing group, gave a concert on the Lipscomb campus. Spearheaded by Coba Craig and LaJuana Burgess, the success of such an endeavor, especially from the administration's perspective, was in doubt. Both Coba and LaJuana pledged \$1,000 to ensure its success. Their money was secure, as the hall sold out in a very short time. Willard Collins' doubts were not well-founded. In 1968 Bobby Goldsboro was the campus "pop" artist of the year.

The 1960s represented a major change in athletic policy. Led by President Pullias, Lipscomb no longer gave scholarships strictly for athletic ability. Now grants would be given on a need basis. Corresponding with this change was Lipscomb's withdrawal from the Volunteer State Athletic Conference. Only a few years previously Lipscomb was a founding member of the conference.

Ironically, the 1960s gave impetus to some of the greatest years in Lipscomb athletics. Although basketball and baseball were not consistent winners, the "minor" sports flourished. Tennis reached its height during the decade. Gymnastics, under the coaching skill of Tom Hanvey, gave Lipscomb its first All-Americans. Cross country and track brought recognition to Lipscomb athletics.

Faced with difficult times, Lipscomb grew and matured as an educational institution during the 1960s. It was a stronger school that faced the 1970s with assurance. The school, on all levels, was poised for its greatest years. It had endured a decade of turmoil.



J. RIDLEY STROOP LIPSCOMB WAS HIS LIFE

When J. Ridley Stroop came from a farm in Rutherford County, Tennessee, in the fall of 1917 to the old Nashville Bible School, he did not realize that he would be on the campus for virtually the next 50 years. He came as a high school junior, and retired in 1967 after serving as registrar, dean, and long-time chairman of the psychology department.

Stroop worked on the campus farm, and met and later married Margaret Lipscomb's great niece, Zelma Dunn. After their marriage in 1921, the newlyweds lived in Avalon, the Lipscomb homeplace. While still a student in the college, Stroop was asked to teach in the high school. After completing his master's at Peabody in 1925, he taught mathematics, English, modern languages, and education in the college. Upon being awarded his Ph.D.

J. Ridley Stroop came to Lipscomb in 1917 as a student in the Nashville Bible School. Fifty years later he left Lipscomb through retirement after serving as registrar, dean, and chairman of the department of psychology.

PHILIP P. ROSEBERRY, 1948-1975

The following article appeared in the July 1975 issue of The Babblar shortly after Phil Roseberry's tragic death. The author was Brad Forrister.

Lipscomb graduate Phil Roseberry was shot and killed in New York City on June 26.

For many at DLC that death caused only a ripple of compassion when the announcement came in chapel; for others, it was the source of a telling blow that caused us to reflect on the life of this man.

Phil Roseberry was director of one of the fulltime inner-city ministries sponsored by Shiloh, Inc. Several girls working in the program asked him to escort them from Shiloh headquarters to their apartment across the street. Since that area of East New York can be dangerous, he consented.

The group walked across the street, the girls entered the elevator, the doors closed, and Phil started to return across the street where his wife Donna was waiting for him.

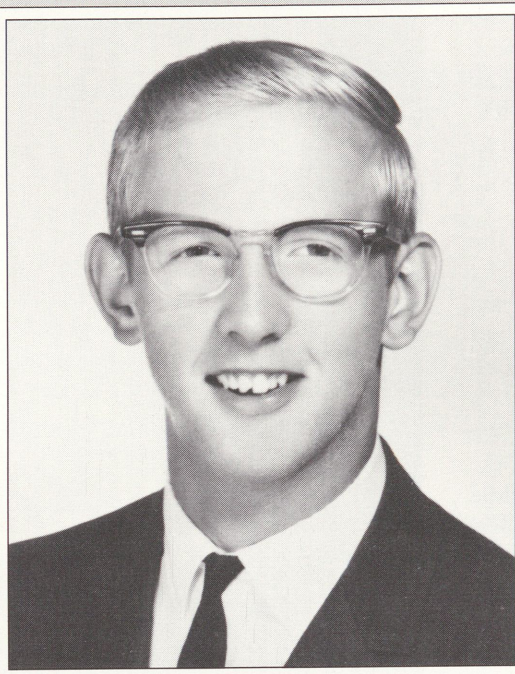
Someone jumped at him from behind a stairwell, fired one bullet into his heart, took his ring and watch, and fled. He died before an ambulance could reach the scene.

Phil Roseberry graduated from Lipscomb in 1969 and began work with Shiloh on the condition that he not be appointed a director. He was immediately named director of the East New York program.

Had he lived, he would have assumed the executive directorship of Shiloh at the end of this month, when the present director was to have resigned. And he would have been a father in October of this year.

While at Lipscomb, Phil worked in various race relations programs and helped start the now defunct Pal program, in which Lipscomb students provided recreation, tutoring, and Bible study for children in Nashville's inner-city areas.

He also initiated what is now the Senior Citizens Center's Meals on Wheels program, which still



Philip P. Roseberry

involves some Lipscomb students and various area churches.

But Phil was primarily known at Lipscomb for his keen wit and biting satire. Among other things, he was creator of Lipscomb's mythical Juan Carlos Rosenbloom.

Juan, as envisioned by Roseberry, was a 43rd quarter "Bible-agriculture" major from Tijuana, Mexico. And since Juan could never be on campus to run his own campaign for president of the student body (he was always off doing some good deed in Mexico), Phil managed it for him.

That included giving campaign speeches, "stumping" on tables in the old student center, and, of course, making runny tempera signs sloppily painted on brown paper sacks.

But the humor that was basic to Phil's personality was fused to an unflagging zeal for service, service for the sake of people.

He taught (inner-city) workers to make sure they had an adequate foundation in motives for being there. "You're not hurting 'the establishment' any by being here" was his warning to newcomers.

The life of service for Phil Roseberry boiled down to personal relationships, being interested in people nobody else cared about and being willing to accept them as they are.

Only by becoming close to others can one convince them that true Christianity has something to offer them.

What are the lessons we can glean from Phil Roseberry's life? That service is more important than success; that compassion is more winning than chastisement; that a little humor goes a long way.

Four months ago, Phil talked about death in a speech at Commack Church of Christ on Long Island. In that speech he said one needn't have an elaborate death if one's life is meaningful. Phil Roseberry needed a very small funeral.

from Peabody in 1933, he became professor of psychology and education. He was the only Ph. D. on the faculty for many years after the death of Hall Calhoun in 1935. He taught at Lipscomb for 44 years.

Dr. Stroop was a vital link with David Lipscomb. He continued to aid the expansion of the school Lipscomb founded in 1891. Stroop saw Lipscomb become a fully-accredited four-year senior college. In later years he became very interested in teaching sophomore Bible and a number of special studies. He is remembered by Lipscomb graduates for his lengthy chapel talks. Among his books, the best known are *God's Plan and Me*, and *Why Do People Not See the Bible Alike?* He died on Sept. 1, 1973.

—Jim Mankin, '58

MACK WAYNE CRAIG

'THE LEAN DEAN'

It was near supper time one warm afternoon in the third week of September. A group of incoming students were visiting on the lawn near the paved circle which connected the Sewell and Elam residence halls (called dormitories in those days). Freshman orientation lasted several days, upperclassmen had not arrived, classes had not begun. Having traveled some 700 miles to attend Lipscomb and knowing it would not be until Christmas break that I would return to visit my family, I was already in the throes of anticipatory homesickness.

Circling the drive was a lone motorist. He pulled up to our group and got out of his car. We all recognized him instantly, in fact had already begun to make references to him by his widely circulated "lean dean" nickname. "If any of you students would like to eat a home-cooked meal instead of school cafeteria food tonight, just get in the car," he beckoned. "I'll come back and pick up another load if you want to invite any of your friends."

One by one we piled into the dean's blue, '60 Ford Fairlane station wagon. Once at his home on Scenic Drive, we all introduced ourselves, enjoyed our first home-cooked meal since arriving on campus, spent a delightful evening visiting together, and were transported back to the campus. For those of us who had casually visited on campus a few hours earlier, the occasion was a most unexpected, but unforgettable sharing of warmth and graciousness.

What seemed like a rare, fortuitous experience for a few students that evening was, I soon learned, commonplace for this young administrator and single father. Students were always welcomed in his home. His doors were seldom, if ever, locked. And on many a holiday, students who lived at too great a distance to travel home were invited into his home to sit at his



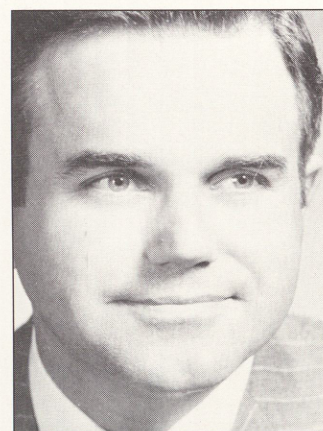
table. The Lipscomb family of students was genuinely his family.

Mack Wayne Craig, born in Obion, Tennessee, in 1925, was raised in Jacksonville, Florida, as one of several children. In January 1943, he ventured to Nashville to enroll in David Lipscomb College, thus beginning a relationship with the institution which would span five decades. If one were to list three or four people who have directly or personally impacted on the highest number of students, alumni, and the Nashville community at large, Mack Craig must surely be included on that list. And perhaps no one in the school's history has wielded a greater influence on the college's academic program than has Craig.

Craig completed his two-year program at Lipscomb in June 1944, displaying an academic potential which caught the eye of both instructors and administrators. Most importantly, a strong relationship between Craig and Athens Clay Pullias was initiated, a bond of mutual confidence and respect which would traverse numerous and varied milestones, both professional and personal, in the years ahead. The young student worked in Pullias' office and was entrusted with special responsibilities both at school and for the Pullias family.

On March 1, 1945 (at the beginning of the spring quarter), Craig joined the high school faculty to teach senior Bible classes. In 1946 he completed his bachelor's degree at Vanderbilt University and joined the high school faculty full-time to teach both Latin and Bible classes; additionally, his renown as a Bible teacher led to a request that he teach Bible classes at the college. In 1948 he completed his M. A. degree at George Peabody College for Teachers. A

Perhaps no one has wielded a greater influence on the college's academic program than Mack Wayne Craig, "the lean dean."



Speech professionals throughout the south elected Carroll Ellis president of the Southern Speech Association in 1964.

'Teacher' Batey began her career while a student at the Nashville Bible School, teaching piano and violin. She later chaired Lipscomb's music department, before and after her retirement.

year later he was named principal of Lipscomb High School, a position he held for eight years—all the while teaching college Bible classes and serving as pulpit minister for the Reid Avenue congregation.

When J. P. Sanders, esteemed and respected dean and professor, resigned in 1957 from the deanship for a position at Pepperdine College, Pullias passed over one or two others considered to be strong candidates to head the school's academic program and looked across the campus to a young man in whom he had the highest confidence—Mack Wayne Craig. He was made acting dean. The wisdom of selecting a man in his early 30s who had discharged no

previous college administration responsibilities was gradually evident to faculty and administrators alike.

Craig was intellectually gifted and talented, vigorous and versatile, and indefatigable in his commitment to any new assignment and challenge. The heart of his doctoral work at Peabody, completed in 1958, was a preparation for this new assignment. Craig's dissertation research and writing on the subject "The Deanship of Church-Related Colleges," a study which examined several noted institutions but only one church-of-Christ college, uncovered rich insights into the peculiar problems and challenges of Christian higher education. Craig served Lipscomb as dean for 21 years, a role in which he offered his greatest contributions to the college. In 1978 he was asked to serve as the institution's vice president for institutional planning. Later, he also became director of the National Development Board.

With Craig having served as dean for such a lengthy tenure, and with his visibility and unique mark on so many campus roles and activities, little wonder that his immediate successor approached the deanship with much reluctance.

For 40 years Mack Wayne Craig represented Lipscomb to the Nashville and Middle Tennessee community at large. His cosmopolitan range of knowledge and interests—including not only academic affairs, but also Southern culture, antiques, state and local history, literature, to name just a few—meant invitations to speak on other campuses, to address civic groups and historical societies, and to lead tours of historic points of interest in the Old South. One great personal strength was his ability to blend into a wide range of social environments, rendering him a truly effective ambassador for David Lipscomb College. Even now in his retirement, the former dean pursues many of his old interests and has found the time to develop new ones in the field of health care services.

—Perry C. Cotham, '64

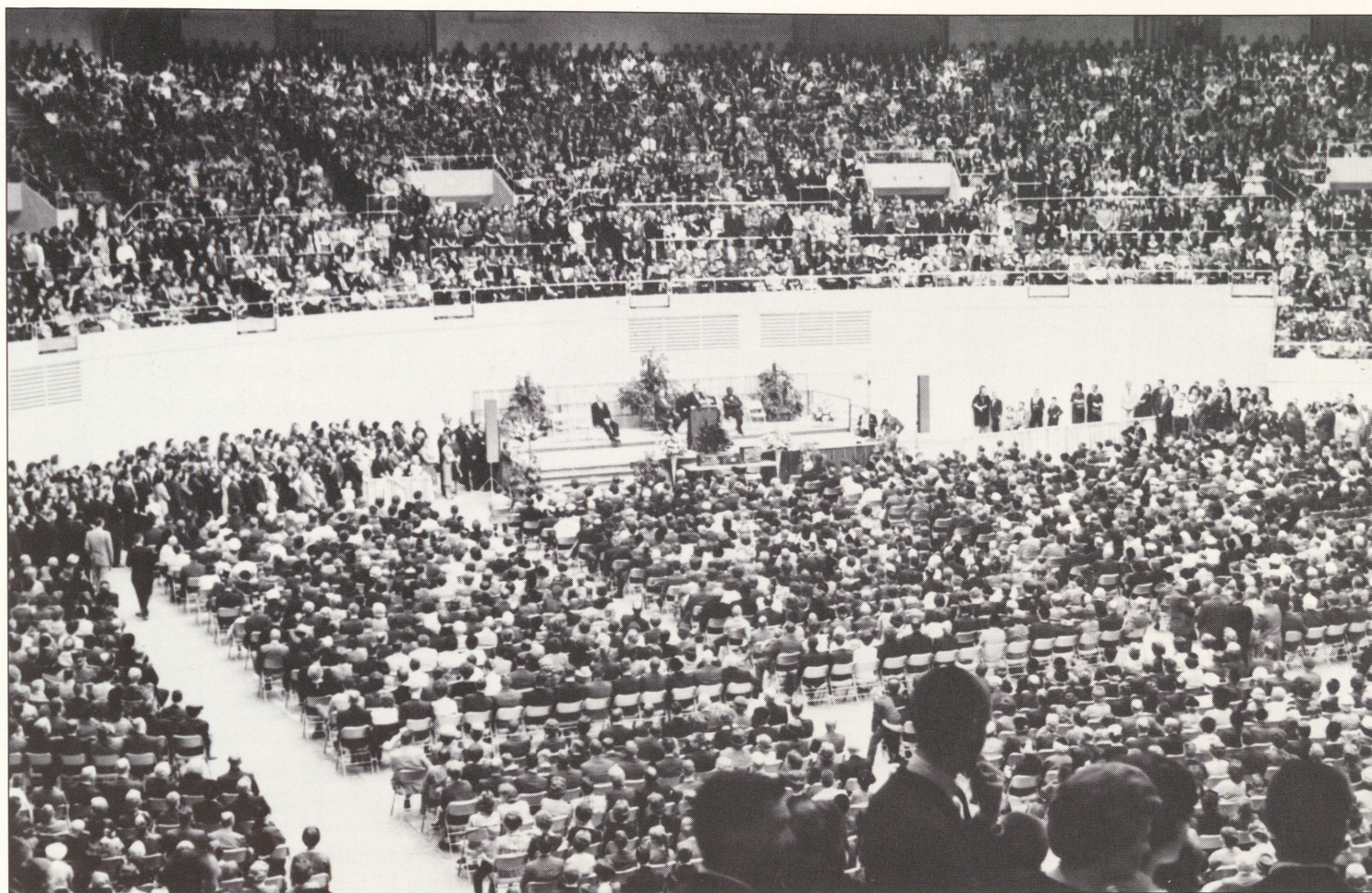
IRMA LEE 'TEACHER' BATEY

SHE TAUGHT THE CHURCH TO SING

Not many students teach in college while attending the same college. Irma Lee Batey was the exception. She taught both piano and violin at the Nashville Bible School in 1916-1918. She graduated in the first class of David Lipscomb College in 1918. When she returned to her alma mater in 1946, she taught in Avalon, the home of David and Margaret Lipscomb.

Affectionately called "Teacher" by her many students, she instilled in them a love of music. She was especially interested in improving congregational singing. For years she taught





a class of "Ministers and Song Leaders." She often said, "I will never be in the pulpit, but you boys will represent me." For a number of years she wrote a column on church music for the *Gospel Advocate*. She authored *Music for the Church*, *Songs for Children* and *Vitalizing Worship*. She directed the Song Leader's Workshop at the annual lectureship.

Miss Batey went to Alpine, Texas, to chair the music department at Sul Ross State Teachers College in 1922, remaining until 1946. While there, she started a church. When she came back to Nashville, Lipscomb was changing to a senior college. In her new academic situation, she chaired the music department, conducted choral groups, and taught classes until she retired in 1963. Then she came out of retirement to again chair the department from 1968 to 1970, this time without pay. Miss Batey is remembered for her compassion for each student, and her great love for the church. She died in 1985 at the age of 86.

—Jim Mankin, '58

THE COLLINS-CRAIG MEETING

A SUCCESSFUL OPENING FOR THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM

It was not officially a Lipscomb event, but Lipscomb people gave direction to every aspect of the historic meeting during the week of Oct. 7,

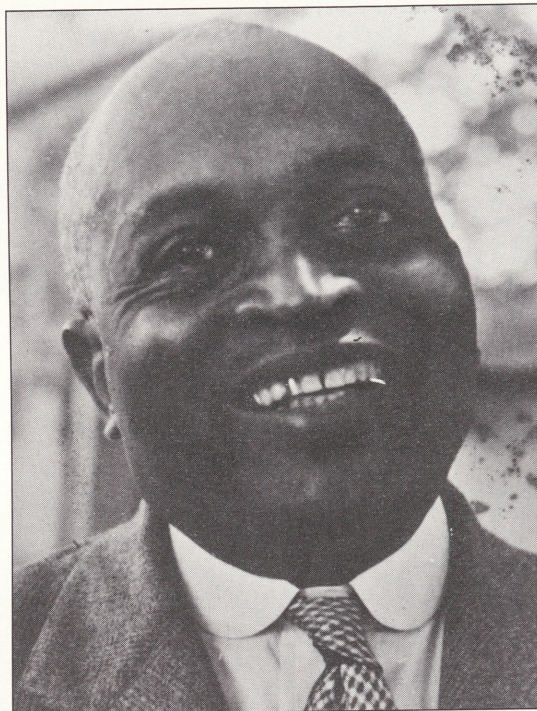


1962. President Pullias dreamed of such a meeting as early as 1949 when the Municipal Auditorium was first proposed. At that time, Pullias proposed to Senator Ben West that churches of Christ would like to inaugurate the building with an area-wide meeting.

Ben West became Nashville's mayor. In this capacity, he built the auditorium. He also reserved the first event for churches of Christ. Under the direction of the Charlotte Avenue church, the meeting began on Oct. 7, 1962. It continued throughout the week with Mack

Top: Willard Collins preaches during the Collins-Craig Auditorium Meeting. Below: Mack Craig leads singing with Batsell Barrett Baxter, Collins, J. E. Acuff, and Paul Tucker on stage.

Occasional lectures by
beloved evangelist
Marshall Keeble
constituted the only
black presence on
campus in the late '50s
and early '60s.



A "warm personal letter"
from Willard Collins
encouraged Bob Hendren
to fulfill his dream of
attending a Christian
college—at Lipscomb.

Craig directing the singing and Willard Collins proclaiming the word of God. In all, more than 90,000 people attended the sessions. On the first night the attendance was 15,500 with more than 5,000 turned away from the auditorium.

A dream truly became history.

'FESSOR BOYCE

'IT IS WORTH THE SACRIFICE'

For thousands of Lipscomb graduates, Eugene "'Fessor" Boyce represents David Lipscomb College. When the new tennis complex was named for him during homecoming 1990, it was an honor too long in coming. To the very day of his retirement in 1980, 'Fessor stood for everything right in college athletics. Every student should have the opportunity to participate. With this conviction in mind, he organized and personally directed the finest intramural program in the entire region.

'Fessor graduated from Lipscomb in 1934. While in school he played the Lipscomb sport—tennis. He completed his B. A. degree at Harding College where he both coached and played on the tennis team. After completing his M. A. at Peabody in 1938, he became a member of Lipscomb's faculty. This would be his only place of employment for 45 years. Having majored in business administration at Harding, he taught typing at Lipscomb. In one of these classes he met Mildred McMahon, who soon became his wife.

Eugene Boyce served in multiple capacities at Lipscomb. At various times 'Fessor coached tennis, golf, and basketball. His golf team in 1947 won the first Volunteer State Athletic Conference championship recorded by David Lipscomb College. In fact, he was one of the

founders of the VSAC. When Dr. Jennings Davis left Lipscomb in 1963, 'Fessor became the chairman of the department of health and physical education.

Why was 'Fessor so involved with students? Why would he give hours to intramural athletics? "The longer you stay in this work, the more you see the value of Christian education," he stated. "When you see how it has changed the lives of so many for the better," 'Fessor continued, "you know it is worth the sacrifice."

LIPSCOMB DURING THE LATE FIFTIES AND EARLY SIXTIES

The opening section of the 1962 *Backlog* began "The Winds of Change are Blowing." Yet David Lipscomb College seemed to be an island of isolation in a sea of tumultuous change.

Martin Luther King Jr. began organizing demonstrations in the late '50s, Negroes (black was not the descriptive adjective at the time) were staging sit-ins in downtown Nashville and segregation had been ruled illegal. Nonetheless, the 41 acres in South Nashville were devoid of black faces except for occasional lectures by Marshall Keeble while his friends sat in the balcony. Those were the days before the Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed discrimination.

John F. Kennedy, a Roman Catholic proclaiming "New Frontiers," was elected president amidst a clamor of many ministers preaching the dangers of a Catholic chief executive and Vatican control of the presidency.

Russia launched Sputnik I in 1957 providing impetus for a technological race leading to placing the first American in space in 1961. The United States was preoccupied with Russia and keeping missiles out of Cuba in 1962 before combat troops began fighting in Vietnam in 1965. Music was changing to rock 'n roll to the consternation of many parents and teachers. Lipscomb students were involved in a small world of campus affairs.

This was a college of stately columned buildings with an interlacing network of tree-lined paths, without an official Alma Mater until 1961, teaching its students a narrow world view protected and isolated from the cataclysmic changes of the time.

—Fred L. Holladay, '62

LIPSCOMB IN THE SIXTIES

In 1961 I was completing eleven years active duty in the U.S. Marine Corps. I had been converted to Christ in 1955 while stationed at Quantico, Virginia. Since my conversion I had dreamed of attending a Christian college and learning to share the Good News. As my discharge neared I wrote various Christian colleges. Form letters came back,



except from David Lipscomb College. A warm personal letter arrived at my home in Erie, Pennsylvania, from Vice President Willard Collins who invited me to visit Lipscomb as his guest.

Arranging a quick leave, I piled a light bag into my sturdy '55 Chevy and headed south to Nashville. I found a small, cheerful, and friendly campus. Brother Collins gave me a hearty welcome, and by the time I left I knew I was Lipscomb-bound. Saying goodbye to the Marines, I enrolled as a full-time student.

The 1960s were filled with significant events. I remember walking through the old Student Center and hearing the news of President Kennedy's death on the black and white TV sitting in one corner. The war in Vietnam raged. Battles for civil rights were being launched.

But for me, Lipscomb was a time for study, friendships, and personal growth. I was able to put my Korean experience behind me and move toward a new world opened for me at Lipscomb. Exciting classes under Harvey Floyd, Connie Fulmer, Carroll Ellis and many others challenged me. Lipscomb was a haven for me in the turbulent '60s ... just what I needed.

—Bob Hendren, '64

GROWING UP ON CAMPUS IN THE '60S

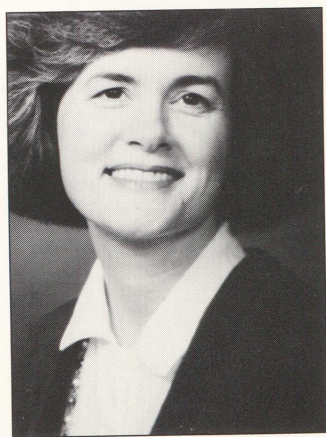
The 1960s was a decade of tremendous change. During the early '60s, I was a student at David Lipscomb High School. I remember feeling a real sense of security that must have come about partly because of the protective environment of Lipscomb. We asked few questions and usually did exactly what we were told to do. However, by 1967, when I graduated from college, it seemed like the whole world was upside down. The Vietnam War, the assassinations of John Kennedy and Martin Luther King, and Woodstock were just four of the events that helped change quiet, compliant, easy-going students into questioning, vocal, and forceful ones.

Although Lipscomb had been a rather sheltered environment, it became a place where students were allowed, in some cases even encouraged, to discuss the difficult issues that were facing them. Engaged students were rushing to get married ahead of schedule, hoping to keep the young groom home instead of in a war that was very difficult to explain. Many of us wondered how we, as Christians, were to respond. Should we become hippies and lead protests or do we remain passive audiences to these events?

Beautiful Day went by the wayside in 1965, no longer serving its original purpose.



Lipscomb's Executive Council during Decade Eight included elementary school Principal Margaret Hopper (left), Mack Craig, Business Manager Edsel Holman, President Pullias, High School Principal Jacky Ray Davis, Tom Hanvey and Willard Collins.



Joyce Rucker

One thing that helped give stability to our lives was the constant faith in God that was manifested by many of the faculty members at Lipscomb. Their influence helped students make it through a decade that began in peace but ended in turmoil.

—Joyce Cullum Rucker, '67

WHEN YOU'RE HAPPY THE YEARS FLY BY

Early fall 1960 presented new and exciting experiences for me as a college freshman. When I arrived on campus, I knew no one. However, many of my new acquaintances would become life-long friends. Little did I know that four years on the Lipscomb campus would pass with such great speed. The song lyric "when you're happy the years fly by" proved true. If those years could be relived, little would I change.

Vivid remembrances are recalled quite frequently. Those were times of abundant excitement and spiritual growth. Sports rivalries with Belmont and Austin Peay were intense. Competition among the Greek clubs provided abundant interest. Students eagerly awaited Vice-President Collins' chapel announcement: "It is certainly a beautiful day." No classes—picnic in Warner Park—fun for all. Daily Bible classes and chapel proved spiritual guidance for me and my friends. Caring teachers unknowingly made many contributions to my future success. The thrills were many; the disappointments were few.

I had visited other schools but none satisfied my needs like Lipscomb. Dedicated Christian people is what Lipscomb is all about. Although impossible to fully reach, Lipscomb continues to strive for excellence in every

aspect of its ability to help young people. My greatest thrill at Lipscomb is yet to come. Hopefully, our son, who is an eighth grader at Goodpasture Christian School, will graduate from Lipscomb in 1999! With his graduation, all three of our sons will have experienced the Lipscomb spirit.

—John Hayes, '64

VIETNAM'S CURSE ITS IMPACT ON LIPSCOMB

Lipscomb was not a Berkeley. It certainly was not a Kent State. In fact, Lipscomb was a sanctuary from the strongest reactions to the disrupting influences of Vietnam. Yet, as the decade progressed toward 1971, the reactions on the campus became much more anti-war than had been true early in the conflict.

Like all Americans, Lipscomb students and faculty experienced disbelief at the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963. President Pullias spoke to the students, placing special emphasis on obedience to authority. He closed his remarks by saying: "It is my prayer that as God's children, as Christians, in this awful period of human woe we will do our best to be, by the dignity and righteousness of our conduct and the power of prayer, 'the light of the world and the salt of the earth.'" Rodney Smith and Judy Gibson wrote the following material for *The Babbler*.

'THE PRESIDENT IS DEAD'

America has been dealt a crushing blow.

As the prize fighter crumples to the canvas after a powerful punch has knocked him senseless, our nation fell to its knees after a bullet from the gun of mentally warped Lee H. Oswald took the life of its president.

Cries of horror and disbelief have filled the air, as have soothing words of comfort and sympathy to those closest to the ex-chief executive.

We ask ourselves: How could this happen in the land of the free and the home of the brave? No one seems to know.

What will happen now, we ask ourselves with some apprehension. What more is there to say? In the past two weeks, all has been said that can be said, ranging in eloquence from Winston Churchill down to the simple expression of a small child.

A president is dead. A nation has wept. But as the prizefighter shakes his head, regains his feet, and returns to the fight, so must America shake the chains of tragedy, lick her wounds, and rise again to fight for the rights and privileges of which each citizen has been made more aware during this sobering period.

Perhaps our hopes for our country are best expressed in the words of the song:



"America, America, God shed his grace on thee."

—Rodney Smith, *The Babbler*, Dec. 6, 1963

'IN DISBELIEF'

I stand in utter disbelief,
In horror, almost wordless
grief.
I walk the silent, morgue-like
hall
And listen vainly for a call
To tell me it was all a dream—
That things cannot be what
they seem.
A man so much alive as he
Cannot, like this, just cease to
be.
I sit, my being numb and weak.
In memory, I hear him speak;
A dead man speaking words to
me:
"America! God keep it free!"
Now, let us weep. Lord, hear
us pray.
Our President was killed this
day!
How shall we face the waiting
world?
Our nation's flag at half-mast
furled!
A dream? A nightmare, dark

and grey?

'Tis true! A great man died
today!

—Judy Gibson, *The Babbler*, Dec. 6, 1963

There was little possibility that demonstrations would become a part of Lipscomb's response to the war. Instead, in 1965 student writer Gil Cawood warned that demonstrations gave comfort to the North Vietnamese. Quoting a survey, he indicated that 80 percent of Americans supported Johnson's Vietnam policy. Americans were staging "bleed-ins" to supply blood for the soldiers in Vietnam. While bearded pacifists demonstrated, young men were signing up for the military in increasing numbers.

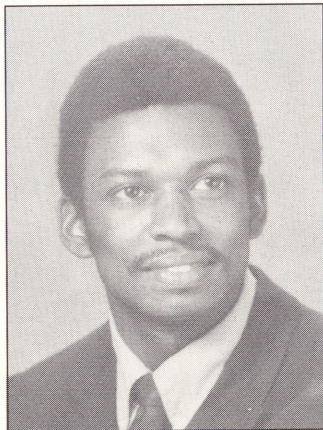
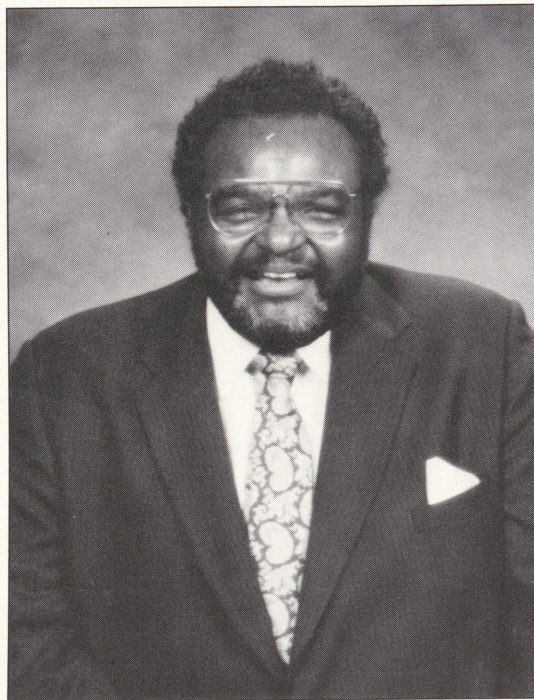
Cawood did not represent all Lipscomb students. A verse by Edmund Swede, printed in *The Babbler*, questioned war as a solution to man's problems.

'ASK OF WAR'

Man, O Man, why do you war?
War: the blood-thirsty beast of
many kinds,
The destroyer of all man's
deeds,
The hell-born result of man's
designs
With hate and lust its seeds.

Singarama made its first
appearance in February
1964.

James Fitzgerald (left) was Lipscomb's first black student, enrolling at age 37. Today he's a leader with the Lindsley Avenue Church of Christ in Nashville. Carl Helms (right) and Nelson Isonguyo were the first black students at Lipscomb to be selected among Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities, in 1970.



Harry Kellam was the first black student to graduate from Lipscomb, in June 1968.

Would you choose this instead of peace?
What kind of fools are you?
A war is a terrible thing.
A man forced to leave his home.
Crops left standing in the field.
A woman crying all alone.
A farm destined not to yield.
And o'er it all a low cloud hangs,
Of bitter wails and dying pangs.
A drama unfolding without applause.
Things of beauty turned to dust.
A soldier dying for his country's cause.
Armies fighting because they must.
And o'er it all a low cloud hangs,
Of bitter wails and dying pangs.
To what avail is all this war?

By 1967 Edwina Parnell, *The Babblér's* editor, questioned America's attempt to police the world. She even called for a halt to the war and a withdrawal of all American soldiers: "[H]alt . . . the sacrifice of lives of [American] fathers, sons, brothers, and sweethearts on the altar of past and present political blunders." Two years later, 71 percent of Lipscomb students favored a United Nations peace probe and rejected a "total victory" stance of the United States government. The draft lottery of the same year did not alleviate the concerns of Lipscomb students. "Job," said student Gerald Jenkins, "wasn't by himself when he wished to curse the day he was born."

May 1970 brought other tragedies. Instead of ending involvement in Southeast Asia, the conflict widened to include Cambodia. DLC's Steve Botts called for another look at the "domino theory" in the region. He failed to see any good result from defending Cambodia against communist aggression. On May 4,

1970, National Guard troops fired on Kent State students. Vietnam had its greatest tragedy. American college students were now totally alienated. The feeling was not lost on Lipscomb students.

It was a tragic decade. The American college campus would never be the same again. The United States underwent change that would impact this country for generations to come.

A NEW DAY AT LIPSCOMB

BLACK STUDENTS QUIETLY ADMITTED

It was an historic day, but there was no fanfare. At the beginning of spring quarter 1965, James William Fitzgerald enrolled as a student at David Lipscomb College. He was the first black person to attend Lipscomb.

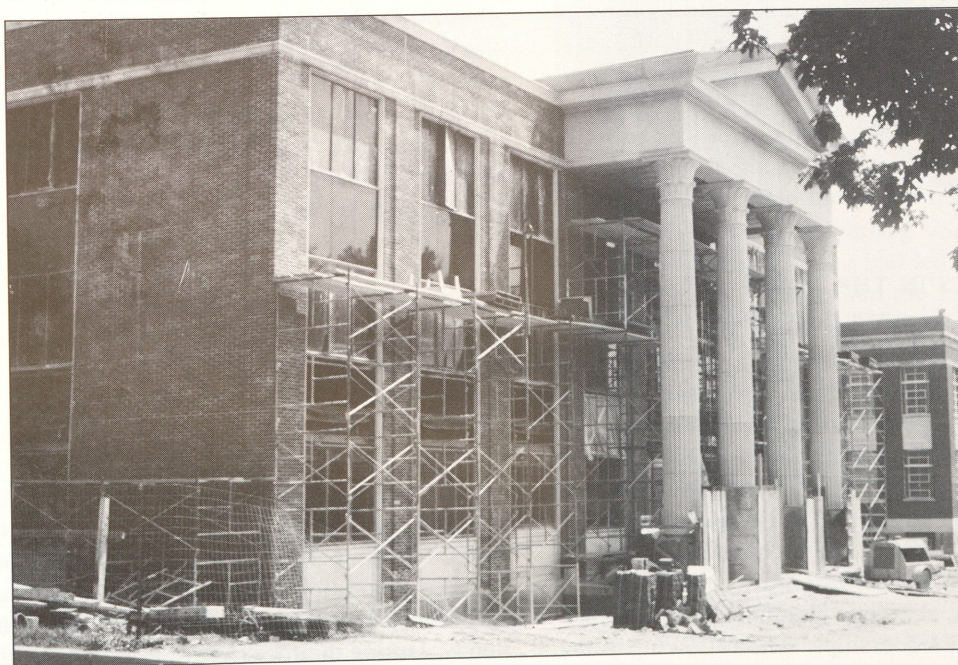
As early as 1951, the students at Lipscomb had favored some kind of admission policy that would have allowed black students. The actual implementation of the desire took 14 years. Even then, it was a very token acceptance of a fact mandated by the Civil Rights Act of 1964. James Fitzgerald was a "safe" student. In 1965 he was approaching his 37th birthday. He was also one of Marshall Keeble's "boys," having graduated from Nashville Christian Institute in 1957. James attended Lipscomb at various times from 1965 until 1972.

Within the next two or three years a number of black students enrolled in Lipscomb. In 1966 Hardy Pascal from Miami, Florida was a student. He was followed the next year by several Afro-Americans, including Diana Battle, Dianne Gregory, Rosalind Jenkins, Frankie Kennedy, and Ocie Lewis. Harry Kellam and Dianne Gray, June and August 1968, respectively, were the first black graduates.

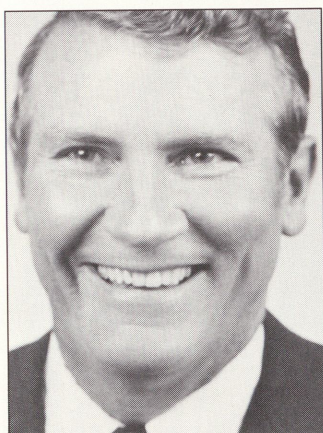
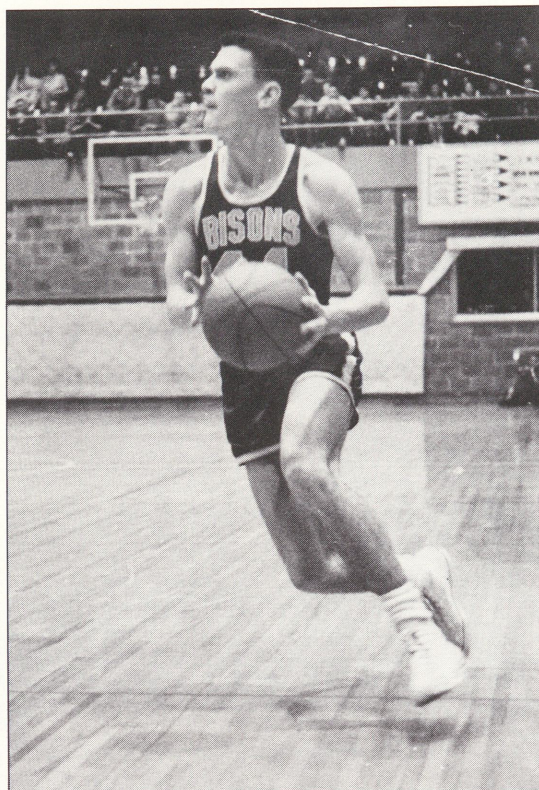


A DECADE OF BUILDING

The 1960s featured more major steps in facility addition resulting from the Lipscomb Expansion Program. At left, administrators and board members, led by President Pullias (left) and Edsel Holman (right), look over plans for the new Student Services Center (rendering, below). The McFarland Hall of Science and Ward Lecture Hall were added as was the Bison, shown below in its present location next to Willard Collins Alumni Auditorium.



Gary Waller drives to the basket.



Coach Ken Dugan's troops posted their best record yet in 1966, at 22-10. Dugan's reputation also grew with publication of his first book.

Over the next several years, black students became involved in a number of activities. Lewis Allen, a member of the track team, was the first black athlete. Bruce Bowers, today an assistant principal at Nashville's Whites Creek High School, was a freshman on the 1970 basketball team. In the same year, Ron Yancey performed with the gymnastics squad. In 1970 Carl Helms and Nelson Isonguyo were the first blacks to make Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities at Lipscomb. By the end of the 1970s, Lipscomb students had elected Venson Mathews as their first black student body president.

It was a long time coming, but Lipscomb's black students have added quality to every aspect of the university's life. In reality, it simply fulfills David Lipscomb's own feelings about race enunciated rather clearly as early as 1878: There is no difference, in the presence of God, between white and black. All are one in Jesus.

ATHLETICS IN THE 1960S THE DECADE OF THE 'MINOR' SPORTS

Lipscomb grew and changed during the 1960s. Athletics also underwent changed. The school gave a new focus to its athletic program. Led by President Pullias, the college attempted to incorporate the athletic program into the total educational structure. Therefore, in 1964 Lipscomb ceased giving scholarships strictly for athletics. Henceforth aid would "be based on character, academic attainment, and promise of Christian leadership." The following year,

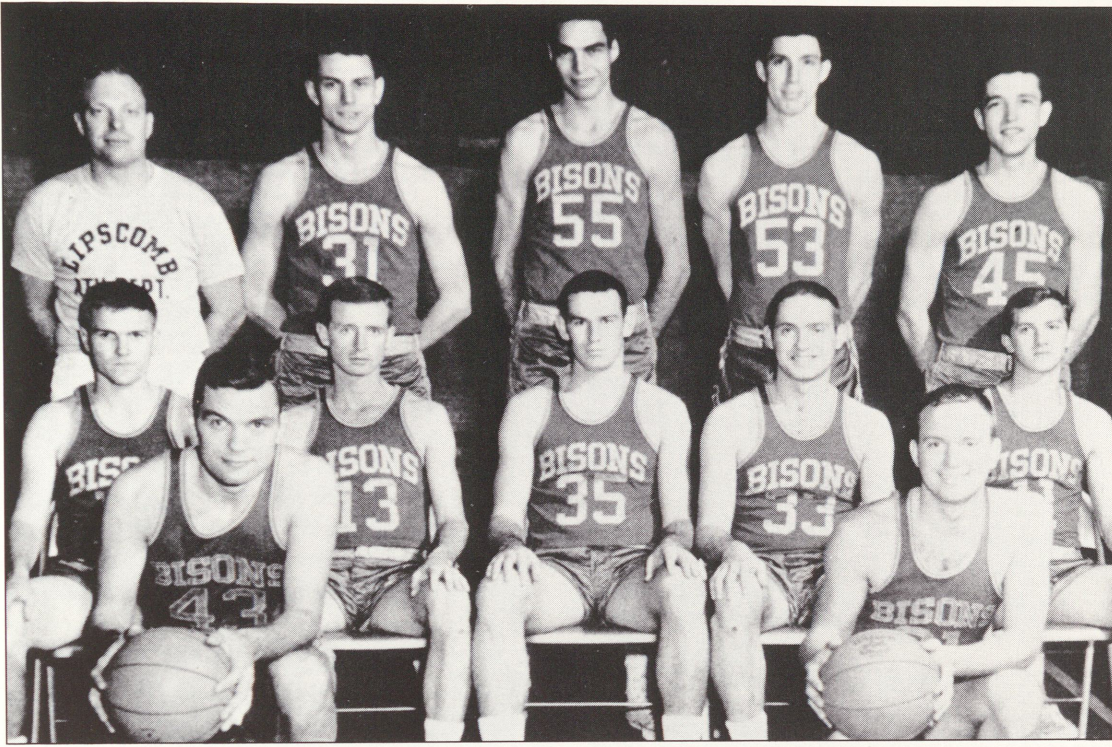
Lipscomb withdrew from the Volunteer State Athletic Conference.

With these changes, however, athletics did not diminish. In fact, most athletic programs grew and prospered toward the end of the decade. Basketball was the exception. The 1960s saw the first All-Americans from Lipscomb—all from the "minor" sports.

Basketball had two years of glory during the decade. In 1962-1963, the team finished its regular season 14-8, the best record since 1951-1952. The highlight of the year was the Bisons' victory over Western Kentucky in the first athletic event staged in the new Municipal Auditorium. Those who comprised this team were George Davis, Ralph Isenberg, John McCarley, Shelby Pogue, Tracy Ramsey, Roland McDaniel, Leon Strong, Paul Sutton, J. T. Miller, Ronald Sink and Eddie Trimm. After finishing 14-11 and second in the VSAC tournament in 1965, the Bisons gained their first 20-win season in 1966. Led by Mike Hartness and Jack Bradford, the chant "Bisons all the way" began across campus. After defeating Union (Kentucky) College 93-64, the Bisons lost to Carson-Newman College 67-54. A trip to Kansas City was not to be. The remainder of the decade did not see a winning season in basketball.

Not until 1964 did the baseball team, with a record of 13-9, have a winning season. The team finished fourth in the VSAC. Better things, however, were on the way. In response to the four-quarter system, coach Dugan entered a team in the Tri-State Summer League. Dugan's prowess as a coach began to be recognized. In 1966, the team finished with a 22-10 record—the best ever. For the first time the team won the district and advanced to the area tournament. In 1967, the Bisons again won 22 games. The team advanced to the district finals in 1969, only to be defeated by Carson-Newman College. Recognition began to come to Dugan when he published his *How to Organize and Coach Winning Baseball*. Building on previous years, Lipscomb finally won an area tournament in 1971 to advance to the national tournament. (This is discussed more fully in the next decade.) Wayne Rankhorn, 1968, (second team All-American) and Dennis Green, 1969, (honorable mention All-American) were the first Lipscomb baseball players recognized with national honors.

Tennis in the 1960s can be summed up in three names—Carl Robinson, Terry Boyce and Randy Boyce. All three had played together at Lipscomb High School where they had defeated MBA for the Nashville championship; they won the Middle Tennessee championship, and were co-champions of the state. Their coach was 'Fessor Boyce, the father of Terry and Randy. During their first year in the college, the

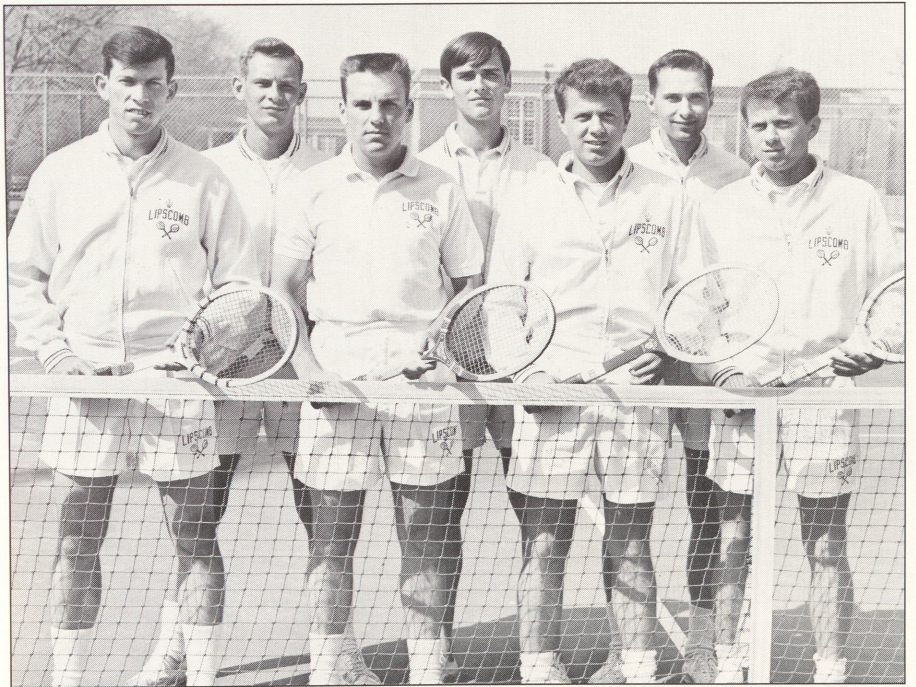


The 1962-63 basketball team's success included a win over Western Kentucky. Front: Co-Captains George Davis and Tracy Ramsey. Second (L-R): Roland McDaniel, Ralph Isenberg, John McCarley, Leon Strong, Paul Sutton. Third: Coach Charlie Morris, Shelby Pogue, E. R. Trimm, J. T. Miller, Ronald Sink.

team defeated The University of Tennessee 5-4, won the VSAC and finished seventh in the NAIA national tournament. The following year, Lipscomb defeated Vanderbilt for the first time, winning all local tournaments—earning 33 of a possible 36 points in the VSAC championships. For this year and the next, the team finished fourth in the national tourney. They never won the national title, but the four years this trio played represents the best tennis team in Lipscomb's history. In 1969 Lipscomb began a women's tennis team with Joy McMeen as the top player.

Under the coaching of Bailey Heflin, Lipscomb cross country and track attained new heights during the 1960s. Steve Barron was the first Bison to run in the cross country nationals. Andy Russell was Lipscomb's first cross country All-American in 1968. The 1970 team, however, was the best in the school's history. Led by Ronnie Cope, All-American, the team finished seventh in the national meet. This was the first time a team from the Southeast had ever finished among the top ten teams. Attracting athletes such as Joey Haynes, Ron Kleine, Danny Klutts, Andy Russell and Ken Durham, the Bisons won indoor and outdoor championships in the Tennessee Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. The 1969 team tied Kentucky State for the District 24 championship.

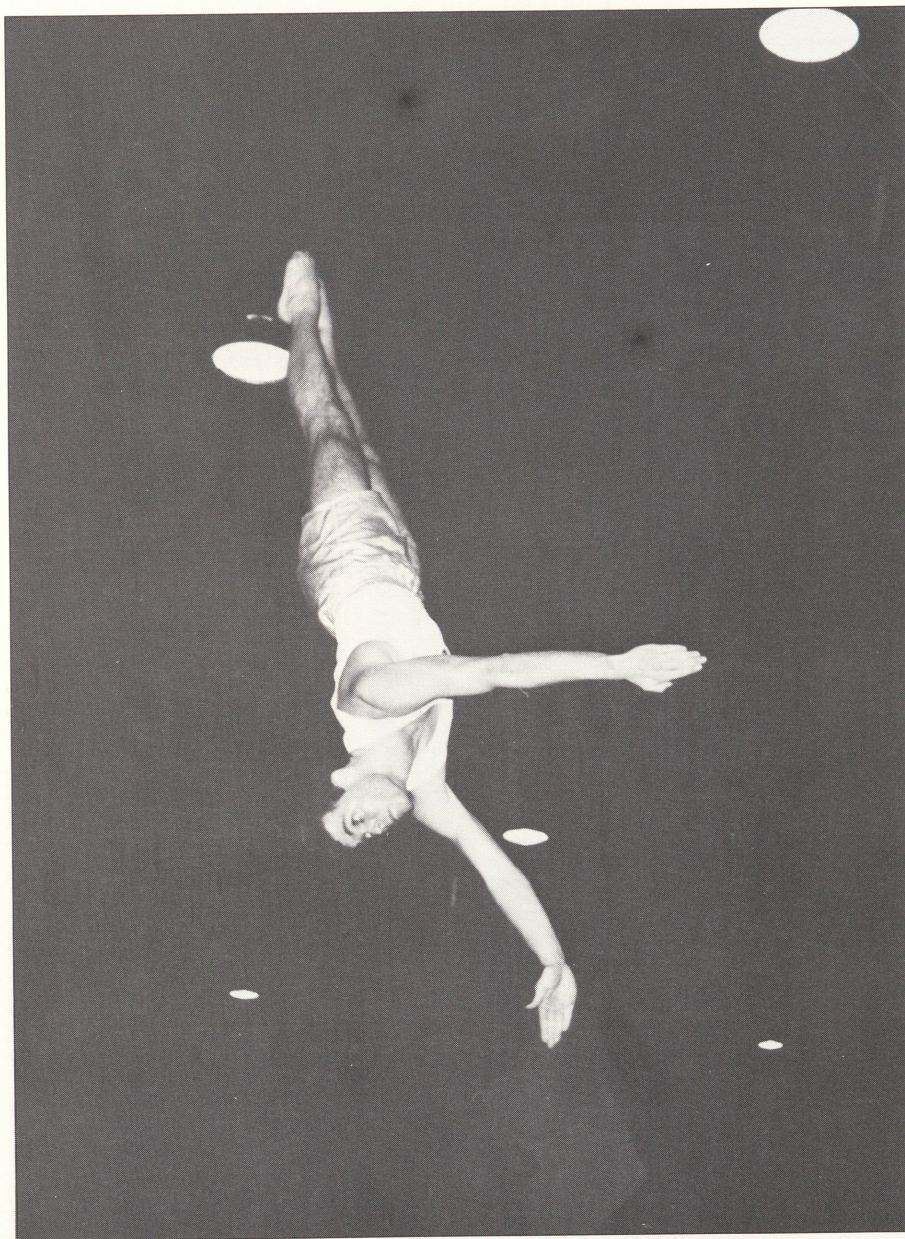
Gymnastics, under the instruction of Tom Hanvey, brought national recognition to Lipscomb. Lyn Baker, taught by Hanvey from his youth, was Lipscomb's first All-American, specializing in the trampoline and tumbling. Lipscomb finished fourth in the NAIA national tournament in 1969. The team had seven All-Americans during the 1960s.



Golf was not new to winning VSAC championships as 'Fessor Boyce had led the team to three titles in the 1940s and the 1950s. In the 1960s Ralph Samples became the coach. Although the team would not win a championship during the decade, Bill Castle was the medalist in the 1970 tournament. This would be the beginning of Lipscomb's climb in golf competition.

Bowling did not have a long life as a competitive sport at Lipscomb, but it did gain national recognition in the 1960s. In 1963, led by Ed Slayton, the Lipscomb team finished seventh in the NAIA tournament in Kansas City. The team returned to the national competition in 1964.

Lipscomb's best tennis team included Ben White (left), Carl Robinson, Danny Collier, Phil Taylor, Terry Boyce, Terry Pitts and Randy Boyce.



Lyn Baker was Lipscomb's first NAIA gymnastic All-American, in 1965. He was Southern Intercollegiate Trampoline Champion in 1963, '64, and '65. Coach Tom Hanvey's gymnastic teams brought home the hardware, ultimately competing in 17 national championships.



It was a rather good decade for Lipscomb athletics. With the change in focus, the winning ways were quite impressive. For instance, the 1965-1966 year saw the teams record 80 victories against only 38 defeats. In 1970-1971, every team had a winning record except basketball.

TOM HANVEY AND GYMNASTICS AT DAVID LIPSCOMB COLLEGE

Gymnastics at David Lipscomb had its beginnings in 1949 when Tom E. Hanvey came to Lipscomb as an instructor in the department of health and physical education. Mr. Tennessee of 1938, a circus performer and a U.S. Army Air Force Gymnastics instructor, Coach Hanvey was well qualified to establish Lipscomb's gymnastics program. At first, gymnastics was offered only as a course in the physical education curriculum. Two of the early students were Pat and Shirley Boone.

In the early 1950s, gymnastics classes were offered to elementary school students. In 1953, when a third grader, I enrolled in Coach Hanvey's evening gymnastics classes. The relationship later resulted in the formation of a gymnastics team which would become a varsity sport during my freshman year in college.

Prior to the formation of the varsity team, Coach Hanvey coached an exhibition team which performed primarily at selected campus events. One member of the exhibition team was Walter Patterson, who went on to be the Big Ten National Tumbling and Trampoline Champion. Another was Amanda Whitman, who used her trampoline act to win the Miss Tennessee title and later perform with coach Hanvey in the Miss America pageant in Atlantic City.

The team began competing in AAU meets in the late 1950s. As its notoriety spread, the team attracted more participants. By the early 1960s Lipscomb's gymnastics team was itself an institution recognized all over the Southeastern United States.

Gymnastics became a varsity sport at Lipscomb in 1963. That year I helped Lipscomb win its first gymnastics championship, which placed first in the Southern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League Championships at the University of Florida. In the years that followed, the team compiled a dual meet won-lost record of 80-16. The team competed in 17 national championships, placing fourth in 1968 and in 1979. The team developed 12 All-Americans, including three-time All-American Lyn Baker and NAIA National Rings Champion John Dunn. There were many years the team went undefeated; it was always among the top finishers in regional and national competition.

In 1965, Lipscomb hosted the United States



"An inspired Milligan team upset the Bisons in their VSAC title defense by a meager two strokes," the 1964 Backlog records. Golfers during 1963-64 included (front, from left) Lyn Wilson, Billy Hutchison, Danny Cline and (back) Jim Jeffries, Joel Wommack and David Jones. 'Fessor coached the team through the 1967 season. Ralph Samples started his trek to the Hall of Fame with the 1968 team.

Gymnastics Federation National Championships which featured national, world and Olympic champions. During this meet a capacity crowd in McQuiddy Gymnasium witnessed the performances of the finest gymnasts in the nation.

In his career as gymnastics coach at Lipscomb, coach Hanvey was inducted into the Gymnastics Hall of Fame of the NCAA and the NAIA. He was named the NAIA Coach of the Year in 1979 and was the recipient of the National Association of College Gymnastics Coaches Outstanding Services Award.

In 1980, Coach Hanvey retired as the gymnastics coach and the team was discontinued, bringing the era of Lipscomb gymnastics to a close. The team will be long remembered for its fantastic dexterity and national acclaim. Coach Hanvey will be remembered as a person who inspired young men and women to achieve success.

During most of my 16 years at Lipscomb gymnastics was a very important part of my life. The skills I developed and the recognition I achieved were the direct product of an outstanding coach who was totally dedicated to Lipscomb and his team. He taught me how to balance my body in gymnastic events and he instilled in me a balance of Christian values for living which will always be a part of my life. The gymnastic years at Lipscomb were exciting and memorable. I am extremely grateful to

coach Hanvey and to the school for giving me the opportunity to participate.

Coach Hanvey's students and team members have gone on to establish schools and coach teams which have produced some of the nation's best gymnasts. While Lipscomb no longer has a gymnastic team, Coach Hanvey's influence and the success of the program will continue to be felt and remembered in the next decade.

—Lyn Baker, '65

THE CAMPUS SCHOOL IN THE SIXTIES A DECADE FOR GROWING AND DREAMING

Lipscomb's president, Athens Clay Pullias, stressed the importance of remaining true to the dreams and purposes of the founders of this institution, David Lipscomb and James A. Harding. During the '60s, the campus school worked in many ways to achieve these purposes and realize these dreams. Within the framework of a commitment to teaching and upholding Bible truths and defending that which must remain constant, the school's leaders recognized that expansion, study and adjustment were necessary to meet present needs and to build the foundation for a successful future.

Enrollment was increasing, with up to four sections in some grades. These were children of a new age, a TV age which demanded new approaches to old subjects. Academic curricula,



Principal Margaret Hopper was one of the primary reasons for the campus school's dramatic progress in the 1960s. She led the elementary school to accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in 1967.



The progress of the 1960s gave impetus to a drive for new elementary school facilities, realized finally in Decade Ten.

as well as Bible offerings, were carefully studied and modified. "New Math" concepts emphasized a different approach and an altered vocabulary. Geography and history were merged into "social studies." Emphasis was now on language arts; offerings were planned to develop skills in reading comprehension, creative and function writing, and listening.

In an effort to develop the whole child, academic offerings were complemented with special opportunities. Participation in dramatics was encouraged. During this decade sixth graders presented such operettas as *H. M. S. Pinafore*, *The Mikado* and *The Pirates of Penzance*. Also, there was a greater emphasis upon physical fitness, necessitating further training for physical education teachers.

Faculty growth was stressed and encouraged. Teachers were urged to participate in professional organizations and to pursue advanced degrees. Renowned international authorities were brought to the campus to encourage academic excellence. During the '60s, the following presented programs:

E. H. Ijams: "Holding to Bible Truths in a Changing World."

Dr. Jo Stanchfield, Occidental College, California: reading.

Dr. Dorothy Brackett, Southern Methodist University, Dallas: children's literature.

Dr. Dorothy Johnson, assistant superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C.: "Coping with Change."

Leaders and faculty recognized the necessity of meeting current challenges and of possessing superior credentials. Thus, the decision was made to seek accreditation for the elementary school by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools—the junior high school and the high school had already earned accreditation. Efforts toward gaining accreditation for the elementary school included increasing library holdings, establishing a reading center, and creating enrichment areas in dramatics, art, French, music, and physical fitness. In addition, there were new opportunities for scouting, parent involvement and extended day services for working parents. In recognition of these efforts and of the quality of education offered, accreditation was awarded David Lipscomb Elementary School in 1967, making it the second school in this area to be so honored.

The accreditation committee pointed out a need already long recognized—that is, a new elementary building. Several attempts at fund raising were made. Kind Providence frustrated these early efforts; for the plans set forth at that time would have resulted in a building which would have proven inadequate in a very few years.

But the dreams and the progress which

marked the '60s have contributed to the foundation on which the campus school now rests. Faculty members are better prepared and better paid. A beautiful new building on the Burton Campus provides facilities which make possible superior academic, social, and physical development. Yet there is the continued emphasis upon Bible teaching and spiritual values. Faithfulness to the mission of the school is one way by which President Collins and President Hazelip have shown their awareness of the importance of those foundation years.

—Margaret Leonard Hopper, '37

RANDY BECTON

'GOD IS NOT BOUND BY STATISTICS'

Randy Becton had no idea where life would lead him when he graduated from Lipscomb in 1966. Like every graduate, he had certain ambitions he hoped to fulfill. Above all he hoped to serve his God.

Since graduation, Randy has devoted his life to God. His life, however, took many turns he would never have expected. Nevertheless, he has become a more complete servant by the things he has experienced.

Randy and his wife, the former Camilla Greer, moved to Texas where Randy pursued his master of arts degree at Abilene Christian University. He also became associated with Herald of Truth, a ministry of the Highland Church of Christ. Randy's association with the Herald of Truth continues even today, now including the editorship of *UpReach*, a magazine ministry.

Randy and Camilla had been classmates through high school and college at Lipscomb, although she was one year behind her husband. Over the years they were blessed with four children: Staci, Mark, Shana and Shara. This family sustained Randy through a most difficult period of his life when he discovered in 1973 that he had cancer. Even more devastating was to learn of its return in 1981.

Out of the depths of his own illness and even despair, Randy has become a more meaningful servant of God by being able to minister to others who suffer, especially from cancer. Not only was he the founder of Caring Cancer Ministry in Abilene, out of his own experiences he has shared his ideas with a broader audience in a book, *Does God Care When We Suffer?* In the midst of his worry, Randy penned a number of prayers, included in the book, that express his helplessness and the need for God.

*God, I'm frightened about
The uncertainty of my life—
It seems to be burning out.
The statistics are against me.
The advance of the disease
Is too far.*



Randy Becton was a student at Lipscomb in the 1960s, before going on to national influence through the Herald of Truth.

*All I know to do is confess
that you are not limited by statistics.
You take the hopeless
And renew their hope.
You are the living God.
How I yearn to be one
Of your healed children.*

Along with his work with Herald of Truth, Randy serves as an elder of the Highland Church of Christ in Abilene. The Bectons had no idea where God would lead them when they left Nashville, but they know now that He had great needs for them to fulfill. God has used them well.

VIGNETTES

WILLARD AND RUTH COLLINS

VISIT THE FAR EAST

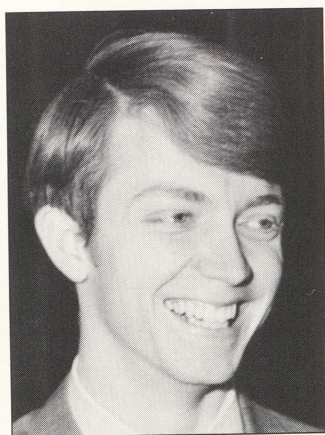
From Nov. 16 to Dec. 18, 1961, Willard and Ruth Collins traveled to the Far East where Vice-President Collins spoke at the Far East Fellowship in Tokyo. While so far away from home, they also visited Ibaraki Christian College, traveled to Seoul, Korea where former Nashvillian A. R. Holton and his wife served as missionaries. From Korea, they flew to Manila, the Philippines. It was a trip they would never forget.

BEAUTIFUL DAY ABOLISHED

Why was Beautiful Day abolished in the fall of 1965? It no longer served the same purpose as it did when Lipscomb was a small junior college. Since the school had grown so much, it was impossible to develop close relationships through such an event. Besides, by 1965 Lipscomb had two chapels. The surprise element was lost. The faculty believed it hurt academics; anticipating Beautiful Day caused



Lipscomb's ties with the Gospel Advocate remained strong in the 1960s through the relationship of President Pullias with Editor B. C. Goodpasture and Publisher David McQuiddy.



Circle-K International President Mike Adams was invited by President Thieu to participate in a student tour of Vietnam. Mike went on to become president of Centre College.

students not to study. A nice event went the way of all traditions.

BOBBY PHILLIPS' LETTER INCLUDED IN SPORTS ILLUSTRATED

Sirs: I read with interest your accounts of unsportsman-like conduct in various gymnasia. Actually this seems a bit boorish and even passe. After all, one cannot out-Palestra the Palestra.

We at David Lipscomb College have turned from such high schoolish behavior to a tactic known as Diabolic Mental Warfare (DMW).

Aside from subtle variations, the two basic steps of DMW are (1) a standing ovation for the officials, and (2) absolute silence when opponents attempt foul shots. This strategy is not practiced half-heartedly.

As he is introduced, each official hears a trumpet fanfare, a drum roll and tumultuous applause. This establishes firmly in his mind a positive association with Lipscomb. It also weakens the poise of the enemy.

As for step No. 2, our foes usually do better from the field than the foul line. I mean, who can shoot foul shots with 3,500 cataleptic zombies somberly observing him? It is like shuffleboard in a catacomb.

Oh, yes. We've won nine in a row.

—Reprinted in *The Babblar*, Feb. 18, 1966

THE 'GREY GHOST' CARRIES STUDENTS TO A NEW EXPERIENCE

The turmoil of the 1960s impacted Lipscomb students, but they found outlets other than demonstrations and campus burning. One such outreach was Camp Shiloh, a ministry of the Wildwood church of Christ in Mendham, New Jersey. Students from several Christian

colleges participated each year, serving as counselors for children from New York City and the surrounding area.

Students from Abilene Christian, Harding, and Lipscomb traveled to Camp Shiloh in "The Grey Ghost," an old, battered school bus. Boarding the "Ghost" in Nashville in 1964 were 13 Lipscomb students and four graduates. After spending the summer at the camp, Judy Morris related: "Camp Shiloh is something I wish every Christian could experience. It helped me to know God better, to love God more, and to build my faith."

Those who attended from Lipscomb, along with Judy, were Jim Martin, Phil Sherwood, Jim Hesson, Robert Neil, Janet Alsup, Tina Cargile, Martha Kate Bell, Linda Roberts, Lou Hays, Judy Ammonette, and Beth Kepley. The Lipscomb alumni who participated were Wayne Walden, Judy Motley, Barbara Sunderland, and Bob Patton.

DEATH CLAIMS MARSHALL KEEBLE

He never attended David Lipscomb College as a student, but he was a fixture on the Lipscomb campus for 34 years. In many respects, he was a part of Lipscomb. Every year he had a reserved place on the Lipscomb Lectures. He died on April 20, 1968. At the time of his death, one of his great-granddaughters, Gwendolyn, was a student in the college.

A. M. Burton, a member of Lipscomb's board of directors, had supported Keeble in much of his evangelistic work for 40 years. Speaking in chapel, Athens Clay Pullias said of Marshall Keeble: "Brother Keeble won the hearts of all who knew him, regardless of race, religious faith, or political beliefs. . . . We can best honor his memory, not through words of appreciation, but by helping to carry on the great work he loved in the same spirit of humility and love and helpfulness that marked his life."

FRANK CARTER SETS THE CURVE ON THE NATIONAL CPA EXAMINATION

A 1966 graduate of Lipscomb, Frank Carter, was among the ten top scores in the Certification of Public Accountants examination. He passed all four sections at one sitting over a three-day period. A total of 35,000 accountants sat for the exam in 1966. In Tennessee, 447 participated; only 63 passed. Frank's scores: theory, 97; law, 88; auditing, 85; practice, 83.

SINGARAMA STAGES ITS INAUGURAL SHOW

Held first on a Monday night in February 1964, Singarama has become a tradition at Lipscomb. The competition that first night was between the six Greek clubs. Cobra Craig, Beta club president, directed the program and served

as master of ceremonies. The Gammas, directed by Tal Abernathy, took first place. Among the judges was Ray Walker, a member of the Jordanaires. He entertained the audience with a number of songs between programs by the clubs. The Glen Echoes, a Lipscomb singing group headed by Larry Napier, performed while the judges were making their final decisions.

MAY DAY IS NO MORE

Billie Jo Walker had no idea she would be the end of a tradition at Lipscomb when she was crowned May Queen in 1961. Because of loss of importance of the day to the students and friends, plus the addition of High School Day, May Day was not an event of 1962.

VIETNAM PRESIDENT INVITES ADAMS

An honor came to Mike Adams and Lipscomb in 1969 when he was elected to the chief executive position of Circle-K International. Following his selection in Portland, Oregon, he received an invitation from President Thieu through the Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, to travel for two weeks with other college students to Vietnam. The trip allowed American college students to view Vietnam for themselves and gave the Vietnam leadership an opportunity to hear first-hand the attitudes of young Americans about conditions in Southeast Asia.

'A REASON TO BE PROUD'

Sometimes we, the students here at Lipscomb, are accused of being apathetic about the student body activities as well as what is happening in the community.

Although much of this criticism is justified, it must not be taken as applicable to all of us.

Student activism and involvement are not restricted to the militant and radical, but can also be a part of the constructive student life.

SURE, WE haven't been leaders of protests, and we haven't instigated any political revolutions, but it should be noted that although our activism has not been highly publicized, it has been far-reaching on a constructive plane.

During this year alone, Lipscomb students have provided organizational leadership for both Circle K international and Collegiate Civitans.

In Circle K, Lipscomb students have this year been influential at every level of the organization—from Mike Adams, international president; Paul Keckley, district secretary; to Steve Raney, division lieutenant-governor.

The Lipscomb Civitan Club has this year been instrumental in organizing the new Balley District and in providing leadership for it. Randal Burton, newly elected governor, and George Parks, past lieutenant governor, have

been vital to the organization.

EACH OF these service clubs has also been recognized within its organization as being outstanding in its contributions of service to the school and community.

The important thing to remember about these accomplishments is not necessarily the recognition and honor received, but that college students not only in schools in this state and region but from colleges all over the nation look to us for high quality leadership in a positive and useful field of endeavor.

College students all over America are faced with the complex and difficult challenges of our society—many are copping out, others are only adding to the confusion; but still a few strive diligently to make our nation and the world a better place to live.

It is among this few that we, the Lipscomb students, have taken our place to lead as well as to serve, and for this we should be proud.

—Editorial, The Babbler, May 8, 1970

HOMEcoming QUEENS

1962—Betty Flowers D' Auria

1963—Joyce Carvell

1964—Rita Neal

1965—LaJuana Burgess

1966—Brenda Heflin

1967—Carol Harper

1968—Donna Stellingwerf

1969—Debby Holly

1970—Judy Beck

1971—Peggy Lynn

BACHELORS OF UGLINESS AND MISS LIPSCOMBS

1962—Dan Spann, Velma Herrera

1963—Roger Coffman, Jackie Hartness

1964—Tony Adcock, Linda Redmon

1965—Coba Craig, Milbrey Thurman

1966—Tommy Bennett, Martha Kate Bell
Gerbitz

1967—Austin French, Dawn Elrod

1968—Bill Connelly, Jane Buchi Connelly

1969—Lucien Simpson, Jeannie Campbell

1970—Bill Burton, Vicki Shaub

1971—Tom Rutherford, Sue Ann Deese

FOUNDER'S DAY ORATORICAL CONTEST WINNERS

1962—Bill Srygley

1963—Mike Finley

1964—Julian Goodpaster

1965—Kenneth Schott

1966—William Brumitt

1967—Wayne McMahon

1968—Steve Botts

1969—Bruce Beagle

1970—Charles Ottinger

1971—Rick Mayer

"College students all over America are faced with the complex and difficult challenges of our society—many are copping out, others are only adding to the confusion; but still a few strive diligently to make our nation and the world a better place to live. It is among this few that we, the Lipscomb students, have taken our place to lead as well as to serve, and for this we should be proud."

—Editorial,
The Babbler

Few people could have been as well-prepared for a life of Christian service as Batsell Barrett Baxter. The influence of his most productive years had a dramatic impact on the college and the cause he loved.



DECADE NINE

FROM TURMOIL TO TRUST

David Lipscomb College's ninth decade began in a world dominated by turmoil. The Vietnam war, initiated to halt the spread of communism, was ripping America apart. The National Guard, provoked or not, had killed four students on the Kent State University campus in 1970. Soldiers and students both were responding to world events. Soon Watergate would divide the United States almost beyond repair. Crippled by world and national events, trust was only a word among many Americans. Children did not trust adults; adults did not trust their children. This was the beginning of a bitter, yet apathetic, decade.

David Lipscomb College was not touched as deeply as other campuses by the tearing of the nation's fabric, nor did it completely escape. There was slight protest in *The Babblor*—a poem about war, a concern about pollution, an unsigned editorial deploring man's worldly creation. As was true on other campuses, apathy became dominant. Few students chose to vote in campus elections.

In the face of these difficulties, Lipscomb became a stronger academic institution than it had been in previous years. Every department could boast of numerous doctorates. The library increased its holdings to more than 100,000 volumes. New books by the faculty, especially in the Bible, chemistry, history, and athletic departments, appeared. Never before had Lipscomb's faculty written so much in one decade, nor had Lipscomb's students gone to professional and graduate schools in such numbers. Among these were three Fulbright Scholars, including Lipscomb's first woman recipient, Teresa Peters Vandergriff.

At the same time, Lipscomb's athletic teams were gaining headlines every year. Baseball, with numerous appearances in the NAIA national tournament—including two championships—led the way. Coach Ken Dugan was a miracle worker with the "Miracle Bisons." Track and cross country, under the direction of Joey Haines, reached heights never known before. The same was true in golf when Will Brewer achieved All-American honors three of his four college seasons. Dr. Don Meyer came from Hamline University to rescue Lipscomb basketball. Tom Hanvey concluded his spectacular role in gymnastics during the decade. Lipscomb women began intercollegiate basketball in 1977.

Lipscomb continued to grow. The college was basically at capacity, but the elementary

and high schools increased in numbers to give the campus the most students it has ever had—more than 3,800. Each campus school had more than 700 students early in the decade. There was a need for more space for boarding men and an equal need for a high school gymnasium. Funds, however, were not available. The major project of the decade, prior to 1978, was the renovation of Alumni Auditorium at a cost of more than \$500,000.

Athens Clay Pullias had led Lipscomb for 31 years. There had been unrest for some time both on campus and among the constituents of the school. Fund raising was not going well. In fact, the school was more than \$3 million in debt, with little prospect of recovery. On Aug. 31, 1977, Pullias resigned his position.

The next day, the board of directors named Willard Collins as Lipscomb's 14th president. As vice-president for 31 years under Pullias, Collins knew the needs of the school. Because of his evangelistic work throughout the United States, he was readily accepted by Lipscomb's publics in churches of Christ. He was the ideal person for the time and place. Dr. Carl McKelvey, dean of students, was installed as vice president.

A new spirit spread across campus. Collins quickly named the first year of his administration "The Year of Renewal." A special emphasis would be reclaiming the spiritual heritage of Lipscomb. Within a year he restructured the administration to include four vice-presidents: McKelvey, campus affairs; Dr. Earl Dennis, academic affairs and dean of the faculty; Edsel Holman, business affairs (succeeded by Dr. Steve Flatt following Holman's retirement); and Dr. Mack Craig, institutional planning.

Bridges had to be rebuilt. The high school gymnasium was the first project—it had been only a promise for too long. On April 13, 1979, Collins dedicated the new gymnasium by making the first shot he took at the basket! Athletic facilities on Maplehurst Drive became a priority. With the completion of a football stadium, the Reese L. Smith Jr. Athletic Complex became a reality.

Lipscomb had not increased faculty salaries in relationship to other colleges. Although the school lacked the funds to do so, Collins raised salaries \$1,000 for each faculty member in 1978. It was "The Year of Appreciation." In all, a total of \$900,000 was allocated for faculty salary increases during the period from 1978 to 1981—Three Decisive Years. In 1980 Collins



Teresa Peters Vandergriff became Lipscomb's first female recipient of a Fulbright Scholarship. She went on to complete a master of arts degree in French studies at American University in Washington, D. C.

launched the “Extra Million Dollar Year.” The bank debt had to be paid. By January 1981 the campaign was pronounced a success. Although not yet retired, the bank indebtedness was now manageable.

During Collins’ first years the student body increased in number. The students felt the new spirit spreading across the campus. They knew Collins as the man who presided over chapel and who accepted their playful antics on Bison Day. Now he was their president. Graduating seniors, beginning with the class of 1978, gave gifts to Collins as they walked across the stage to get their diplomas. The coins only added u to

\$5, but they were gifts of appreciation to a man who truly loved them. The class of 1979 proclaimed June 2 (their graduation day) “Willard Collins’ Day.” The proclamation stated: “We are proud to call him our president.”

The vision of James A. Harding and David Lipscomb, first seen in 1889, remained alive in



The “team approach” to management characterized the Collins administration. Carl McKelvey (left), who became vice president when Collins took office, became vice president for campus affairs. Earl Dennis (above left) became vice president for academic affairs. Mack Craig (top right) was vice president for institutional planning, and Edsel Holman was vice president for business affairs.

BATSELL BARRETT BAXTER: A MODEL FOR YOUNG PREACHERS

Few people have been so well prepared for a life of Christian service as Batsell Barrett Baxter. Not only did he have devoted Christian parents, but his father was associated with six Christian colleges, as president of three and dean of two.

Baxter's Nashville years began in 1932 when his father became Lipscomb's president. In that year, the 16-year-old son finished high school, began college, and was named Nashville city tennis champion in the 16-and-under age bracket.

The career that would be his consuming passion began in the spring of 1933 when Batsell Barrett Baxter preached his first sermon at Nashville's Chapel Avenue Church of Christ. He had vivid recollections of that sermon on "The Life of David," and the 18 points he tried to cram into 27 minutes.

In 1924 it was back to Abilene for the Baxter family, where Batsell Barrett earned a place on the Abilene Christian College basketball team. But coach A. B. Morris encouraged him to give up basketball and concentrate on preaching.

Baxter discovered that editing *The Prickly Pear*, ACC's yearbook, produced an unexpected dividend. A freshman girl, Wanda Roberts, was a finalist for campus beauty. She and Batsell Barrett began dating, and in 1937 were engaged to be married.

That was also the year Batsell Baxter became founding president of George Pepperdine College, and young Baxter began graduate studies at the University of Southern California. Wanda and Batsell Barrett were married in her hometown of Taft, Texas, on Dec. 22, 1938.

The next few years were extremely busy for the young Baxter family. Teaching speech at Pepperdine, coaching debate, and preaching in the Los Angeles area presented special challenges in those difficult war years. But Batsell Barrett still found time to earn his Ph. D. from USC in 1944.

With his new doctorate in hand, Baxter began his Lipscomb teaching career in 1945. One of only two faculty members with an earned doctorate, Baxter chaired the speech department and taught both Bible and speech. From 1945 to 1950, the Baxters lived in the David Lipscomb home, moving



Batsell Barrett Baxter

to their own home in preparation for the birth of their first child, Scott, in 1950. A second son, Alan, was adopted in 1953, and the Baxter family was completed with the birth of John in 1955.

Following his father's death in 1956, Batsell Barrett was asked to become chairman of Lipscomb's Bible department. He felt his training was inadequate for that assignment and returned to school, earning the B. D. degree from Vanderbilt University in June of 1957.

Batsell Barrett Baxter's life revolved around his family, his work at Lipscomb, preaching at the Hillsboro church, and speaking on Herald of Truth radio and television programs.

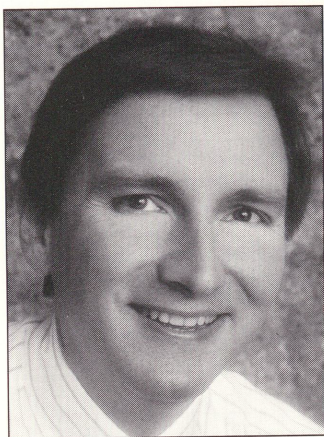
His work at Lipscomb spanned almost four decades and encompassed some of the most significant developments in the school's history. Athens Clay Pullias became Lipscomb's president in 1946. In 1948 Lipscomb had its first senior class. Accreditation of the school came in 1954, and Baxter's longtime friend, Willard Collins, became Lipscomb's president in 1977.

Though these were all significant milestones, Baxter was particularly pleased at the 1965 decision to admit black students. He was never a fiery revolutionary, but he always worked quietly and steadily for righteous causes.

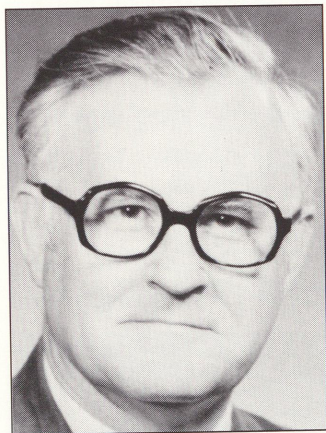
Baxter was widely known for the major evangelistic campaigns he conducted. Less publicized was his practice of accepting invitations as they came, rather than choosing only the most prestigious assignments. That policy led to a meeting with the 15-member church in Shepherd, Michigan, in 1956. Ten were baptized and two restored, almost doubling the size of the congregation.

Batsell Barrett Baxter's life came to a victorious conclusion with his death on March 31, 1982. His 18-year battle with cancer was punctuated with seven major surgeries, maximum exposure to radiation therapy, excruciatingly painful chemotherapy, and countless visits to doctors and hospitals. But those difficult years were the most productive time of his life.

—Phillip Morrison, '55



Dr. George David Parks is one of Lipscomb's five Fulbright recipients. In his brilliance, he has maintained "righteous and successful priorities."



Dr. David Johnston, retired Justin Potter Distinguished Professor of Chemistry at Lipscomb.

the presidency of Willard Collins, "The Students' President."

DR. GEORGE DAVID PARKS

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECADE

"Excellent person, dedicated, conscientious, brilliant. He is a co-deacon in charge of education; he likes to teach, leads singing, and has preached some. Everyone thinks well of him."

This spontaneous telephone evaluation of Dr. Parks on Jan. 4, 1991, by Lucien Bagnetto, an elder at Adams Boulevard Church of Christ in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, summarizes the character of George Parks, one of Lipscomb's most distinguished graduates.

Dr. Parks has the honor of being one of only five Lipscomb graduates to receive a Fulbright Scholarship to study or teach abroad. He studied in the Interpreter's Institute and chemistry department at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, in 1971-72, and carried out chemical synthesis research under Professor Manfred Zeigler.

The molding of Dr. Parks for these and other honors began on May 20, 1949, in Scottsboro, Alabama, when George, their second son, was born to Albert L. and Eva Parks. His father, who died in 1982, was a "lay preacher" who operated a clothing business. Mrs. Parks survives.

Educated in the Scottsboro public schools, young George entered Lipscomb as a National Merit Scholarship finalist in the fall of 1967. In Dr. John Netterville's general chemistry class, George was impressed and guided by Netterville's choice of words when faith was worked into the lectures on chemistry, "Eternal dirt or eternal spirit. Take your choice." He credits his physical chemistry class with his joy of inquiry and discovery and the importance of understanding why. He learned early that he could do any major task if he was willing to try hard and to work at it.

On Aug. 30, 1970, George married Pam R. Cohoon of Elkton, Kentucky, a 1971 home economics graduate. To this family were born David Lee (1972), Benjamin Bryant (1977), and Sarah Ellen (1980).

George graduated from Lipscomb in 1971. After Heidelberg, he pursued a Ph.D. at Rice University. He received both the M. A. and Ph. D. at graduation in May 1977. The year previous to graduation, Dr. Parks had accepted a research position with Phillips Petroleum in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. He advanced from research chemist to research associate, Materials Science Section, a position he continues to fill.

Professionally, Dr. Parks is quite successful. He has published three professional papers and numerous technical reports. He holds one

patent. He holds membership in the American Chemical Society, the American Vacuum Society, and the Microphobe Analysis Society. He organized and chaired a symposium on "Physical and Catalytic Properties of Supported Chromium" for the 1982 national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Kansas City. He has served on the council for the last five years and was chairman in 1990 of the Advisory Council of the Center for Catalytic Science and Technology at the University of Delaware.

While Dr. Parks' professional achievements are admirable and enviable, his manner of life is extraordinary. He demonstrated community responsibility by co-chairing a task force team for the local school board on setting up strategy for bringing instructional technology into the local schools. At the sacrifice of professional publishing, George Parks has been a soccer coach, a Boy Scout leader, and backpacker with his boys. He is a gifted teacher as was demonstrated by his inspiring and on-their-level presentation of a seminar to Lipscomb's chemistry students in 1979. He has taught adult Bible classes almost continually since his first effort in Heidelberg. He is an avid student of the American Restoration Movement and has taught several classes on the subject.

Dr. Parks is a thinker and a provoker of thought; he is unsatisfied with the status quo. He seeks truth in his religious studies and in his scientific endeavors. Searching, to him, is fun.

He describes himself as trying to go through life with his head screwed on straight. He has. He has righteous and successful priorities. He is honest with himself, to his faith, and to others. Guided by a strong Christian faith, he also finds guidance in the words of Polonius to his son Laertes in *Hamlet*, "This above all else, to thine self be true, and then it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not be false to any man."

Brilliant minds often wrestle with their Christian faith. They generally have more questions than answers. Dr. Parks has and has persevered. In this is his true and everlasting greatness. His priorities are in order for a good life. He could have made his profession a 24-hour a day indulgence, a religion itself. Instead, he has achieved professional success—more than most who give continual effort—while giving precious time to his family, his church, and his well-being.

David Lipscomb University is proud of this scholar, achiever, and righteous graduate. This writer could not be more proud of anyone than this good man and his good life. Thanks to Albert and Eva Parks for giving George to the world. The world is definitely a better place because of Dr. George David Parks.

—Dr. David Johnston, teacher and friend



Batsell Barrett Baxter
was a living example of
the lesson he taught
Turney Stevens Jr.: there
is beauty in humility.

RELIVING FOUR YEARS AT LIPSCOMB

Almost 20 years have passed since my days at Lipscomb.

Although it should not be so, my recollections of four years at Lipscomb seem so far away.

When I look back, though, through the four *Backlogs* that were published during my years at Lipscomb, the memories instantly flood back: Dennis Loyd, the student center, High Rise, Circle-K, Delta Nu, chapel, the dean's Tuesday evening devotionals, McQuiddy Gym, Elam's steps, and on and on. Friends' faces who were such fun, but are now rarely seen if at all. Teachers' faces who are no longer among the living, at least not on this earth. Other faces which have not aged a bit in two decades. A school that seems now to have been so unsophisticated and insulated.

As I browse those *Backlog* pages and reflect on the hard-earned lessons of the past 20 years, I am most of all overwhelmed with how true it all turned out to be.

Yes, Dr. Baxter, you were right: there is indeed beauty in humility. Yes, brother Collins, you were right too: to be busy and happy at DLC had to be just about the best thing in all the world. Yes, Denny, you were precisely right: there are lots of things (and people) more important in this world than money.

And as badly as I hate even now to admit it, you were right too, Dr. Pullias: I *was* still a child at 20, not to mention 18, and I very much needed a structured stop between parents and mortgages.

More than anybody though, Dad, you were

right: Lipscomb did turn out to be someplace special. Better than all the Big Orange and Dynamite in the world.

—Turney Stevens Jr., '72

VIGNETTES

THE BACKLOG ALMOST DIES

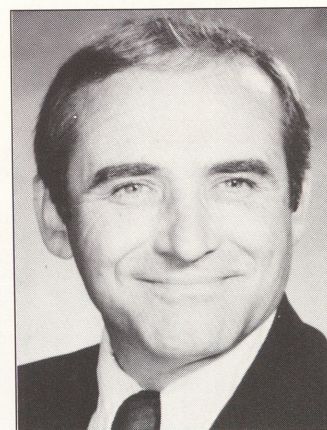
The *Backlog* was on its own in the fall of 1971. Sustained by fees in previous years, it reverted to student sales for a self-supporting book in the new school year. The minimum number of books to insure publication was 1,000. These had to be in place by Oct. 1. Led by Civitans and Civinettes, the goal was met, but not before an extension of several days. John Hutcheson remarked about meeting the goal: "There wasn't a chance in the world."

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT ACCEPTED BY THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Under the leadership of Dr. John Netterville, the Lipscomb chemistry department attained a long-sought goal—membership in the American Chemical Society. Lipscomb was one of ten to be accepted in 1971. Only 444 departments had been members prior to Lipscomb's admittance.

TORNADO STRIKES CAMPUS— NO APRIL FOOL'S

On April 1, 1974, a tornado struck the Lipscomb campus, causing some damage but frightening students even more. Several large trees and 14 automobiles parked behind High Rise Dormitory were the major casualties. The campus was without electricity for four hours.



John Hutcheson, sponsor
for the Backlog, had his
doubts that the yearbook
would be self-sufficient.
He was right.



'Fessor was inducted into the Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame in 1980. Below: President Willard Collins hits the first basket in the new high school gym—an underhanded 15-footer—as Cliett Goodpasture circles in for the rebound.

WOMEN ALLOWED TO WEAR PANTS

A major change came to the Lipscomb in the fall of 1976 when women were allowed to wear pants on campus for the first time. One exception to the code remained. Young ladies had to wear dresses to the dining center for Sunday lunch.

THE BISONETTES FADE AWAY

There were the Pepettes and then there were the Bisonettes. Then both were gone, the victim of apathy and non-interest. Formed in 1956 to aid enthusiasm at basketball games and to provide entertainment at halftime, the Bisonettes, under the direction of Frank Lynch and Paul Dehoff, performed for the last time in 1973. Another tradition was placed on the shelf of school history.

ALPHA CHI CHAPTER FORMS AT DLC

Led by Steve Clark, chairman of the All Student Association's academic committee, Lipscomb formed a chapter of Alpha Chi, a national honor society, in the spring of 1981. Dean Earl Dennis said the society chapter "will be an excellent addition to the campus to provide recognition for students." Some 75 students were inducted as charter members.

HALL OF FAME INDUCTS BOYCE

As recognition of 43 years of service to Lipscomb as coach and director of intramurals, Eugene 'Fessor Boyce was inducted into the Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame on Feb. 22, 1980. In character, Boyce said, "I am really honored; I was really surprised. I was shocked. This is a great honor, almost unbelievable."

DR. PERRY COTHAM 'JUMPS' THE BISON

The hype for an event can sometimes be greater than the event itself. In advance publicity for a Bison Day in the mid-'70s, Sigma Chi Delta announced that its faculty sponsor, Dr. Perry Cotham, would mount his motorcycle and jump the bison statue on campus. The idea for a such a stunt was never intended to be serious, but this was the era of Evel Knievel, daredevil motorcyclist who attempted all kinds of jumps over buses, statues, and even the Grand Canyon. Word about the upcoming stunt gained publicity for Cotham and Sigma Chi Delta in classes and even in chapel. Not wanting to disappoint club members, a small ramp leading to a miniature stuffed bison was set up in front of the Alumni Auditorium steps. Cotham invited Dr. Marlin Connelly to ride on the back of the



cycle for the jump. Connelly wore a pumpkin shell over his head and the two professors made several circles in passing before they “jumped the bison” together.

CONGRATULATIONS DUE DLHS

David Lipscomb’s high school basketball team ended their season on a losing note, but not before they went all the way to the state tournament. That accomplishment had been reached by only one other Lipscomb team—21 years before.

“I can’t tell you how proud we are of our high school boys. They played well all season, and their accomplishments are a real credit to them,” head coach Kenneth Wayne Head said.

Assistant coach Mark Massey, a former Lipscomb College baseball great, said, “I have never coached a group of boys who played more as a team. They are unselfish and made it a point to work the ball for the best shot.”

Three Lipscomb men were placed on the all tournament team in the Region 6 competition. The Mustangs also won the tournament trophy and the sportsmanship trophy. Senior Kim Richardson and juniors John Thetford and Andy Hooper were the all-tournament picks for Lipscomb.

—The Babbler, March 30, 1973

college campuses across America. This idealism became despair, and students at David Lipscomb College shared in these concerns. Featured on the editorial page of *The Babbler* during the summer of 1972 were several poems written by Lipscomb students.

‘SUNDAY MORNING AT THE SATURDAY NIGHT SPEECH’

The speaker
spoke
wordy
words
while the Judges
judged.
Meanwhile
the plastic lights
lighted the plastic room
while the
Listeners,
seated
quietly and respectfully
in their plastic seats,
SLEPT.

—Frank Harrell

‘HIROSHIMA ’45’

‘Enola Gay’ was his mummy
& when he fell from her tummy
‘Little Boy’ fell to destroy
& what he did wasn’t funny.

—J. T. Morrow

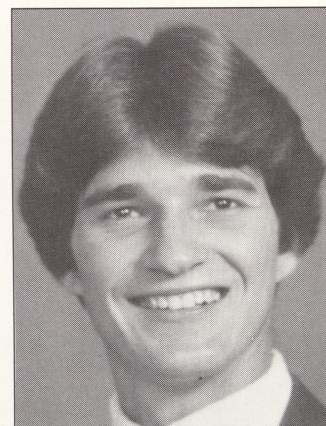
‘AIR POLLUTION EVOLUTION’

In the beginning
God made Air
Clean.
Now, millions of minute
molecules of

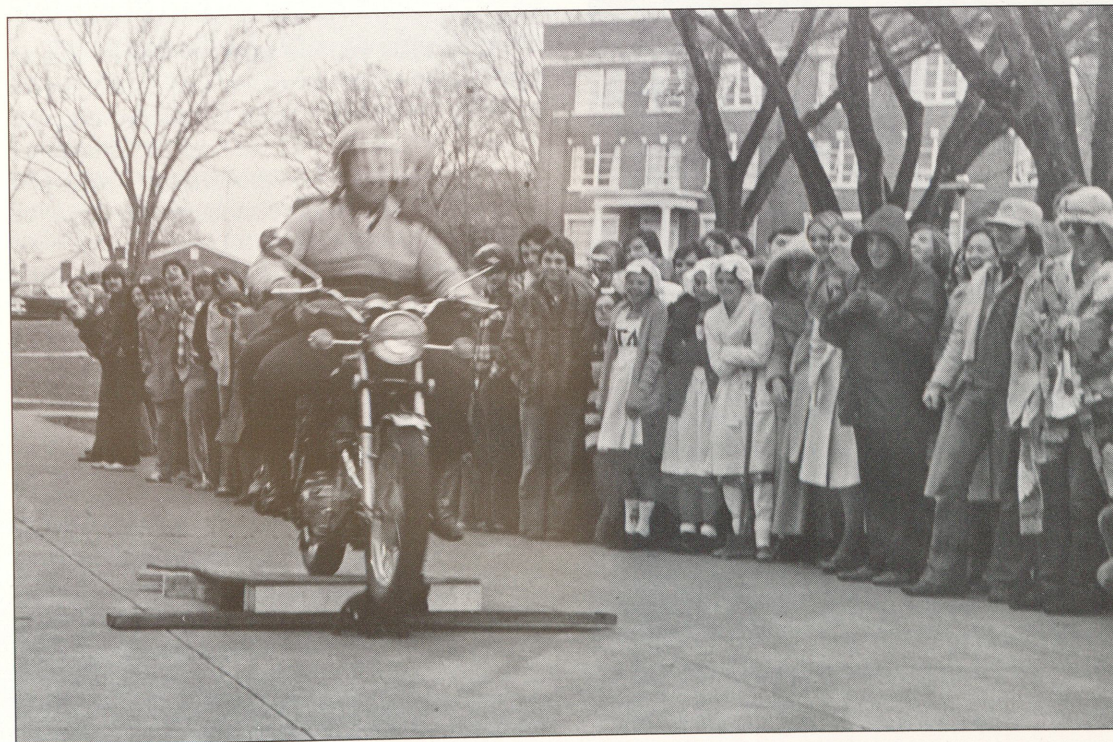
REPRESENTING THE TIMES

STUDENT CONCERN IN THE 1970s

Young people have always been idealists. As in the past, they continue, even in the 1990s, to want a better world. With the problems of Vietnam, Kent State and the environment, the 1960s and 1970s aroused strong feelings on



Steve Clark’s leadership resulted in a chapter of the Alpha Chi National Honor Society at Lipscomb. Left: Perry Cotham and pumpkin-topped Marlin Connelly bring a thrill to the Lipscomb campus by “jumping the Bison.”



Junk
 make our air
 barely breathable.
 WHY?
 Because the Phylum
 Carborus Monoxus Exhalia
 progressed, dominated,
 specialized, and grew,
 while phylum
 Filterata
 remained but a
 sponge.
 DEAD
 END.

—Frank Harrell

'HIS LAST MEAL'
 "Hey!" she said, "Look
 at that ... on the Screen!"
 He ate.

"It's Detroit ... No, it's
 Chicago ... No, it's Nam!"

He ate.
 "But you missed the end!"

He ate.
 He had missed the end,
 of pain,
 of blood.

Somewhere he had missed
 the end of the world.

—Cynthia Brown

The tone of the poems attracted the attention of alumni, particularly a 1917 graduate. Although recognizing the students as talented writers, this alumna kindly questioned their pessimism:

Dear Editor,

The poems in the June issue of *The Babbler* were well expressed and draw a truly vivid picture of much of our world today. But they left me with such a feeling of despondency and hopelessness, which is contrary to the attitude the Lord recommends to his own.

Shall we give up in despair because of all the sin and misery around us? Or shall we reach out for the faith, hope, and love which Paul says are eternal things ... ?

There is still so much of beauty and love all about us—"Whatsoever things are lovely ... think on these things."

Perhaps these talented young writers have some poems which express a more cheerful and encouraging outlook for another issue.

—Mrs. Tressa Dean Waters
 Lebanon, Tenn.
 Class of 1917

The 1960s and the early 1970s was not an easy time for college students. War in Vietnam was not a pleasant option for many students. For some, Canada was the answer. Campuses across the country seethed in bitterness and cynicism. Protest was not uncommon. From the unreal represented by Vietnam, quickly students moved to other areas of concern—the environment became an immediate target.

Although its students came from somewhat different backgrounds than students at most other colleges, Lipscomb's students were not immune from world concerns. A slight window opened in *The Babbler* during the early 1970s where protest was visible. In verse, prose, editorials and cartoons, Lipscomb students' contributions to protest were recorded.

The environment is the theme of the following anonymous essay.

'A CREATION STORY'

In the beginning there was man—laughing, thinking, smoking, stronger than dirt. He decid-



Venson Mathews became the first black president of the All Student Association during Decade Nine.

ed it was he who created the heavens and earth and the host therein.

And man said, "Let there be light," and it was so. Neon lights, fluorescent lights, flashlight, spotlight, laser light, mercury vapor light, General Electric, Sylvania and Westinghouse, all blinking on and off at the will of man.

And man saw the abundant light, and said to the host assembled in awe, "Live Better Electrically." And man called light "Commonwealth Edison" and he called the dark, "Power Outage."

The man said, "Let the earth bring forth green things." And it was so. For man tilled the ground and seeded the clouds and man beheld the great bumper crops which he had made and said, "Yo-ho-ho, I am the Jolly Green Giant." And it was good.

And man split the atom, assembled computers and conquered the heavens, and man called the heavens, "Space," and earth he called "Ground Control." But man gazed into space, saying, "Let there be voices to sing my praises." And it was so, for there came Telstar, Early Bird and Lunar Orbiter. And man heard the voices he had made and nodded, "A-O.K."

Then man said, "Let us make God in our own image, and after our likeness, and let him have dominion over an hour on Sundays." And it was so.

And man congratulated himself on his success and his wisdom in all things. In fact, he drank a toast from his Thermos, put God on a shelf, returned to his own ways, and blew himself up.

And in the end there was God; and his sigh was too deep for words.

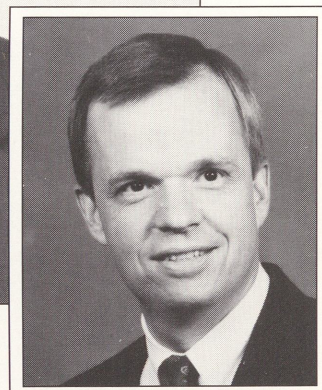
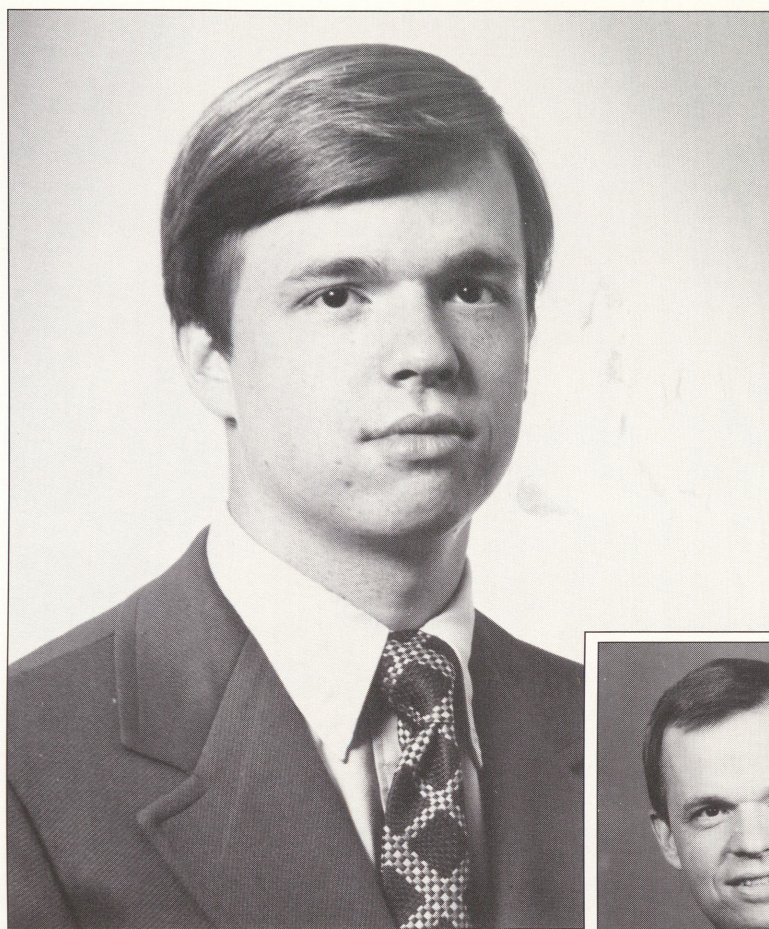
—The Babblor, August 1973

STUDENTS IN THE SEVENTIES

The decade of the 1970s was, for the most part, a time of confusion and unrest for colleges and universities across the United States. Burning buildings, "sit-ins," and protests were common. It was a time when personal rights were strongly emphasized, traditions criticized, and rebellion encouraged. Vietnam was still on everyone's mind, mini-skirts for women and long hair for men were popular. In spite of such problems, I remember it being pretty much "business as usual" at Lipscomb.

This, I think, says a great deal about the students enrolled at Lipscomb during the '70s. It also says a great deal about the homes from which they came. It was certainly not the average 1970s student body. But for that matter, Lipscomb has never had an average student body—at least not in the 33 years I have been a part of the school. In my opinion Lipscomb students have always been among the best.

In no way, however, is this meant to proclaim that there were no problems on the



Lipscomb campus during the '70s. Still, they were all minor when compared with those of other schools. Lipscomb's problems probably would not have been considered problems elsewhere—short skirts and slacks for women and long hair for men. Of course, as more and more veterans returned to college, the use of marijuana began to emerge as a point of conflict.

Whatever the problems, my job as dean of students, from 1970-1977, was a learning experience. The students were my teachers. They taught me that most problems did not have clear-cut solutions. They were in that "gray" area, forcing me to rethink my stock answers.

One of the great privileges I enjoyed as dean of students was working with those special students who were elected to the office of president and secretary of the student body. They could have held their own with students in any school at any place and at any time. Today, they are doctors, lawyers, ministers, fathers, mothers, and business leaders. Lipscomb students of the '70s are making a positive contribution to the '90s.

Students at Lipscomb in the '70s enjoyed championship baseball, participated in campus talent shows, and saw such drama productions as *You're a Good Man Charlie Brown*, *Comedy of Errors*, and *Death of a Salesman*. They also took part in October Odyssey, the Pied Pipers, and tackle football. They enjoyed

A product of Lipscomb education from elementary school through college, Walt Leaver was active in mission trips, preaching appointments and other spiritually related activities while a student at Lipscomb. He graduated with a degree in history in 1974 and for 16 years has been the minister for Antioch Church of Christ, one of the largest and fastest-growing congregations in the Nashville area.



Wayne Garrett (seated) reprises his role as Benjamin Franklin talking with John Adams (John Crosby) in a 1987 production of "1776."

The play was first performed at Lipscomb in July 1971, directed by Jerry "Doc" Henderson.

The 1987 production was directed by Henry O. "Buddy" Arnold.

concerts by Ray Walker, The Insiders, and The Lettermen. The Festival of Hearts beauty contest became one of the most popular programs of the decade—yet passed from the scene, declining in popularity as fast as it arose. They took pride in Will Brewer's national championship in golf.

The '70s saw a female student, Vicki Weathers, run for president of the student body (ahead of the times?), and witnessed the school's first black president, Venson Mathews, in that office. Students gave of themselves by taking part in service projects and special programs for the needy. They also pulled their share of pranks and jokes. Who does not remember the disappearance of the Lipscomb and Burton portraits—or the morning when the chairs set up for chapel were replaced by com-modes?

The story goes on and on, but enough has

been said to show that the students of the '70s were special. They had to be—after all, they were Lipscomb.

—Carl McKelvey, '53

LIPSCOMB DRAMA IN THE EARLY '70S

The decade of the 1970s saw the end of one era of Lipscomb drama and the beginning of another. Dr. Jerry "Doc" Henderson continued to direct plays both on the Lipscomb stage and in the Nashville community. His original one-act play, *To Josephine*, with Becky Womack in the lead, premiered at Lipscomb in July 1971 and was later taped for local public television. In January 1972 Doc staged the premier of yet-another original work, *Little Box of Winter Seed*. He also directed Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* (with twins Kevin and Keith Mack as the two Antipholuses and David Shepherd and Rodney Russell as the servant-twins Dormio), the historical drama *Royal Gambit* with John Kellam as Henry VIII sparring with his six wives, and *You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown* with two separate college casts and an elementary cast holding joint rehearsals, all in the 1971-1972 season.

However, the production from the decade for which Doc is best remembered still is the Homecoming 1973 production of the musical *1776*, a monumental undertaking with 26 men and two women in originally designed and constructed 18th-century costumes (executed under the direction of Jay Roberts, newly returned to the faculty from graduate school), a massive set with 56 moveable windows and furnishings for the replica Continental Congress room scoured from local antique and furniture stores, a copy of the first flag sewn by a real-life Lipscomb student named Betsy Ross, and orchestration by Barry Lumpkin on organ that surpassed what most full orchestras could perform. Audience members still remember fondly Larrimore Warren as John Adams, Wayne Garrett as Ben Franklin, the individual characterizations each member of the Congress held with the help of Doc, Danny Proctor's moving rendition of a dying soldier's song, and the intense drama of wondering whether the Declaration would pass. One night, due to a missed line, the Declaration actually was defeated.

Jay Roberts' association with Lipscomb drama extended beyond his artistry as set constructor and costume designer. Even before Doc left, he directed productions of Euripides' *Trojan Women* and Oscar Wilde's classic *The Importance of Being Earnest*, and following Doc's departure he directed *Anastasia*, Noel Coward's *Blithe Spirit*, Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* (memorable for a foam-rubber fat suit designed and worn by Mikel Byrd as Sir Tony Belch), the Rogers and Hammerstein musical

PROJECT GOOD NEWS: REACHING OUT TO THE WORLD

In the eight-year period from 1973 to 1981, many exciting things in world missions took place on the Lipscomb campus. At the request of Dr. Batsell Barrett Baxter, I developed the first missions curriculum when I joined the faculty in 1973. Even before the program was in place, Harriette and I in 1974 led 40 Lipscomb students on a campaign to Dunedin, New Zealand. Ancil Jenkins and John Payne were also a part of the leadership team. Later Joe Rushing and Jim Wright, also Lipscomb graduates, joined the effort.

The first fruits of the missions program at Lipscomb were harvested in 1976 when six graduates were presented to their parents, teachers, and friends as apprentice missionaries. These pioneers were Pamela (White-sell) Hendrix and Louann (Lynn) Zuccolo, who went to Switzerland; Gay (Welsh) Rushing, Steve Mick, and Jody and Carol Pigg, who chose New Zealand as their field of work. Others who followed during the 1970s were Tommy and Vicky Gore, Ken and Betsy Grubb, Lester and Cindy Farrell, Janita (Rose) Stewart, and Stephanie (Branch) Pickens, who also went to New Zealand. Steve Bates chose Australia while Andrew Jackson went to New Zealand. Those who went to Ireland were Ann (Butler) Kearney, Phyllis Allison, Melba Boyd, and Ann Long. Zona Hackett apprenticed in Puerto Rico, while Doug and Linda Varnado worked in England. Kezia Hallmark went to

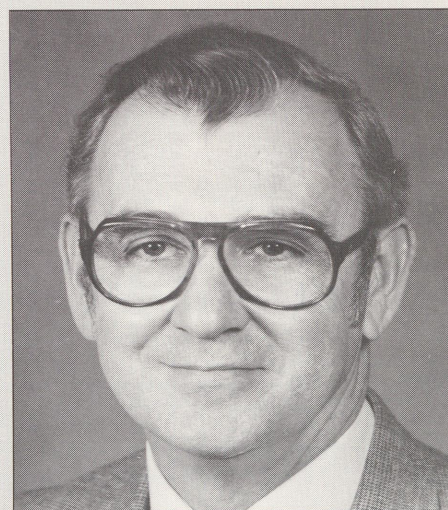


This later Project Good News group still exemplified the spirit of sacrifice and commitment among Lipscomb mission students, led by Joe Gray (right).

West Germany; Myron Schirer traveled to Austria.

In the 1970s there were four other overseas campaigns that involved PGNers and other Lipscomb students in a major way. Including 70 to 100 students, these campaigners returned to New Zealand three times and made two trips to England.

To aid missions development at Lipscomb, two important events happened in the 1970s. The family of Dan Gray, my father and a longtime elder from Old Hickory, Tennessee, donated funds in his memory to renovate and furnish the Dan Gray Mission Center. Secondly, Clayton Arnold, an uncle of Mary Lois Arnold, provided a



scholarship fund to aid students who had a burning desire to teach the gospel.

Thus at the end of the 1970s, Project Good News was doing just that—projecting **good news** around the world. Twenty-six Lipscomb graduates had taken the Torch of Light into nine countries in five years and had certainly fulfilled the loftiest aspirations of the founders of David Lipscomb College.

“And the gift goes on”

—Joe Gray, '53

Carousel with Rick Tamble and Joel Elrod as the star-crossed lovers Billy Bigelow and Julie Jordan, and Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (whose opening night turned into a comedy of errors because technical and performance miscues elicited laughter at all the wrong moments) with Mikel Byrd in the lead role. Also during these years the children's performance troupe Pied Pipers organized, bringing songs, skits of fairy tales, and original stories to area schools and civic groups.

—Wayne Garrett, '76

BASEBALL IN THE 1970S

DECADE OF CHAMPIONS

Before the 1970s Lipscomb had only been to three district tournaments, winning only in 1966. During the 1970s the Bisons appeared in all ten district tournaments and won a berth in the Area 5 Tournament nine straight times. They advanced to the World Series five times. After winning the national championship in

1977, the Bisons capped the decade by capturing the national title again in 1979.

Eighteen Bisons were named All-American during the period, ten to the first team. Six signed professional contracts, including Bo McLaughlin, the first pick of the Houston Astros in 1975. In the 1960s only two Bison baseballers were honored with All-American mention.

The march to national prominence began in 1971. Butch Stinson won the final game in Area 5 to propel the Bisons into their first national championship tournament. Lipscomb lost its first game and faced elimination in the second. Down nine runs with two outs in the ninth inning, the Bisons came back and won the game. They won other come-from-behind games before finally losing to Linfield College of Oregon 9-8 in ten innings. It was such an auspicious happening that the mayor of Nashville issued a proclamation congratulating the Bisons and Lamar Advertising used bill-



The 1977 NAIA National Champions (all rows from left): Front, Buddy Harston, Bob Hamilton, Greg Ryle, Phil Stinson, Tim Pardue, Neal Langdon. Second; Ken Dugan, Jeff Meyers, Wes Simpson, Don Davisson, Marshall Shumate, Bob Parsons. Third; Aaron Trenary, Brent Forsythe, Mark Bennett, Steve Thornton, Charlie Johnson, Kevin Bray. Fourth, Glenn Eddins, Steve Fletcher, Reginald Whittemore, Mark Roberts, Mark Carter, Kip McLeod.

board space to congratulate the team. The Bisons were on the map!

The 1972 edition of the "Miracle Bisons" did it again. Wilson Burton arranged for a large contingent of Bison fans to fly to Phoenix for the series. We were not disappointed. Because of rain the Bisons had to play LaVerne, the

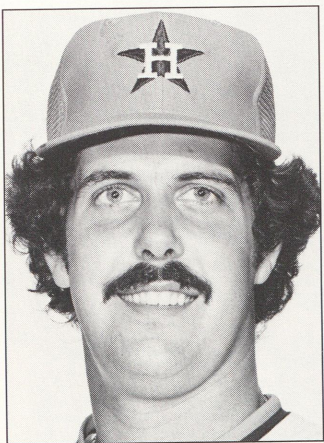
eventual champion, in the wee hours of the morning. Lipscomb eventually lost to LaVerne in the finals, finishing second again. Butch Stinson became the first Bison to earn first-team All-American honors, Buddy Harston won the NAIA Bronze Glove Award, and Ted Jamison earned the Coaches' Hustle Award.



Coach Ken Dugan leads his team into Nashville Municipal Airport after the Bisons' national championship in 1977. Marshall Shumate (left) and Tim Pardue carry the championship trophy. Below: The 1979 national champions celebrate following their title-clinching victory over High Point, North Carolina.

Left: Tennessean photo by Frank Empson. Below: Nashville Banner Photo by Vic Cooley.

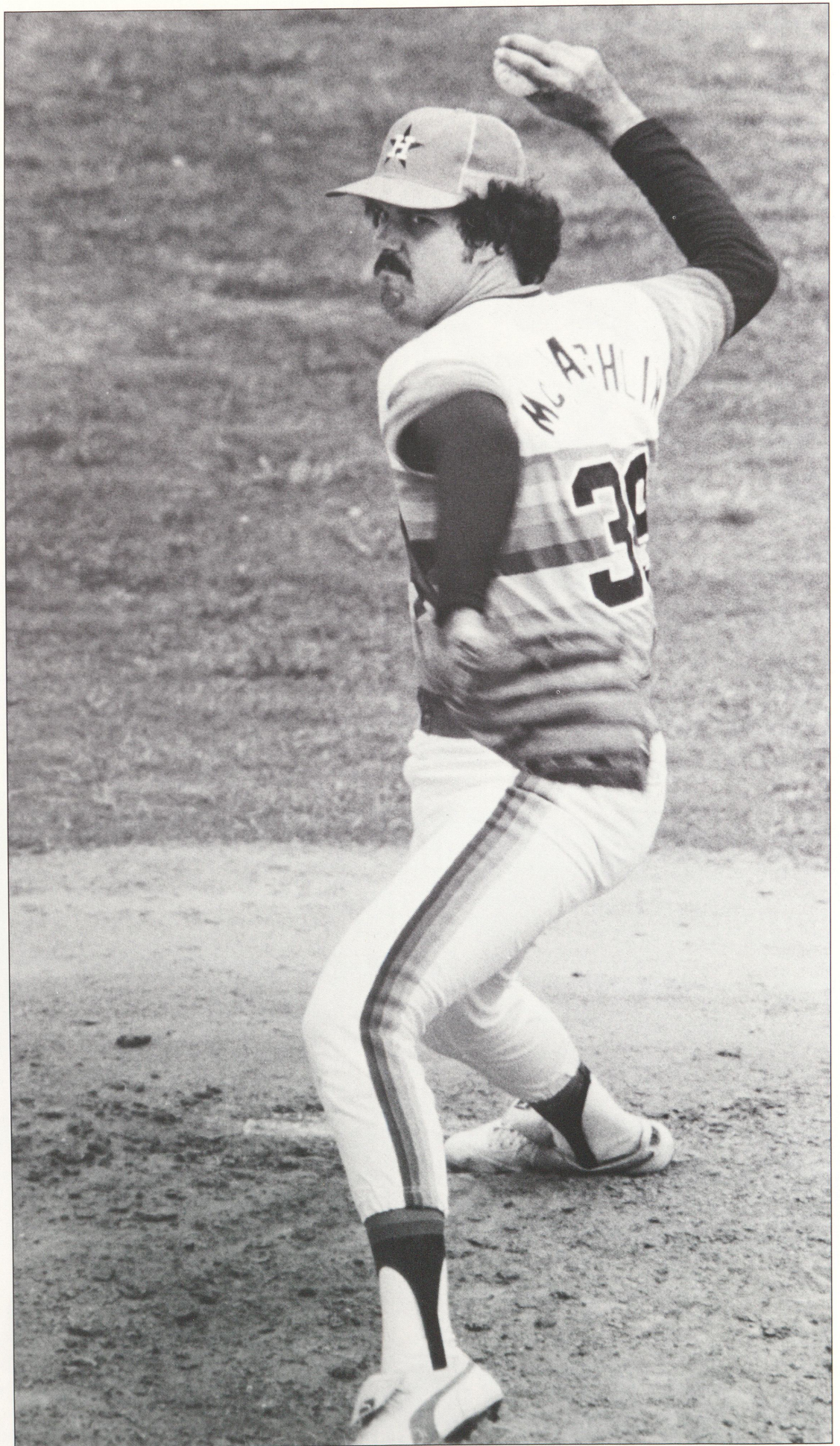




Bo McLaughlin became the first Bison to wear a major league uniform.

He was the first draft pick of the National League's Houston Astros in 1975.

Photos courtesy of the Houston Astros

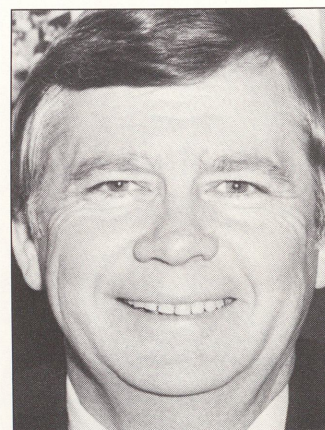


The Bisons went to the World Series one more time before their first championship. The 1974 series in St. Joseph, Missouri, will be remembered as the year that loyal Bison fan and Lipscomb board member James Byers died of a heart attack in the motel before Lipscomb had even played. The resulting emotional impact on players and fans may have led to Lipscomb's early exit from the tournament.

The year of the Bison finally arrived in 1977. Losing badly to old nemesis LaVerne in the first game, the Bisons went on to victories over Newberry (South Carolina), Lubbock Christian, and LaVerne in a rematch. This left three teams with one defeat. Lipscomb drew the bye. In a tight final game the Bisons hung on to beat Southeastern Oklahoma 2-1 and claim the 1977 championship—a first for any Lipscomb team. Pitcher/first baseman Steve Fletcher was the Most Valuable Player of the tournament, Bob Parsons earned the Bronze Glove Award, and Tim Pardue, 12-0 for the year, was the winning pitcher in the championship game.

Because Grand Canyon of Arizona withdrew from its berth in the 1979 World Series, Lipscomb received a special invitation even though the Bisons had been eliminated in the Area 5 Tournament. The World Series was held in Nashville at Greer Stadium. Admittedly, Lipscomb's chances did not look good, but one could not count out the extra momentum gained by the surprise invitation. After winning three games, the Bisons lost to Point Park

(Pennsylvania). Because Lipscomb was the last team to lose a game, the Bisons received a bye. Lipscomb defeated High Point (North Carolina) in the finals 5-4 before a record crowd of 8,779 fans. Terry Moore received the Charlie Berry Hustle Award and Kal Koenig was named the Most Valuable Player. Again Tim Pardue was the winner of the championship game.



Will Brewer dominated collegiate golf at all levels during his student days at Lipscomb, from 1974-77, coached by Ralph Samples (above). Brewer was the NAIA National Golf Champion in 1976 and was a three-time All-American. Left: Ken Dugan presents a copy of his book, "Secrets of Coaching Championship Baseball," to humorist Jerry Clower during a fund-raising dinner at Lipscomb.

Tennessean photo by Gerald Holly

The 1975 track team achieved national prominence. After winning the TIAC, the two-mile relay team finished sixth at the national meet. Leaders included sprinter Robert Smith (right), who ran a 9.4-second 100-yard dash.



The 1970s became a great decade for coach Ken Dugan and his David Lipscomb College Bisons. Dugan's goal in 1960, the year he began coaching baseball at Lipscomb, was to win 500 games. By 1980 he had to rewrite his goals. He already had 573 victories. As a result of his success, Dugan wrote two widely acclaimed books on baseball. The 1970s was truly the decade of Bison baseball.

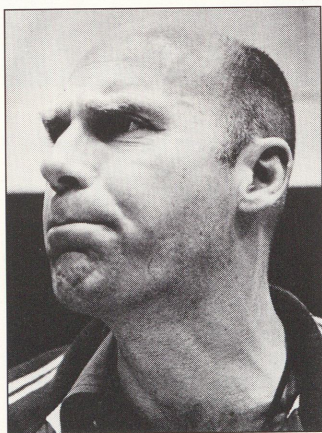
—Mary Carrigan

MEYER RESURRECTS DLC BASKETBALL

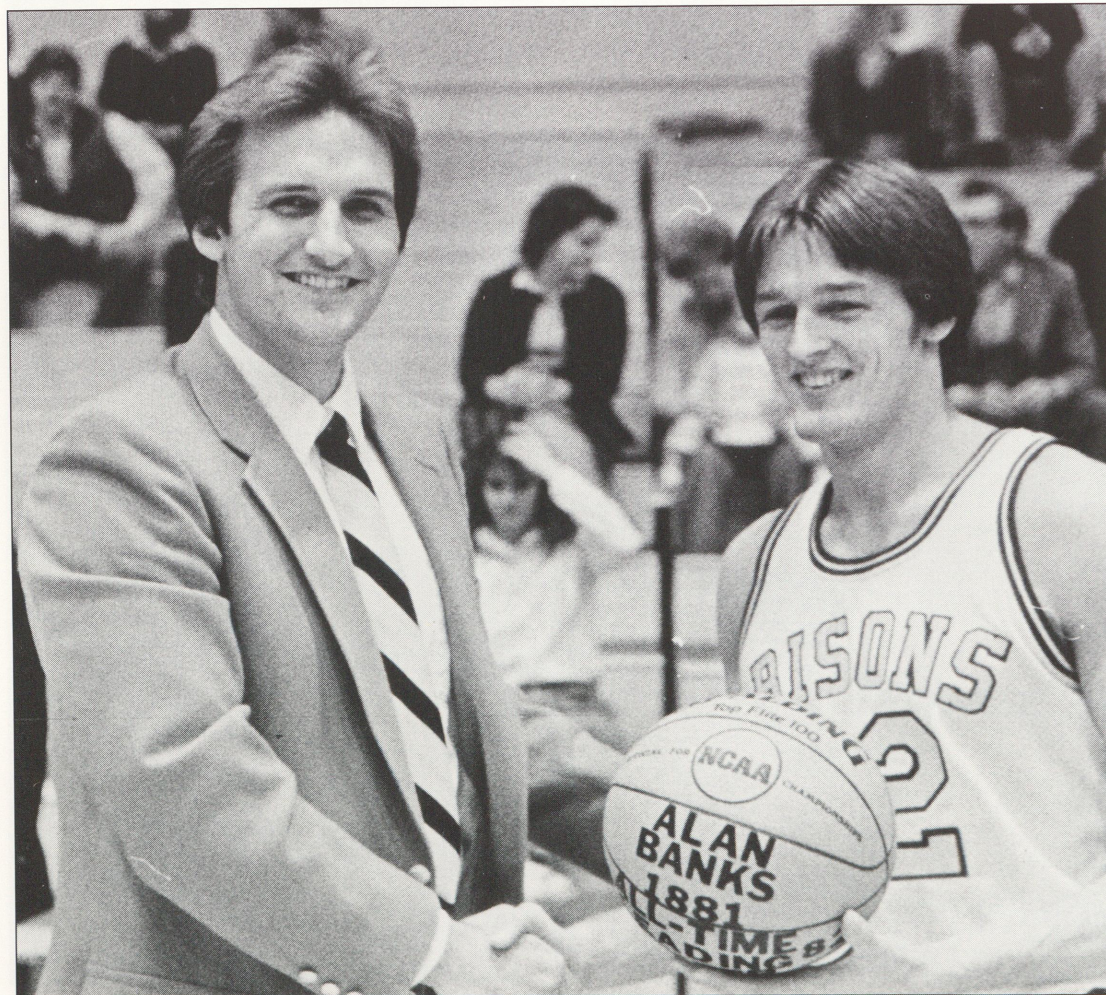
Basketball had not been a consistent winner at Lipscomb since the early 1950s. There were highlight years when the Bisons excited the fans, but at no time had basketball put five winning years together.

Little did anyone know that the coming of Dr. Don Meyer to Lipscomb in 1975 would change the entire direction of Bison basketball. Educated at the University of North Colorado, where he made All-American in basketball, he received his Ph. D. from the University of Utah. After serving as an assistant coach at several schools, he became head coach at Hamline University in Minnesota.

Lipscomb did not become an instant winner in 1975-1976. The team posted only an 11-16 record. The next three teams, however, would

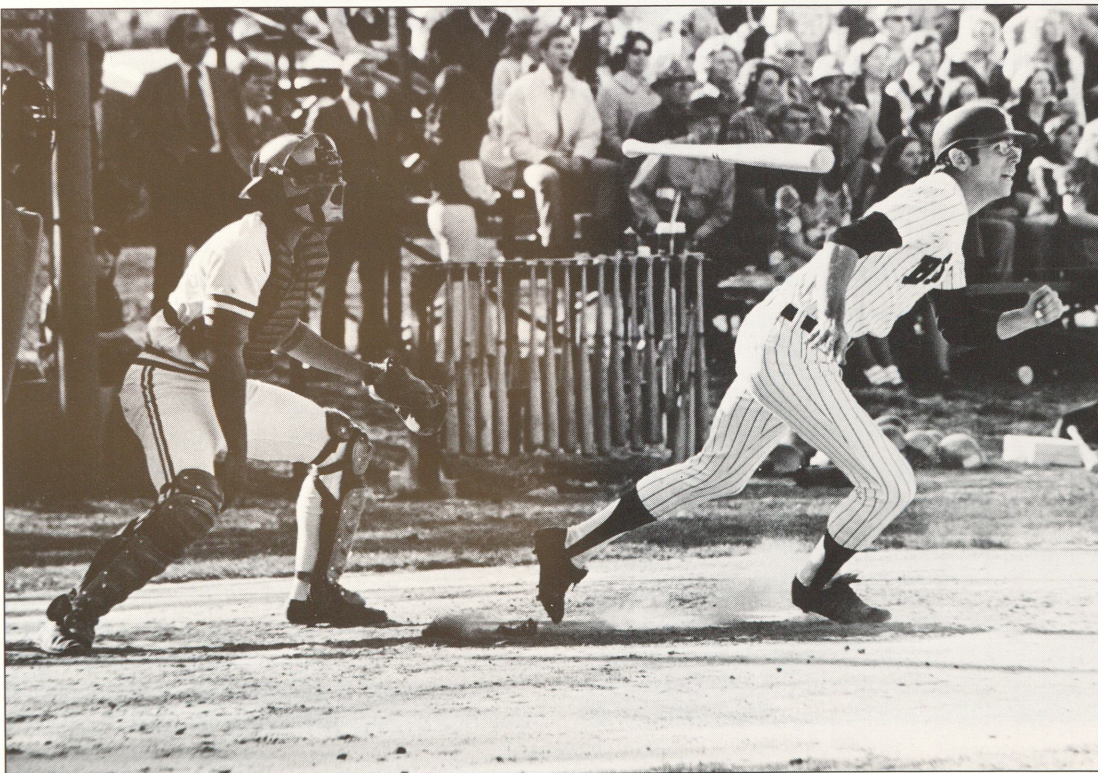


Don Meyer's intensity and coaching prowess resurrected the basketball Bisons, setting them on a course toward unprecedented success. Right: Former Bison scoring record holder Steve Flatt congratulates Alan Banks on setting the new mark of 1,881.





Jim Bloomingburg (left) became the first Lipscomb student ever to win a national championship. Bloomingburg was the NAIA National Indoor 440 Champion in 1976. John Dunn (below) was an NAIA All-American and member of Lipscomb's 1979 National Rings Champions along with Richard Matthews, Kit Bunger, Jeff Hale and Tim Richards.



Butch Stinson hurled the Bisons to a win in the final game of the 1971 Area 5 Tournament to propel the Bisons into their first national tournament. Despite the photo, his contributions to the win came more from the pitcher's mound than the batter's box.

*Jonesy:
Unafraid of hard work,
willing to tackle any
assignment.*



professional at the Country Club of Tennessee in Kingston Springs.

Much credit goes to Will for helping to attract such players in the late '70s as Ed McClellan, Bryan Kendrick, Mike Bagley, Dennis Duncan, David Tudor and Darrell Shelton.

—Ralph Samples, '56

JONESY: A LIPSCOMB LEGEND

Mitchell Jones, better known to a generation of Lipscomb students as "Jonesy," is one of those special men who became a legend in his own time. He was unafraid of hard work and willing to take on any assignment. During his days at Lipscomb, he was the school's security force. An 80-hour work week was not uncommon for him.

Mr. Jones' "police cap" served not only as a covering for his head but also as his filing cabinet, providing a place for special papers and the rules relating to student behavior. It was a familiar campus sight to see Jonesy talking to some student, pointing to his cap, and citing the rule that had been broken. Mr. Jones observed the rules so closely that he once gave the school's president a ticket for backing into a parking space.

Jonesy was also something of a philosopher. It was always possible to tell when he was about to speak his words of wisdom, for he would preface his remarks with, "As the fellow says . . ."

More than anything else, Mr. Jones wanted to wear his .38 special as a part of his uniform. When this request was denied, the gun was always available in the glove compartment of his car.

Mr. Mitchell (Jonesy) Jones, one who helped make Lipscomb what it is today, is truly a Lipscomb legend. He died on Dec. 29, 1990.

—Carl McKelvey, '53

PHI BETA LAMBDA IN THE 1970s

The Delta Theta chapter of Phi Beta Lambda, a national honorary society for students in business, was organized in 1960. Although for both men and women, the Lipscomb chapter was open only to women.

Throughout the '70s PBL was involved in both professional and civic affairs. Brightening a Christmas for orphans, enlightening the DLC student body with a directory, collecting for the March of Dimes, and inducting pledges kept these women busy.

During the 1970s the women of the Delta Theta chapter excelled in state competitions, coming home with many first place awards and going to the nationals almost every year. In 1976 Lipscomb played host to the state convention of PBL and initiated plans with the gover-

change Lipscomb basketball, posting records of 18-9, 21-6, and 21-12. Among the players who helped the Bisons gain respectability in basketball during those first years of the Meyer era were Steve Flatt, Ralph Turner, Ricky Bowers, Alan Banks, Ed White, Jim Feher, Rick Kyle, Doug Dodge, Ernest Brown, and Willis Smith.

With the new decade, basketball would dominate Lipscomb athletics. Not only had it been revived—Bison basketball would become the nation's standard for small colleges.

WILL BREWER

PREMIER LIPSCOMB GOLFER

The early 1970s set the stage for the success of the Lipscomb golf team. Led by Bill Castle, Dick Morris, John Brewer, Ole Olsen, Bill Crosby, and Sam Wylie, the early '70s teams paved the way for Will Brewer, the first bona fide "blue chipper" to play for Lipscomb. Will dominated golf in Tennessee from 1974-1977. He was the NAIA National Golf Champion in 1976 and was a three-time All-American as well as All-District and All-State each of the four years he was in school. Will won a total of nine tournaments, competing against NCAA Division I schools as well as small colleges.

Because of his accomplishments, Will has brought a great deal of attention to the university. In 1976 he was the first NAIA player to be invited to participate in the Sun Bowl Classic. In 1977, he was named the Tennessee PGA Amateur Player of the Year. In 1983 he became the youngest member voted into the NAIA National Hall of Fame as well as the first Lipscomb graduate to be named in the "Athlete" category. In 1987 he was the first athlete to be named to the Lipscomb Hall of Fame. Following graduation, Will played in a number of PGA Tour events. Today he serves as head

FOUNDER'S DAY ORATORICAL CONTEST WINNERS

Ronald Owens, 1972

Ricky Grimes, 1973

Tom Haralson, 1974

Rick Taylor, 1975

Larry Bumgardner,

1976

Curry Dudley, 1977

Tony Saunders, 1978

Jim Brown, 1979

Tim Johnson, 1980

Marty Pyle, 1981

'FESSOR BOYCE AWARD WINNERS

In addition to the Alumnus of the Year Award (see page 152) another tradition established in 1980 was

the annual presentation of the 'Fessor Boyce Award.

Appropriately, the first award went to the 'Fessor himself.

Eugene Boyce, 1980

Robert G. Neil,

1981

nor of Tennessee to sign a proclamation for observance of a week of recognition for the Tennessee chapters of PBL. In the same year Lipscomb women won the top award in the state. Cyndi Tomlinson was the state president of Phi Beta Lambda that year. Pat Wilson had served in the same capacity in 1973-1974. In 1978 the local chapter won three national awards. It was during the '70s that Delta Theta chapter received national recognition for being the only all women's group in PBL and having a state officer elected from the Lipscomb chapter every year.

—Patty Dugger, '53

SERVICE CLUBS IN THE 1970S

The 1970s was the decade of the service club on the Lipscomb campus. Circle-K, K-ettes, Civitan, and Civinettes were all nationally top-rated clubs, serving Lipscomb and the Nashville community with various programs and activities for children, the underprivileged, and the handicapped.

Circle K began the 1970s by establishing a tradition of leadership that continued throughout the decade. Michael F. Adams served as Circle K International president in 1970, a position that took him globe-hopping from Rome to Saigon to the White House. Several other Circle K members held positions of leadership in the national and state organizations ranging from International vice-presidents to Kentucky-Tennessee governors and lieutenant governors. Recognizing the many opportunities for women in community service, Lipscomb's Circle K began the first collegiate women's service club connected with Kiwanis. Boasting the largest Circle-K and K-ette club in the nation for much of the decade, the Lipscomb group won several national and state awards for its work with a variety of projects, including Buva Children's Home, Lakeshore Home, Clover Bottom Development Center, Tennessee Preparatory School, Big Brother, and Outlook Nashville.

Lipscomb Civitan and Civinette clubs repeatedly supplied their national and state organizations with considerable leadership during the 1970s. Randal Burton was Collegiate Civitan's first international president, followed the second year by John Conger. Various other national and state leadership positions were filled by Lipscomb club members, ranging from international vice-presidents to governors and lieutenant governors of the Valley District. Civitans and Civinettes took the lead in a variety of community service projects. Recognized through national and local honors for their efforts with Tennessee Orphan Home, Tennessee Preparatory School, Tennessee School for the Blind, Clover Bottom Developmental Center, Muscular Dystrophy,

and Lakeshore Home for the Aged, the clubs were best known on campus for their imaginative and energetic leadership in their semi-annual blood drives for the Red Cross.

—Craig Bledsoe, '75

MEMORIES OF THE 1970S

'A SCHOOL THAT CARED'

As a shy, 17-year-old kid from rural West Kentucky, I came to the campus of David Lipscomb College in the fall of 1970. Within the first couple of days, I received a note in my mailbox from a professor to come to his office. My immediate reaction was, "What have I done?" I went to the office and met Dr. Carroll Ellis, who told me that I ought to be on the intercollegiate debate team. I had never seen an intercollegiate debate much less thought I could participate in one. That beginning signaled four great years in which my life was influenced immeasurably.

I relate this incident to illustrate Lipscomb's fundamental strength in the 1970s as well as throughout its history. Lipscomb was and is a

Carroll Ellis' invitation to become a member of the debate team helped Greg Hardeman find a new "home" at Lipscomb. Members of speech fraternity Pi Kappa Delta in 1971-72 included Ellis (front, left), Rodney Plunkett; (second, L-R) Dennis Hood, Bill Fair; (third, L-R) Hardeman, Charles Ottinger, Don Loftis.



place where numerous Christian men and women care about students and take the time to help them develop into the kinds of people they can be and should be.

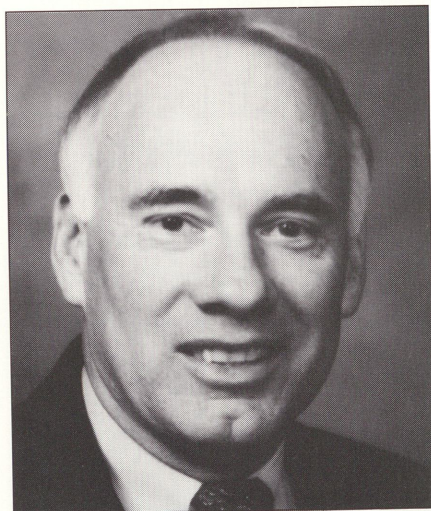
My recollections of Lipscomb over the years revolve around so many people, both students and teachers. I continually see people on the streets of Nashville who are making significant contributions to the broader community and to their churches, schools and families. I can think of people with whom I played on the tennis team. Today, one is a respected doctor here in Nashville, and another is an outstanding attorney in Atlanta. Two others are fine businessmen in Nashville and another is a professor at Lipscomb. Each of these people offers perspective on the mission of Lipscomb: To help

instill values in young men and women that they can carry with them in their daily lives.

When I think of Lipscomb in the 1970s I also think of academics. From my own experiences as well as those of others who have had the opportunity to be exposed to many fine schools throughout the United States, I have heard the observation that Lipscomb offered some of the finest classroom training one could find anywhere. It may only be in looking back that one can truly appreciate the classroom abilities of a Sue Berry, a Marlin Connelly, a Dennis Loyd, or many others that could be mentioned in the same breath.

When I think of Lipscomb in the '70s, I certainly think of athletics. This was the beginning of Lipscomb's rise to national prominence in baseball. I can remember sitting at the Lipscomb baseball field one afternoon in the early 1970s and seeing Lipscomb defeat the then number-one ranked NCAA team, South Alabama. In basketball, the '70s saw the beginning of the Don Meyer era. Although Coach Meyer came after my time as a student, there are many of us who have appreciated his growing stature across this nation as an outstanding basketball coach. On the whole, the athletic program at Lipscomb during my time was a wonderful example of young men and women "growing in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man."

One could hardly think of the decade of the '70s without recalling Willard Collins. Brother Collins assumed the presidency of Lipscomb in



It is in looking back that students can appreciate the quality of a Marlin Connelly (above left) or a Dennis Loyd, says Greg Hardeman. Right: Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander congratulates Dr. Ira North, Class of 1941, on becoming Lipscomb's first "Alumnus of the Year" during a ceremony held April 26, 1980. Robert Forcum, Class of 1930, was chosen the following year.



1977 at a difficult time in the school's history. His enormous popularity with students and his numerous contacts with the hundreds of churches where he has held meetings throughout the nation enabled him to guide the school forward to the decade of the '80s. Many of us will be forever thankful for his guidance during those times.

How do I best describe the spirit of Lipscomb? Perhaps it is illustrated by a note I received from a Lipscomb professor only a few days ago. He is a man with whom I have infrequent contact, yet he took the time to write me a note saying that he had enjoyed seeing me again in a meeting a few days before. This illustrates the great strength of Lipscomb in attracting teachers who have a genuine interest not only in their current students but even in former students of 20 years previous. In the Foreword of the 1973 *Backlog*, these words are found:

I came here alone with youthful music
in my ears.

For the first time I really met
knowledge.

If I could paraphrase these words I might say: For the first time in my life I really met at Lipscomb a group of men and women who cared. Thanks, Lipscomb, for the memories.

—Greg Hardeman, '74

JIM JINKINS

FROM IDEAL STUDENT TO NATIONAL TV

After nearly 15 years of working in various phases of children's television, alumnus Jim

Jenkins has made a name for himself with his animated hit *Doug* and his production company, Jumbo Pictures Inc.

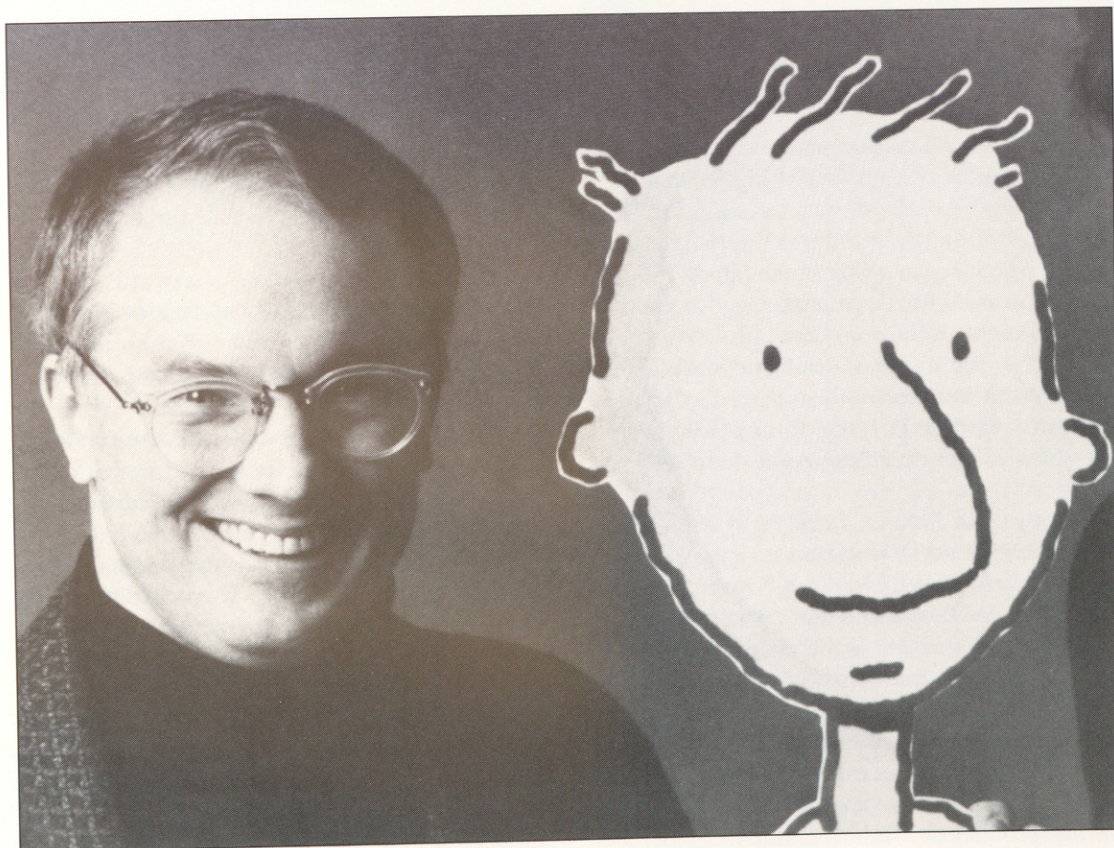
Jenkins, who graduated from Lipscomb in 1975, the year he was also Bachelor of Ugliness, created the character "Doug" as an "alter ego" for his own amusement over a period of years while working in children's television.

"I felt like a lot of people might be going through similar things and could identify with Doug," Jenkins said.

After graduating from Lipscomb, Jenkins attended graduate school at The Ohio State University. While in Columbus, Ohio, Jenkins worked for Warner Cable, a division of Warner Communications. It was there that he hooked up with Pinwheel, a station dedicated solely to preschool children. There Jenkins gained experience as a puppeteer and a set and prop artist.

The people who developed the Pinwheel station later went on to develop Nickelodeon and remembered Jenkins' work. For the next 12 years he worked as a graphic artist for the network. He then worked for the Children's Television Workshop for four years and began freelancing as a graphic artist and became involved in designing sets and graphics for commercials and music videos.

In the meantime, Nickelodeon developed a new division of animation called Nicktoons. Jenkins' contract for a *Doug* book had just fallen through when Nickelodeon called and asked for a pilot for an animated version of his creation.



Jim Jenkins went from "The Bison Man" and Bachelor of Ugliness to success in children's television programming with his animated alter ego, "Doug."



President Collins presents a plaque to former Lipscomb President E. H. Ijams, who was the guest of honor at a November 1977 dinner recognizing his contributions to Christian education.

Jinkins developed Jumbo Pictures Inc. and made the pilot, which tested higher than any other pilot the network had tested. After that, the network contracted for 13 half-hour segments, which began airing in the fall of 1991.

Jinkins said the target audience for his program is eight- to eleven-year-olds. "We try to get across the message that you should feel good about yourself and not give in to peer pressure. The underlying foundation behind the show is that doing the right thing will pay off."

Critics like Jinkins' work. R. D. Heldenfels of *TV Guide* said, "Doug boasts impressive artwork and efficient storytelling." Joanne Ostrow of the *Denver Post* wrote that "what makes him and the show amusing is the unexpected way in which innocence triumphs over adversity."

With the success of *Doug*, Jumbo Pictures has grown. It is the only animation house in New York to produce a series and it is the largest house in New York, Jinkins said. When in full production, Jumbo employs 50 people.

But that has not changed Jinkins' approach. "I don't just view this as a job," he said. "I'm just driven by the art."

—Kim Chaudoin, '90, in the October 1991 issue of *The Lipscomb News*

GERTRUDE DEESE

LAST LINK TO FOUNDER HARDING RETIRES

Mrs. Gertrude Deese is a unique individual. She is not only unique for her personal characteristics, but also for the fact that for the past 22 years as sixth grade teacher at David Lipscomb Elementary School, she has represented the last link with the very beginnings of Lipscomb.

As the granddaughter of James A. Harding, co-founder of the Nashville Bible School, Mrs. Deese has a unique viewpoint on the philosophies and values that went into establishing the college, and their continued validity today.

"My grandfather and grandmother made their home with my mother and daddy" (Dr. Charles Herman Paine and Sue Harding Paine), Mrs. Deese said. "He lived in my home until I was eight years old, and yes, I remember him very affectionately.

"I think the thing that impressed me most with both my grandmother and grandfather ... was their love for God and Christ. Their love for the Bible, their respect for the Bible," Mrs. Deese said. "These are two things I remember—their sitting reading the Bible and ... praying, both of them by the side of the bed, kneeling. The other thing was their love for people, especially my grandfather."

Mrs. Deese related a story of brother Harding, in his later years, taking a walk and becoming lost.

"Two times he was lost overnight," she said. "One time, it was time for dinner and these people took him in and they were not going to offer thanks. He asked to offer thanks and they prayed.

"And they told daddy afterwards that, of course, they didn't have any fear of him after that," she said. "Another time, he returned thanks and before he went to bed, he asked for a Bible and he read."

Mrs. Deese remembered some of the thought that went into the establishment of the Nashville Bible School, which Harding co-founded with David Lipscomb.

"Their idea was to train men and women as Christians to go out into the world and live. Their idea was not just to have a preacher school, although if some wanted to go out and preach, that was all well and good.

"After the Civil War, when brother [Tolbert] Fanning's school didn't materialize, that's when brother Lipscomb got concerned because the church was split in the digressive movement," and a sound Christian education

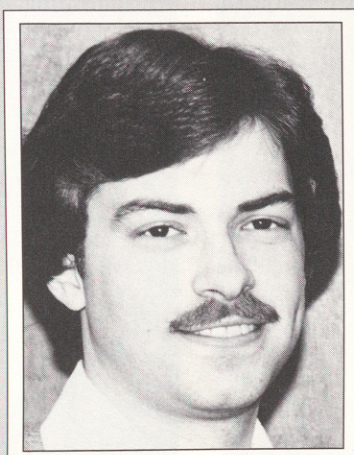
FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS FROM THE FRENCH DEPARTMENT

David Lipscomb College's French students had outstanding success during the 1970s and the early 1980s. Three graduates received Fulbright scholarships to do graduate work in Europe.

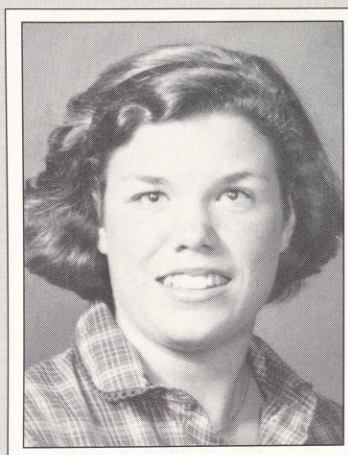
The first student to be honored with a Fulbright was Teresa Peters Vandergriff.

She received the award in June 1975 to study the French language and pedagogy at the University of Geneva, Switzerland. She continued several years in Geneva where she did missionary work. When she returned to this country, she studied at American University in Washington, D. C. where she obtained the M. A. degree. She then taught French in schools in the Washington area. She still lives and works in Washington and is married to Leonard Vandergriff.

Robert McCready has the distinction of being awarded two Fulbright scholarships. Like Teresa, he studied at the University of Geneva and worked with Doyle Kee, a missionary in that city. After a year he came home and earned his M. A. in French at Vanderbilt University. He then applied for and



Robert McCready



Cynthia O'Connell

received another scholarship to be an assistant in a French lycée. He spent the next year in Nantes, France, teaching English conversation classes in the high schools of that city. While here, he and two missionary couples organized a church. Later he went into full-time mission

work in Toulouse, France, where he still resides with his French wife whom he married in 1989.

Cynthia Lynn (Cindy) O'Connell received a Fulbright in June 1983 to spend a year as an assistant in a lycée in Elbeuf, a small town in Normandy. Later Cindy did two years of training with the foreign service section of the Department of State in Washington, D. C. She was assigned to the U. S. Embassy in Monrovia, Liberia, for about a year until war forced all employees to leave the country.

These three students have used to the fullest the French language which they have studied at Lipscomb. I consider their selection as Fulbright recipients one of my most important accomplishments at David Lipscomb University.

—Sara Whitten, '34

was not available in the area. "Granddaddy was here for a meeting that lasted a long time, and he stayed with the Lipscombs. While he stayed there, they talked about their concern. The way I remember it from hearing my grandmother talk about it, brother Lipscomb asked Granddaddy to come and form this school.

"Granddaddy already had all these meetings signed up so it was not possible to come for two years. So it was two years after they first planned it that the school started," she said.

Even though associated with the school through family ties all her life, Mrs. Deese holds that it was still quite by some chance that she began teaching at the elementary school.

Mrs. Deese's husband, Pat, who died in 1978, was in insurance in Atlanta and was transferred to Nashville. She said both her children were

enrolled in Lipscomb, and that she was involved in many of the school's activities. "Also, I was certified to teach in secondary schools, so I was asked to substitute and I did, in elementary school and high school. One fall, 22 years ago, the sixth grade teacher slipped and fell and broke her leg. It was a very bad break and they called me to find out if I could substitute.

"You know, she decided not to come back. And I finished out the year for her. I just loved it and loved the opportunity of teaching at Lipscomb, so, with my husband's consent, I decided to stay the next year. I got my certification and later my master's and really it was just joyful, that's all," Mrs. Deese said.

Among the blessings of teaching at Lipscomb were the opportunity to teach "so many bright students," the high level of parental

Gertrude Deese (left)
was the last direct link on
the faculty to founder
James A. Harding.
Margaret Meador was
planning to retire but
decided to teach another
year and was the "subject
of honor" when an
elementary school parent
waxed poetic as a result.



BACHELORS OF UGLINESS, MISS LIPSCOMBS

1972

Farrell Gean
Jane Arnold

1973

Butch Stinson
Sharlett Oatts

1974

Bob Sircy
Joyce Cortner

1975

Jim Jinkins
Newana Thomason

1976

Jim Lawrence
Lisa Hanvey,

1977

Steve Flatt
Betty Corlew,

1978

Andy Hooper
Marti Sweeney

1979

Burt Nowers
Lynn Daniels,

1980

Bob Wood
Debbie Elder,

1981

Rick Kyle
Lisa Holland

involvement, and working with like-minded teachers. "We're here with a purpose, that we believe in Christian education. We believe it's part of the Lord's work. And I think that's what brother Lipscomb and my grandfather believed," she said.

"I really appreciate the privilege of teaching at Lipscomb, and I really think I owe my appreciation to Mrs. (Margaret) Hopper," she said. Mrs. Hopper was elementary school principal for 33 years.

Mrs. Deese sees a future of continued success for Lipscomb.

"As long as we are true and faithful and can keep true and faithful, I think the Lord will see that it continues. Lipscomb is a school dedicated to education in a Christian environment. It's not perfect, but our aims are."

The Lipscomb News, November 1979

MARGARET MEADOR

AN UNFORGETTABLE CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE

During the middle 1970s, another David Lipscomb Elementary School teacher was considering retirement. Margaret Meador, a fourth-grade teacher, had been teaching full-time at the school since 1951, but decided to teach another year. Her students feelings are expressed best in this poem by Mary Lou McCollum, mother of Jimmy McCollum, one of Mrs. Meador's students. Jimmy is now an instructor in the department of speech communication at Lipscomb.

'4-M'

Have you ever really wondered
Why this class was born in '65
Well, we wanted to be right here tonight
Where there's action in living color—and it's
live!

Mrs. Meador had thought about retiring,
But now has decided to wait,
So that's why we are here tonight,
Mrs. Hunt said, "That's reason to celebrate!"
Of course, it's a woman's privilege
To occasionally change her mind,
And won't the 3rd graders be happy?
'Cause teachers like her are hard to find!

We would like to share with you
A few little interesting facts,
We didn't delve too deeply,
But we'll see how she reacts.

She was born in the town of Portland,
Attended Western Kentucky for a time,
Her grandmother attended with her,
And Mrs. Meador ate lunch for a dime!
She began as a substitute at Lipscomb,
And did this for about two years,
In 1951, she started permanently,
And I'm sure to the sound of cheers!

She's the mother of Linda and Prentice,
Grandmother of two girls and a laddie,
And very special to someone else,
She's also the wife of "Daddy!"

"Daddy" is an elder at Hillsboro,
And, of course, she's his help meet,
She teaches there on Wednesday night,
And fourth graders she does greet!

She has taught us about multiplication,
And fractions that we did dread,
And changing them to simplest form,
Sometimes made me scratch my head!

We have learned so much in Spelling,
Each week—a trial and final test,
But the trial really prepared us,
And on the final—we did our best!

We have learned about foreign nations,
And how to read a map,

Dr. Steve Flatt (below) was vice president for business affairs and vice president for institutional planning in the Collins administration. Leaving Lipscomb in 1986 to be president of Ezell-Harding Christian School, he now is minister at Madison Church of Christ. J. Cliett Goodpasture (right) became vice president for business affairs after Flatt moved to development.



We learned about the discovery of lightning,
For that—we needed a “thinking cap.”
In Language, we learned about adverbs,
Adjectives, and paragraphs, too,
The difference in Prose and Poetry,
And what punctuation can do!
We have learned about famous Tennesseans,
And other facts about our state,
We visited interesting places,
To prove Tennessee is great!
We are proud of our Poem notebooks,
And on these, we spent awhile,
And when we wrote about “Grandmother,”
Our reward was a beautiful smile!

But we think our Bible notebooks,
Are the best we’ve ever seen,
We’ve learned more about faith, honesty, and
conversion,
And love—first Corinthians, Chapter 13.
Mrs. Meador has meant so much to us,
It’s impossible to name the ways,
Her Christian influence will be with us,
In all of our future days.
There’s just one thing we’d like to add
‘Cause soon this year will fade,
Mrs. Meador, has it ever occurred to you
That next year, you might want to teach **Fifth
grade?**



From Homecoming Queen at Lipscomb in 1978, Beth Halteman advanced to success in higher education and in politics as a Tennessee state representative. Other Homecoming Queens in Decade Nine: Andrea Boyce, 1972; Kathy Lawrence, 1973; Johnnie Ruth Brown, 1974; Susan Hembree, 1975; Linda Gray, 1976; Nancy Colley, 1977; Debra Lynn Thompson, 1979; Jennifer Ross, 1980; Dana Pilkinton, 1981

Willard Collins was a builder—of relationships, facilities, and the financial underpinnings of the school. His leadership would leave Lipscomb poised for greatness as it approached its Centennial anniversary.



DECADE TEN

TOWARD ONE HUNDRED YEARS

At age 90 David Lipscomb College faced possibly the most exciting decade of its existence. Named The Golden Decade by the Collins administration, it would be a decade of new construction, of faculty growth, of substantially increased endowment. During the decade, Lipscomb would launch its first graduate program and become a university. It would be a decade when Willard Collins, the "students' president," would retire and Dr. Harold Hazelip would accept the leadership of Lipscomb.

Willard Collins was a builder. Thus it was not surprising that his administration emphasized new structures on campus. Until the construction of the high school gymnasium in 1977, no new construction had been undertaken for ten years. It was followed by a high school athletic complex, including a football stadium. Built under the supervision of Nile Yearwood, the stadium was the first of three structures Yearwood would build on the campus.

Increased enrollment in the college mandated the construction of two additional buildings. When the college enrollment reached an all-time record 2,375 students in 1981, an additional residence hall for women became a priority. Yearwood constructed it for less than half the estimated cost. At the dedication of the building, Lipscomb placed the Yearwood name above the front entrance.

The second building was a much larger project. For many years Lipscomb had needed a classroom building for the business administration department. Dr. Axel Swang, professor and chairman of the department, had taught thousands of successful students over a 30-year period. These alumni wanted to construct a building in his honor. Led by Harold and Fred Sutton of Florida, the school raised \$2 million for the new building. Nile Yearwood, again, was the contractor. The Swang Center opened in the fall of 1984.

Lipscomb, at a cost of \$500,000, took a giant step in 1982 when it purchased a mainframe computer. The college had previously rented time from Vanderbilt University or contracted from commercial outlets the computer needs of the campus. Within a short period, most departments across the campus added computer capabilities.

By the end of 1984, the school had invested \$3,849,159 in construction since the beginning of Collins' administration. It was time to put the school on a firmer financial footing. Mr.



and Mrs. A. M. Burton had given the school a large tract of land, which included their home, in the Green Hills area of Nashville. Included was a provision that Mrs. Burton be allowed to live on the property until her death, which came in 1981. The property was sold on June 28, 1984, for \$11.25 million, making the Burton property the single largest gift received for endowment at that point. By the end of 1985, total funds invested for endowment amounted to \$19.5 million. Endowment income in 1977 had been \$145,397. In August 1985, it was \$1,424,243.

Internally, the school made important strides. A new social work major met special needs, as did a new major in computer science. The most important new program, however, was the addition of a master's degree in Bible.

The school year beginning in September 1985 would be a memorable one. Former U. S. President Gerald Ford visited the campus. In response to Collins' wish to see a million dollars raised in one day, Dr. Steve Flatt, vice president for institutional planning, led in the Million Dollar Day campaign. The high school, under the coaching ability of Ernie Smith, won the Tennessee AA girls' basketball championship. In the spring, his team won the AA

Lipscomb honored contractor and longtime supporter Nile Yearwood by naming in his honor the women's dorm he completed in 1983. It was one of three facilities Yearwood contributed his time and energy to build during the Collins administration.



Climbing out from under a major short-term indebtedness was a cause for celebration in February 1982. Board Chairman Thomas J. McMeen "burns the note" of indebtedness to First American Bank, as Carl McKelvey, Willard Collins and Steve Flatt look on.

baseball championship. To climax Collins' last presidential year, Don Meyer led the college basketball team to a national championship in Kansas City. Collins had dreamed of this moment since 1948.

Willard Collins retired from the presidency in 1986 and became Lipscomb's first chancellor, later becoming president-emeritus. The board of directors chose alumnus Harold Hazelip, dean of the Harding Graduate School of Religion, to become the new president of David Lipscomb College on Sept. 1, 1986. On Oct. 24 the formal inauguration took place. Present were representatives from 76 colleges and universities, some 1,000 Lipscomb students, members of the Harding and Lipscomb families, representatives of the Nashville community, and friends of the college. Dr. Hazelip stated in his address: "We have assembled today to mark a

new beginning in a mature enterprise." It was the first formal inaugural in Lipscomb's history.

The new president quickly filled his new position, although changes were not immediately evident. Hazelip chose Dr. Eddie Thompson to head development following Flatt's decision to become president of Ezell-Harding Christian School. Dr. Mac Lynn, of the Harding Graduate School of Religion, was the president's choice to become the new chairman of the Bible department. In May 1988, Dr. James Arnett and James Allen became vice president for academic affairs and vice president for business affairs, respectively, succeeding Dr. Earl Dennis and Cliett Goodpasture. Dr. Carl McKelvey remained as vice president for campus affairs.

Lipscomb reached a new level of educational achievement in December 1987 when the graduate Bible program received accreditation. During the next board of directors' meeting, Lipscomb took another giant step when the college became a university.

To carry out the plans of the new administration of David Lipscomb University, the Century of Vision campaign, directed by Thompson—now vice president for institutional advancement—began in the fall of 1988. The initial campaign would raise \$42 million in planned gifts, cash and pledges. The campaign, in all its phases, was an immediate success. For the first time Lipscomb asked its friends to support the university through planned, long-term giving.

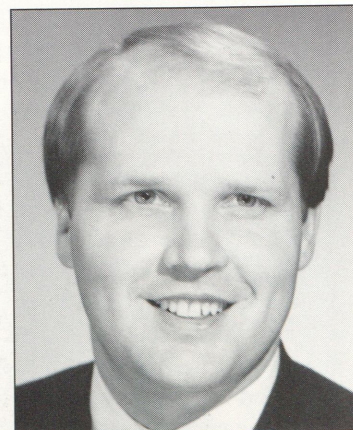
Students came to Lipscomb in increasing numbers, setting a new enrollment record in the fall of 1989 when 2,518 students arrived on campus. To accommodate the enlarged student body, architects drew plans to care for Lipscomb's needs into the 21st century. The first phase included a new library and student activity building, which would be completed before the 1991-1992 session. The campus would be totally landscaped. McQuiddy



James Allen



Dr. James Arnett



Dr. Eddie Thompson

These men were chosen to serve as vice presidents of business affairs, academic affairs and institutional advancement, respectively, in the Harold Hazelip administration.

G. WILLARD COLLINS: A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS

Willard Collins has been Lipscomb's "Man for All Seasons." To thousands of freshman Bible students, it was Class Note 101, a lesson in "Joy of Life" from this magnificent teacher.

To students in chapel each fall, the words "Class dismissed: Beautiful Day is here!" carried a special meaning. No other Lipscomb sound—not even the bell in Brewer Tower he helped bring to the campus twice—was as welcome, or as beloved, as The Voice proclaiming these words.

Similarly, twice during his remarkable lifetime, Willard Collins has helped bring freshness and renewed life to a campus bogged down in a winter of depression and despair.

When young Collins arrived at David Lipscomb Junior College from rural Marshall County in the fall of 1934, the school was struggling to survive a series of crises. Students who had little money to spend on luxuries or recreation had to rely on each other for entertainment. Times were hard for most everyone in the early days of Roosevelt's New Deal.

Willard became a Big Deal on campus. He won the Founder's Day Oratorical Contest, acted in plays, led the debate team, preached frequently, wrote for *The Babblers* and the *Backlog*, served as secretary to the dynamic young teacher Athens Clay Pullias, won Class Orator designation as the commencement speaker, became the first president of the Student Board, today known as the All Student Association, and won Bachelor of Ugliness honors.

To reach its potential, David Lipscomb College needed the support of its alumni. President E. H. Ijams named recent graduate Ruth Morris as the school's first alumni secretary. Her fiancé, Collins, was the man most often called upon as spokesperson for and symbol of the college's graduates. The alumni association grew and prospered.

When churches of Christ and David Lipscomb College were rocked by a potentially self-destructing doctrinal issue in the early 1940s, Collins was the



Willard and Ruth Collins

dynamic young preacher the school called to speak to the faculty and student body, soothing the discomfited and holding the school together through another crisis.

In the summer of his life, when he could have settled in as the brotherhood's best-known located preacher and evangelist, he accepted the challenge to join Pullias, first as a fund raiser and then as vice president when Lipscomb became a four-year college in 1946. His resounding voice, his handsome face, and his loving spirit became symbols for that which is good and right about Christian education.

More than three decades later, crisis time struck Lipscomb once more. Churches, students, faculty, and alumni had become disenchanted with the school and its stagnation. Few were aware of the serious financial situation facing the school. Donations were lagging. The permanent endowment was virtually non-existent. President Pullias resigned in the midst of controversy.

Willard Collins accepted the biggest challenge yet—the presidency of the school he loved. Under his leadership, David Lipscomb College regained financial stability and universal acceptance among the alumni, members of churches of Christ, and the Nashville community.

The student body loved him. He was the students' president and they knew it. From registration to Bison Day through graduation, he was their friend and the symbol of Lipscomb.

Now in the winter of their lives, Willard and Ruth Collins remain firmly affixed as an integral part of what has become David Lipscomb University. The board of directors created the position of chancellor for the man known universally as "Brother Collins," affirming that as long as there is a Willard Collins, he and Lipscomb will remain inseparable. Truly, today as president-emeritus, Willard Collins is Lipscomb's "Man for All Seasons."

—Jim Turner, '68

Gymnasium received a new entrance, the tennis courts were relocated, and Dugan Field, the first project completed, now faces Granny White Pike.

Students, on returning to campus in the fall of 1990, discovered a different Lipscomb from the one they left in the spring. What had been a dream on paper and in the spoken word only a few months before was in the process of becoming a reality. Not only were they able to be a part of Lipscomb as it concluded its first century, they watched as dramatic changes were happening before their eyes. For the 1991-1992 school year, they elected Shana Pounders as their first female student body president. Dramatically, it was the culmination of a Century of Vision.

VIGNETTES

PATTY DUGGER'S GIRLS RUN THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

In 1981 Lamar Alexander was the governor of Tennessee. Tom Ingram, a 1967 Lipscomb graduate, was an important part of Alexander's administration, serving as the governor's deputy. But so were other Lipscomb graduates. Working in various capacities in the governor's office were eight other Lipscomb graduates—Marcille Durham, Sharon Sinclair, Laura Papuchis, Cindy Smith, Jennifer Haddock, Brenda Barnhill, Beth Johnston and Pam Fulford, all former students of Patty Dugger, professor of business administration at Lipscomb. In December 1981 the women invited Dugger to see the Christmas trees at the capital. She was especially surprised when the governor appeared. He remarked: "So this is the

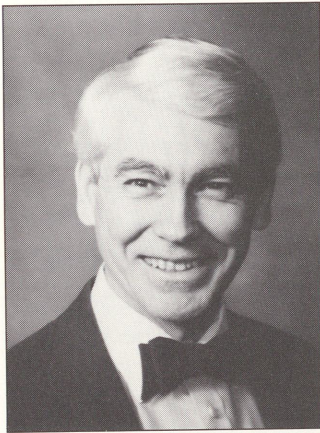
Dugger of 'Dugger's Girls.' I've been wanting to meet you for a long time." Complementing her on the quality of her students, he honored Dugger with a special pin to commemorate the occasion.

LIPSCOMB ENTERS THE COMPUTER AGE

Although Lipscomb had been purchasing computer time for a number of years from commercial sources and Vanderbilt University, it entered the computer age in a major way in 1982 when Lipscomb, under the direction of Dr. Ralph Butler, installed a Digital Equipment Corporation VAX 11/780 in the basement of what is now Ward Lecture Auditorium at a cost of more than \$500,000. The school added a second VAX, with four times the computing speed of the original machine, in 1986. As the system expanded, a new VAX with six times the speed of the first machine replaced the 11/780 in the summer of 1990.

ZELLNER LIPSCOMB BURIAL SITE CLEARED

In 1863, at the height of the Civil War, Zellner Lipscomb, the son of David and Margaret Lipscomb, died. Mrs. Lipscomb was a Zellner from Maury County, Tennessee. Crossing both Confederate and Federal lines, they took their son for burial in the Hughes Cemetery near Columbia. In 1982, informed that Zellner's burial site had not been cleared in some time, a number of young men from Sigma Chi Delta, including Roy Burch, David Rogers, Eric Moss, Bart Smith, Mike Cash, and Alvin Pratt, spent a Saturday with axes, saws, and mowers reclaiming Zellner's small section of the Hughes Cemetery. He was the Lipscombs' only child.



Dr. Mac Lynn was chosen to head the department of Bible after President Hazelip took office in 1986. Below: Lipscomb graduates were vital to Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander in 1981—including eight former students of Patty Dugger.

With Dugger and the governor (center) are Lipscomb graduates Marcille Durham (left), Tom Ingram, Sharon Sinclair, Laura Papuchis, Cindy Smith, Jennifer Haddock and Brenda Barnhill. Beth Johnston and Pam Fulford are not shown.





Reba Sanders, left, and Marjorie Scobey of the Associated Ladies for Lipscomb; Dr. Doug Foster, of the history and political science department; Herbert Harper, of the Tennessee Historical Commission; and President-emeritus Willard Collins unveil a state historical marker near the Lipscomb cabin reconstructed on the university campus.

A RECORD SEVEN STUDENTS GRADUATE WITH PERFECT 4.0 AVERAGES

When even one student graduates with a perfect 4.0 average, it is news. When a school has seven such graduates, it is exceptionally newsworthy. It happened at Lipscomb in June 1982 when Jerry David Bailey, Sandra Dianne Brown, Jeneva Amanda Fite, Allison Anne Haynes, Susan Lindley Jackson, Robert Wallace McClure and Lu Ann Wilson shared the top honors.

HOMECOMING CANCELLED—1985

Since 1948 Homecoming had been a fixture of February. There had been inclement weather at various times, including snow and ice, but never like 1985. On Thursday, Jan. 31, it began to rain. That night it turned to sleet. On Friday seven inches of snow fell. For only the second time, Homecoming did not take place as scheduled. Even though it was not quite the same, on the following Saturday, Feb. 9, President Collins officially crowned Debbie Turner Homecoming Queen of 1985. Because of the storm of 1985, Homecoming is now an event held in November.

LIPSCOMB'S CABIN MOVED TO CAMPUS

What better way to honor David and Margaret Lipscomb than to bring to the campus a log cabin where they had lived in Bell's Bend? Led by Marjorie Scobey, the Associated Ladies for Lipscomb spent \$12,000 to restore the cabin on the Lipscomb campus. The present owners graciously consented to give the cabin, located on the original Lipscomb farm now

owned by the Graves family, to Lipscomb. Beyond the gift, they gave \$1,000 to help restore the cabin. Robert "Buzzy" Neil, a 1967 graduate who has restored a number of cabins, agreed to put the cabin back together and restore it as close as possible to its original state. The dream of ALL and the craftsmanship of Buzzy Neil stands on the Granny White Pike side of the campus inviting viewers to focus on the pioneer roots of the Lipscombs and the university that bears their name.

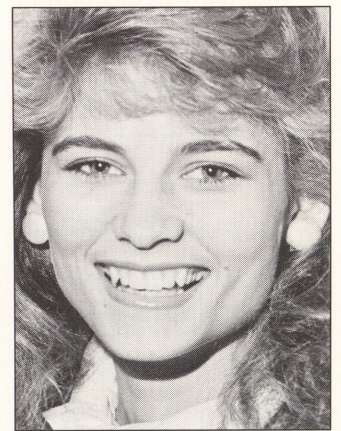
MARTELLO FAMILY THANKS 1986 TEAM

During the 1985-86 basketball season, junior forward Chris Martello had more motivation to succeed than most. During the season Martello learned that his older brother Vince was battling cancer.

The Bisons went on to win the national championship, and Martello's inspired play was significant. But his brother lost his struggle, leaving behind a young daughter, Katrina. Chris Martello and his national champion teammates raised money to build an education fund for Vince's daughter. Following is a response received from the Martello family.

Dear Coach Meyer, Staff, and National Champions,

I am sure that each person connected with our program is very proud of your accomplishments of this past basketball season. I assure you that no one is as proud as I, both as a father and one that appreciates good basketball. You should know the caliber of character that each of your squad members possesses, but I would like to voice to you and to each one of them,



Debbie Turner, 1985 Homecoming Queen, had to wait an extra week for her coronation. Mother Nature postponed the ceremony Homecoming by dumping ice, then seven inches of snow to make the city virtually inaccessible. Turner was crowned the following Saturday.

Axel and Doris Swang cut the ribbon dedicating the Axel Swang Center for Business Administration in 1984, as President Willard Collins and Thomas J. McMeen, chairman of the board, look on. Below: President Collins congratulates Dr. and Mrs. Sam McFarland, Lebanon, Tennessee, following dedication of the science building as the McFarland Hall of Science. Lifelong supporters of Lipscomb, Dr. and Mrs. McFarland graduated from the school in 1927 and 1926, respectively.



FOUNDERS DAY ORATORICAL CONTEST ENDS IN 1984

Following the 1984 contest, the oldest tradition on campus came to an end. In Decade Ten, there were only three Founders Day Oratorical Contest winners:

Carlus Gupton, 1982
Joel Howell, 1983
Kirk Brothers, 1984

that my family feels that your team is the greatest collection of first-class young men in the world.

The care and concern expressed to us during the death of our son Vince will forever be appreciated. It was a very trying time in our lives, and friends like each of you made this difficult time easier. If you never win another basketball game, you may rest assured that the qualities most needed for a successful life are already possessed by the members of your organization. You have every reason to be as proud of this as the National Championship.

Coach Meyer, thank you and everyone concerned for the tremendous response in helping with the Katrina Martello Fund. God will bless you, each of you, for your willingness to help in this situation. You have helped us raise over \$6,000. Thank you again.

LIPSCOMB ADOPTS THE SEMESTER SYSTEM

For 68 years Lipscomb had been on a quarter calendar. In the fall of 1920, H. S. Lipscomb, the college's first dean, announced the change to quarters in order "to coordinate our courses with other colleges." With the fall session of 1988, Lipscomb reverted to a semester calendar. The major reason for the change? Lipscomb needs to be on the same calendar with other schools. Times do change.

'IN HIS NAME' DEPICTS MODERN PARABLES

"In His Name" is more than just your run-of-the-mill drama group. This ensemble of nine Lipscomb students uses its talents to teach Christ in a whole new way.

Larry Polk, Wendy Wallace, Danny Camp, Darren Spurlock, Mark Holeman, Jon Lawrence, Leslie Collins, Janita Fancher and Beth Roland all combine their unique personalities to compose the parable/skits performed three or more times a month in the area.

The members of the group all look on this project as a special way to serve the Lord.

"The Lord brought us together," said Beth Roland. "People started coming when the word [that the skit group was starting] got out."

Darren Spurlock looks at the group as a

“new way to teach people the gospel.” He says that the skits probably couldn’t be written on paper because they are mostly ad lib.

Spurlock just wants people to “pay attention. If they aren’t paying attention, we aren’t doing our job.” The group “pokes fun at stereotypes,” but Spurlock wants people to “see themselves” in the skits.

—Wyndee Little, *The Babbler*, Dec. 5, 1989

J. R. HUFFMAN’S DREAM FULFILLED

In June 1991 Paul Huffman graduated from David Lipscomb University. This was the dream of J. R. Huffman, who graduated from Lipscomb in 1936. When he finished Lipscomb, he purchased a lot on Grandview Drive. He determined that his children, although he was not married at the time, would attend Lipscomb. By living so near the campus, J. R. and Peggy Huffman’s three children—Susan, Donna and Paul—received their education at Lipscomb. Paul’s graduation represented the end of 43 years of J. R.’s dream—fulfilled.

JOHN C. HUTCHESON JR.

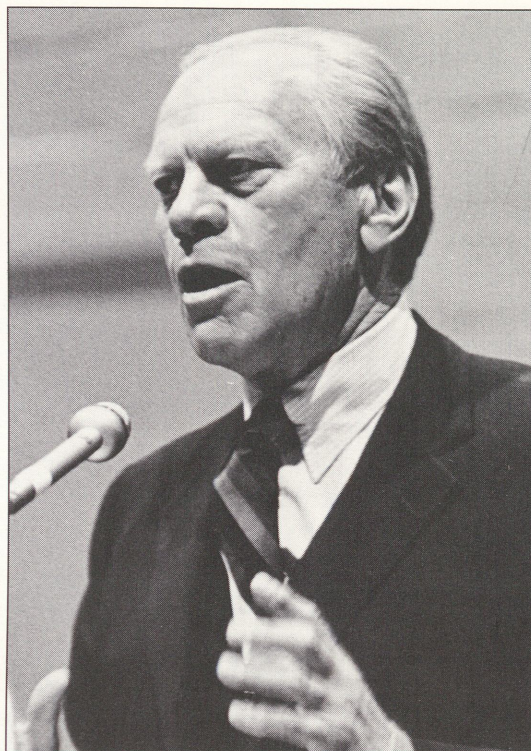
‘A FRIEND TO ALL’

If one person could be selected to represent what David Lipscomb had in mind when he and James A. Harding founded the Nashville Bible School in 1891, that person would be John Hutcheson. He represented in every activity of his life the ideal qualities of Jesus, his Lord. He was the perfect teacher. Students loved his classes and, even more, they loved him.

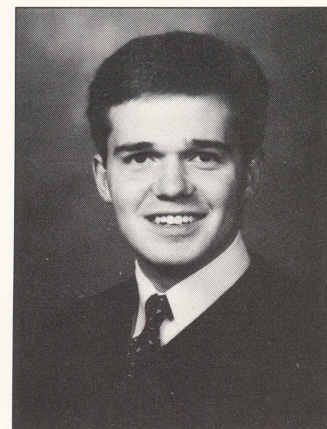
He was totally loyal to Lipscomb. He knew the school’s strengths and weaknesses, its virtues and faults, but never did he dwell on the negative. He taught all the classes that needed to be taught, most of the time teaching an overload; he sponsored the *Backlog*, often doing much of the work himself; and he planned Homecoming, amazing returning alumni each year with his ability to present a theme at little cost.

John was not one to count hours. Beyond the time spent on campus, he gave his life to the church. He served as an elder of the Church of Christ, 3805 Granny White Pike. For 17 years, he traveled each Sunday morning to Schochoh, Kentucky, where he filled the pulpit of that small church. He would spend hours discussing the Bible and the church with his friends. One hour each week he spent in the religious periodicals reading room—keeping up with current religious thought.

John was not well during the fall of 1985. His friends noticed a shortness of breath, a tiredness in his face. We knew something was wrong. Yet he would not quit. The winter of 1986 was sad for all of us. John had cancer. Those of us who depended on him felt lost.



Former President Gerald Ford became the first U.S. President to visit the Lipscomb campus, in 1985 (left).



Paul Huffman (above) was the culmination of his father’s dream that all of his children be educated at Lipscomb. Left: Everyone at Lipscomb lost a friend with the death of John Hutcheson, shown here with his wife, Mary Nelle, now Mary Nelle Chumley.



When he died on April 11, everyone wept. We had lost a friend. I had lost my best friend.

—Robert E. Hooper, ’54

FORMER PRESIDENT GERALD FORD VISITS LIPSCOMB

U. S. President Gerald Ford visited the David Lipscomb University campus on Nov. 4, 1985. The former president was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin G. Beaman, longtime friends and supporters of the college. Mr. Ford spoke to a capacity crowd in McQuiddy Gymnasium as they met for a special chapel.

Mr. Beaman introduced the President to the enthusiastic audience. It was the first time a president or former president had visited Lipscomb’s campus. There was an air of excitement as he spoke in a familiar tone of his love for the United States.

The President surpassed the audience's expectations as a speaker. He discussed his years in the White House, in the Congress, and his strong belief that America was paving the right course towards world freedom and liberty.

Mr. Ford commended the administration for gathering such a talented and well-trained faculty and staff. He encouraged Lipscomb's pursuit of academic excellence in a Christian environment. "I applaud what you are doing here at David Lipscomb, and I commend your record from 1891 until now."

President Ford concluded his remarks with a challenge: "Let's all work to banish war from this shrinking world, and hate from our expanding hearts, and make this whole planet as full of friendship as this hall is this afternoon."

—Eddie Thompson, '75

WILLARD COLLINS RETIRES IN STYLE

It is never easy to retire, especially if the retiree has been associated with an institution as long as Willard Collins had been with Lipscomb. In 1986, however, he reached the mandatory retirement age of 70. Collins had numerous friends on and off campus. They were determined to handle his retirement properly.

It all began two summers previously when Robert Hooper asked for and received a faculty summer grant to write Collins' biography. In association with his son-in-law, Jim Turner, they completed *Willard Collins: The People Person* by his retirement date on Aug. 31, 1986.

Collins' friends attended a gala in May

1986. Following dinner, Don Williams, whose sons attended Lipscomb, performed in Alumni Auditorium. A slide presentation with appropriate narration told the Collins story. To honor the man who had meant so much to Lipscomb for more than 40 years, the assembly hall became Willard Collins Alumni Auditorium, but he would not allow the "Alumni" to be removed from the name. It was an evening the Collins family and their friends would long remember.

LIPSCOMB'S FIRST FORMAL INAUGURATION

DR. HAROLD HAZELIP BECOMES PRESIDENT

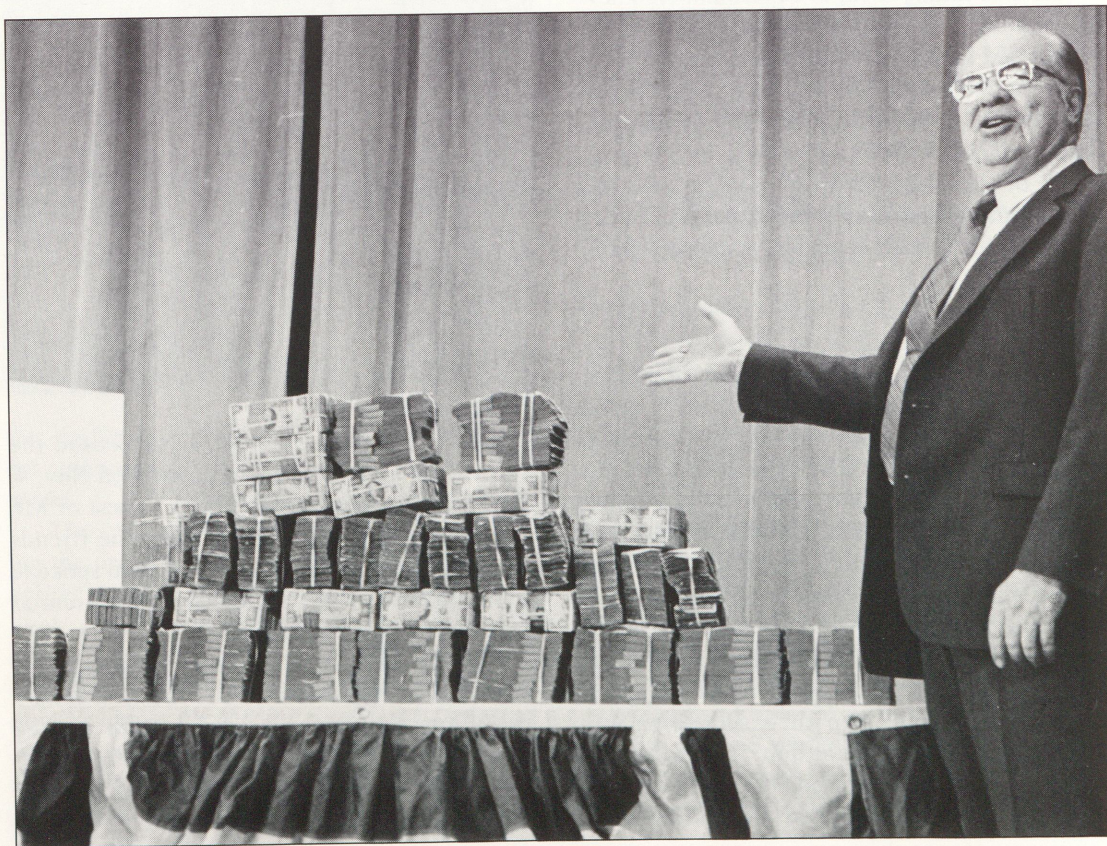
The inauguration of Dr. Harold Hazelip as the 15th president of David Lipscomb College was an institutional milestone. The celebration on Oct. 24, 1986, was not only an indication of the college family's excitement over his appointment, but it also was a statement of its goals and objectives.

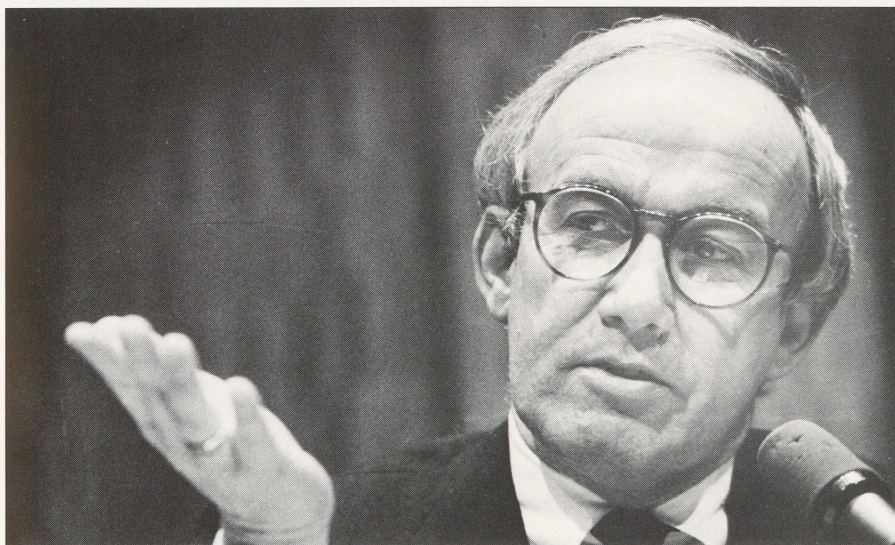
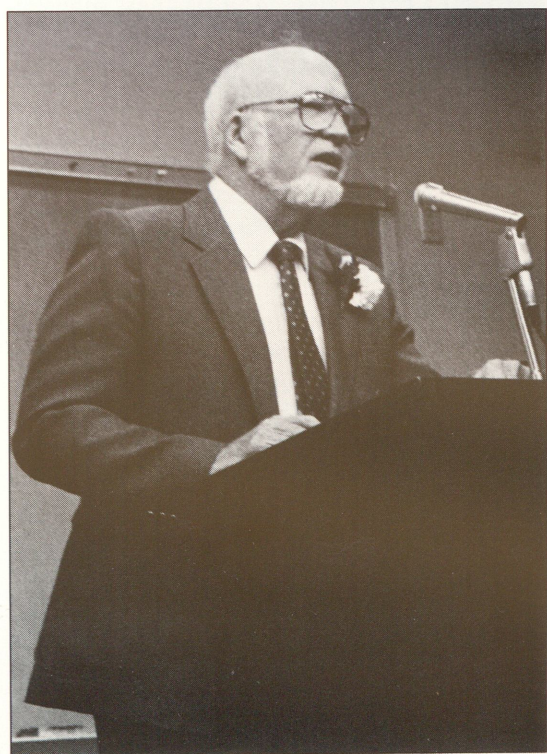
The selection of Harold Hazelip personified the board of directors' commitment to academic excellence in a Christian environment. Very few men in our restoration heritage could equal his keen intellect and Christian commitment. He had served as dean of Harding Graduate School of Religion, as well as being one of its most talented classroom instructors. For more than a decade he served as a speaker for the nationally known Herald of Truth television program. His gift in public speaking clearly set him apart as one of the most challenging preachers within churches of Christ.



Country music star Don Williams performs during a concert held in honor of retiring President Willard Collins.

Right: Brother Collins shows his astonishment as he views the results of the "Million Dollar Day," planned by the institutional advancement division to honor Collins on his retirement. The celebration resulted from Collins' oft-spoken dream of raising a million dollars in a day, but the result was a forceful testimony to the support Collins had developed for the school during his decade as president.

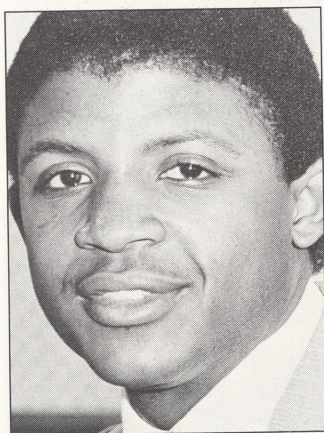




The inauguration was a gala event, including President Hazelip's address, board chairman W. B. Bennett's challenge, and an anthem composed by Jerome Reed and arranged by Gerald Moore. Scholar Madison Jones (left) and NBC News correspondent John Dancy were pre-inaugural features.



Among the inauguration events was a performance by soprano Marion Cawood and bass-baritone Charles Nelson, accompanied by Lipscomb's Jerome Reed.



Jimmie Hampton came to Lipscomb as a student and remained following graduation. He became the first black to hold an administrative position at Lipscomb.

Excellence was his trademark. No one in churches of Christ was more prepared to lead Lipscomb into its challenging future. There was much to celebrate. The board of directors selected Oct. 24, 1986, for the inaugural and appointed a committee to plan and carry out the many details. The following individuals served on the steering committee:

Dr. Eddie Thompson, chairman; Mrs. Jo Newsom, secretary; Mr. Word Bennett; Dr. Earl Dennis; Mr. G. David England; Dr. Dennis Loyd. October was an exciting month of special events celebrating the installation of a new president. These included:

Oct. 13—Madison Jones, writer-in-residence, Auburn University, speaking for the Landiss Lecture Series. Reception hosted by department of English.

Oct. 20—Lecture by John Dancy, Lipscomb alumnus and NBC correspondent. Reception hosted by department of speech communication and department of home economics.

Oct. 22—Special worship service at the Church of Christ, 3805 Granny White Pike.

Oct. 23—Concert by Charles Nelson and Marion Cawood. Reception hosted by Associated Ladies for Lipscomb, Parent-Teacher Organization, Parents' Club, and the department of music.

Oct. 24—Installation of Dr. Harold Hazelip
Oct. 24—Inaugural Luncheon

Nearly 4,000 people gathered for the inaugural and to hear Dr. Hazelip's vision of Lipscomb's "Possible Dream." He set the course of the college with style and grace. The challenge was clearly identified. The inauguration was the celebration of a new president who shared in an old mission which he reinforced in his address:

"We who make up David Lipscomb College have become servants of an idea, a

cause big enough and true enough to allow us to lose ourselves in devotion to it, and to take all consequent risks."

—Eddie Thompson, '75

JIMMIE HAMPTON

HE CAME AND DID NOT LEAVE

He was not a Christian, but he knew he needed God. With that recognition, Jimmie Hampton began a journey to the Lord that led him to Lipscomb. He came and did not leave.

Marie Mayton Turner and her son, Jim, influenced Jimmie to come to Lipscomb. Mrs. Turner had taught Jimmie at Russellville, Kentucky, High School. Jim helped his young friend complete his application for admission to Lipscomb for the fall term in 1982. In 1986 he graduated with a degree in business management and a minor in Bible.

Lipscomb needed Jimmie in student recruitment. He had ability to influence young people for the Lord. He could tell them his story, his journey both to the Lord and to Lipscomb. He did his job so well that he received a promotion to director of recruitment. Jimmie was the first black person to hold an administrative position at Lipscomb.

Why did Jimmie remain at Lipscomb? "It is fun," he said, "to work with other believers." Contemplating his future, whether at Lipscomb or in some other endeavor, Jimmie is certain about one thing: "I want His [the Lord's] will to be done in my life. I want to be an empty vessel for Him—let Him use me."

LIPSCOMB REACHES OUT TO THE WORLD MISSIONS DURING THE 1980S

Several remarkable changes in mission thought and philosophy occurred during the decade of the eighties. In times past the charge had been leveled that Lipscomb was not inter-

ested in missions. To the contrary, the institution and the student body, over the years, had demonstrated with clarity a desire to share faith in Jesus Christ. However, the sharing of faith and the manner in which missions had been traditionally understood and implemented began to move toward a much more diverse and holistic presentation in the 1980s.

During the decade of the '80s missions was primarily associated with the mission-training program, Project Good News. There were exceptions to this, but they were isolated and without continuity. Missions followed the traditional training for vocation as an apprentice missionary and the fulfillment of a two-year commitment in a cross-cultural setting. There was an upsurge in student interest in this program in the early '80s with the largest number being trained and sent in the middle of the decade. By the end of the decade, however, that number had decreased dramatically.

As the '80s closed, the primary focus of missions/evangelism shifted from a specialized approach of missions as vocation to the creation of alternative models of missions rooted in the talents and giftedness of the students. On campus, there were few structured opportunities available to help one experience a broad-based mission exposure. In addition, a theology of missions and a workable model of evangelism had not been pursued widely among churches of Christ, perhaps assumed to be unnecessary.

Thus the move began to create mission/

evangelism opportunities which would cross the academic disciplines, involve greater numbers of participants and redirect the emphasis. Student interest prompted the creation of diverse models where those interested began making



The first campus improvements of the Hazelip administration occurred when J. W. and Caroline Jones Cross (left) renovated the home economics facilities. Below: President Hazelip presents his vision for the school to a group of area church leaders during a pre-inauguration dinner.



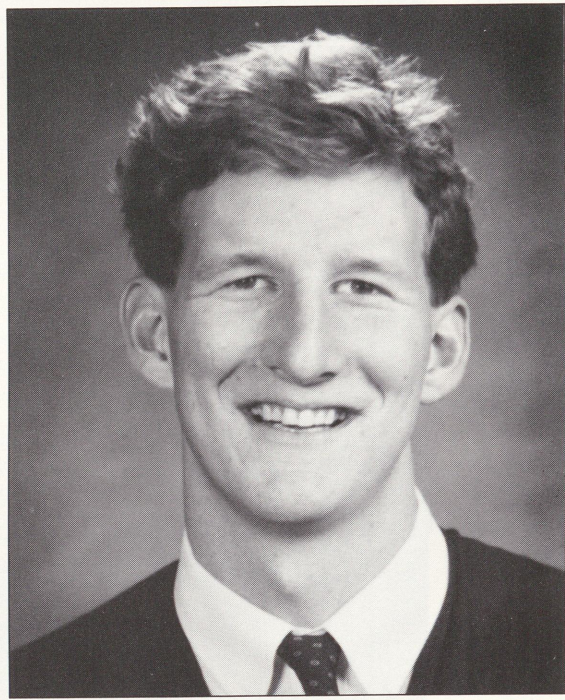
PHILIP HUTCHESON: REDEFINING THE STUDENT-ATHLETE

Philip Hutcheson redefined the concept of the student-athlete at Lipscomb. Graduating as valedictorian with a 4.0 grade point average throughout his academic career, Hutcheson also reached the pinnacle of basketball success. Few basketball players have achieved more than Hutcheson on or off the court.

By the end of his playing career, Hutcheson held so many basketball records and honors that the list is almost endless. These include: all-time leading scorer in college basketball history (4,106 points); all-time double-figure scoring streak (155 consecutive games); four-time member of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics All-American team; NAIA "Player of the Year" for the 1989-1990 season; *Basketball Times* College Division "Player of the Year" twice; repeated tournament MVPs and inclusion on the All-Tournament team in every tournament played.

Although Hutcheson earned other honors and records, the ultimate occurred when his number 44 jersey and the basketball he used to break the all-time scoring record were displayed in the Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Massachusetts. Hutcheson's jersey is also the only basketball uniform ever retired by Lipscomb.

On the basketball court, Hutcheson was the 6' 8" glue in the middle. A tall, lanky blond, individual goals meant little to him. He was more concerned with the "team" concept taught by his coaches, Don Meyer and Ralph Turner. He provided leadership for a team loaded with talent—a team that won 139 games in four years. Many often thought his team leadership was more important than his scoring ability. The ball in the Basketball Hall of Fame has the names of his senior teammates—Darren Henrie,



Philip Hutcheson

Marcus Bodie, and Wade Tomlinson—written prominently on the cover.

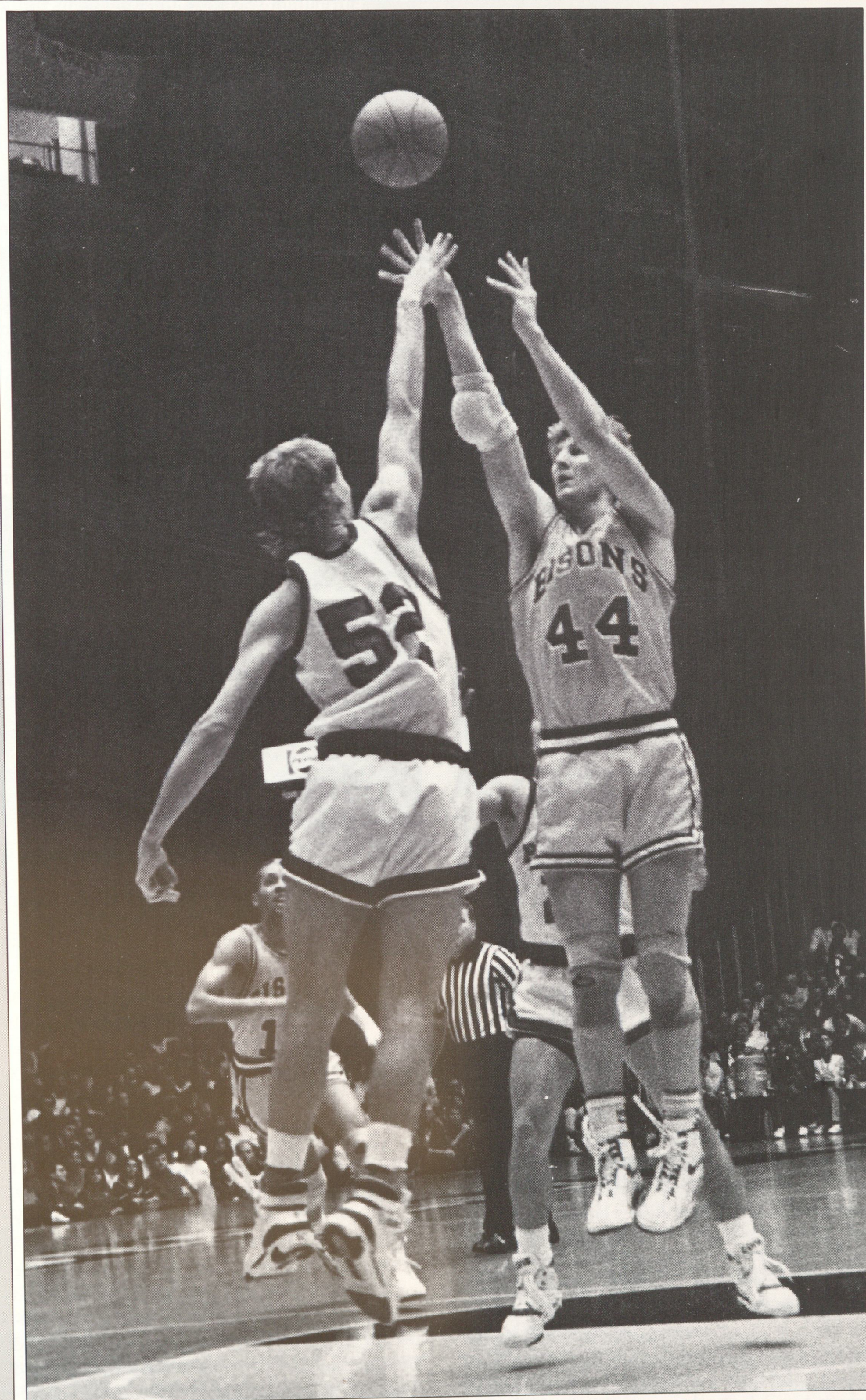
Hutcheson's career at Lipscomb involved much more than basketball, however. As a political science major and an English minor, he was recognized for his academic achievements along with his athletic abilities. Hutcheson was selected CoSIDA GTE College Division Academic "Player of the Year" in both his junior and senior seasons, winner of the first Champion Scholar-Athlete Award for Division II by the National Association of Basketball Coaches in

1989-1990, and NAIA Scholar-Athlete in 1988-1989 and 1989-1990.

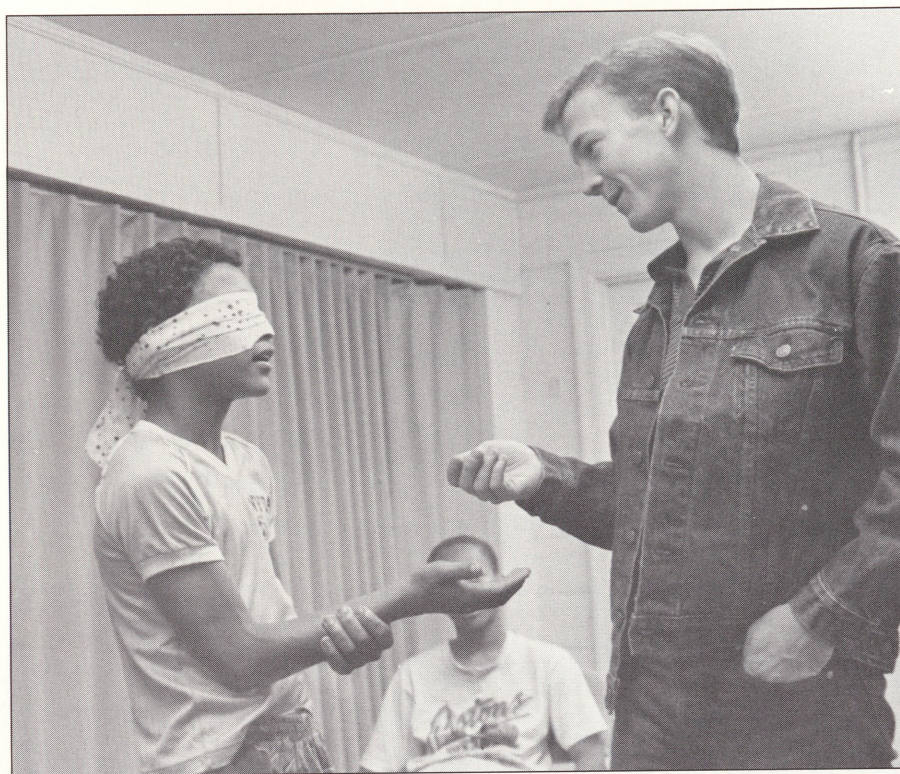
Hutcheson won the seventh annual Frank Hesselroth Leadership Award, given each year by the NAIA to the top junior basketball player who displayed outstanding athletic ability, a solid academic record, and leadership both on and off campus. He was heavily involved in campus activities and was recognized by his fellow students as Bachelor of Ugliness in 1990. Balancing out his life, he also found time for involvement with Civitans, Special Olympics, Big Brothers, numerous speaking engagements, covering high school sports for the *Nashville Banner*, and an occasional foray into local politics. He represented the finest in Christian character.

During his career at Lipscomb, both in the high school and the college, Hutcheson created a legacy that will not soon be forgotten. *USA Today* once wrote about him, "Consistency, thy name is Philip Hutcheson." His consistency was found not only in his unfailing efforts on the basketball court but also in his commitment to the classroom and the community.

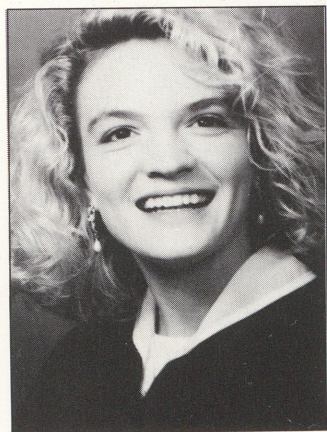
—Craig Bledsoe, '75



Philip Hutcheson used his head, superior positioning and a soft touch to score more points than any other collegiate player in the history of basketball. At the same time, he used his head in class to graduate with perfect grades and to help others through a variety of community and church activities. Here he scores over Belmont's Greg Thurman in Lipscomb's thrilling win in the "Battle of the Boulevard," which sold out Vanderbilt University's Memorial Gymnasium.



Corey Risley works with inner-city students in a ministry that attracted an increasing number of students as the 1980s progressed.



Beth Roland: "I became a small person in a very big world. But not so small as I would have been in a large university."

significant contributions. These were not necessary in the production of missionaries, but in opportunities where participants could become "world Christians," see God's global purpose, expand their world view, and attempt to see where each person played a part within the larger context. A strong focus in health care, educational opportunities, international business, academic/ministry teaching settings, construction/ministry, extended summer intensives, and teaching English using the Bible as a text began to attract students, allowing them to identify their gifts and utilize their professional training.

Another shift came in a clarification of the purpose of sharing Christ. Traditionally, missions presented Jesus pointing toward the church as opposed to the church pointing to Jesus. A strong doctrinal/church focus has given way to a Christ-centeredness, while not neglecting the necessity of the local or universal community of believers, attempting to present Jesus and his reflection to a lost world. God and his desire for mankind are moved to the center of proclamation rather than issues that divide and splinter believers. This emerging change has not only been well-received and demanded by students, it will be well-received by a world that needs to see Christ clearly before it sees anything else.

—Doug Varnado, '75

MEMORIES OF THE 1980S

LIPSCOMB: A CHANGING SCHOOL

When I came to Lipscomb in 1987, it was still David Lipscomb College, the same school my brother and my parents before me had attended. The buildings were basically the same

as when my parents were here in the 1960s, with the exception of High Rise Dorm, Yearwood Hall, and the Dining Center. The basic curriculum was the same; the goals of the school remained constant. Many of the school's policies had remained unchanged for 20 years.

Yet there have been changes during the 1980s. The 1980s would be a decade of rebirth, a renaissance in both goals and the appearance of the school. Now, looking back on my four years at Lipscomb, it seems as if I am graduating from a different school than the one I came to as a freshman. I came to a small Christian college with a family-type atmosphere and left an up-and-coming university on its way to becoming a more widely recognized school.

I came to Lipscomb in the fall of 1987 with lots of arrogance, energy and high hopes. In other words, I was a typical freshman. My brother Todd had been a student already for two years. This association with an upperclassman made me feel even more confident. To the amazement of my freshman buddies and upper classmen alike, I could spout off a plethora of "Willardisms" even though I had never actually been a student under him. I had heard about Willard Collins and mismatched words and socks from my brother and his friends. I moved into Elam Hall, assured that I would move mountains before I left.

My arrogance soon vanished as I began my pre-calculus class with ... **Dr. Miller!** Affectionately called "Mr. Rogers," Dr. [Mark] Miller brought many a math student to his knees. Needless to say, my bubble burst and plopped me down in the middle of reality—a "C" to be exact. While this is no big deal to many, it was life-threatening to me, considering it was the first "C" of my scholastic career.

While I was struggling to improve my own academic career, the school, under the leadership of Dr. Harold Hazelip, was struggling to reach new academic standards. Dr. Hazelip sought to turn the focus more toward academics by improving the percentage of faculty with doctorates, upgrading requirements for graduation, and gaining accreditation for the master's program in Bible. The school changed its name from "college" to "university."

The social, spiritual and emotional atmosphere of Lipscomb seemed to change as I changed. When I came, everything was peachy. I was determined to love Lipscomb (and I did). I was also determined to change those things I did not like. Basically, I was assured that the world revolved around me. I became involved in many groups and activities, such as the Senate, the Homecoming musical *Brigadoon*, and Tuesday night devotionals. I was sure the world could not do without me.

As I matured and figured out it could, I



The A Cappella Singers, directed by Dr. Larry Griffith, kicked off "University Day" Oct. 4, 1989. The day was planned by the administration as a time for the students to celebrate the school's advancement to university status.



began to view things differently. My teachers, such as Dr. Harvey Floyd, Randy Harris, and Dr. Gary Fulks, began to seem to know much more. I began to want to learn. My parents seemed to grow smarter each time I went home. I became a small person in a very big world. But not so small as I would have been in a large university.

I am sure everyone has a point of view about the social and spiritual atmosphere at Lipscomb. My own opinion, as I reflect on my four years residence, was one of expansion and growth. My friends and I were given room to grow and at least to challenge and sometimes change the limits imposed on us. As Lipscomb's administrators began to see that we were a small university among hundreds, learning from the experiences of other schools, they also began to see that they could learn from their students.



The Senate emerged with more influence during my sophomore year—student surveys and questionnaires were more and more frequent. Many long-standing rules were challenged, such as the "shorts" rule, curfew, and pledging. Freedom to disagree became almost accepted as Lipscomb attempted to spread her wings.

The most obvious change in the 1980s was the appearance of the campus. Beginning in my sophomore year, Linda Allen, wife of Jim Allen, vice president for business affairs, took up the cause of redecorating the residence hall lobbies. Shortly thereafter came the long-awaited masterplan for the improvement and expansion of the university campus.

The removal of the "ghetto" houses signaled the end of an era for many Lipscomb alumni, including my parents, who had lived there.

Students basked in the warm sun of a chilly autumn day on the Quadrangle, waiting to send their purple and gold balloons heavenward during University Day activities. Left: Rising to university status was a good reason for fireworks.

Former U. S. Secretaries of State William Rogers, Henry Kissinger, Cyrus Vance and Edmund Muskie gather on the stage of Willard Collins Alumni Auditorium for a news conference in 1988.



The Secretaries posed for photos before the session began. From left: Vance, Rogers, Kissinger and Muskie. The event was presented by the Southern Center for International Studies in Atlanta.

Much of the “ghetto” area was set aside for long-needed athletic facilities. A new library rose on the quadrangle during my senior year. The front of the campus took on a modern look to match its newly acquired name of “university.” And who could believe the changes in the Student Center? Many students were reluctant to change, fearing the dismantling of the Christian “family” atmosphere. I am now convinced that most were pleased as they participated in the changes. David Lipscomb University did not change what it had always been.

All in all, the decade of the 1980s was a time of rapid change. As Lipscomb awoke from her peaceful slumber, she put on new clothes, set some challenging goals, and went out to

make herself known. All the while she held firmly to her Christian commitment embodied in a strong faculty and dedicated administration. Probably my greatest lesson learned at Lipscomb was that the world could change and I could change, but my commitment to Christ could remain constant. In that same way Lipscomb remains a Christian university.

—Beth Roland, '91

A DAY TO REMEMBER

SECRETARIES OF STATE AT LIPSCOMB

On Dec. 9, 1988, David Lipscomb University hosted a remarkable meeting of four former U. S. Secretaries of State in Willard Collins Alumni Auditorium. As part of the Sixth Annual Report of the Secretaries of State sponsored by the Southern Center for International Studies in Atlanta, William Rogers, Henry Kissinger, Cyrus Vance and Edmund Muskie attended a reception and press conference on the Lipscomb campus.

At the press conference, the former secretaries fielded questions from many of the 100 media representative and 1,300 students, faculty and community guests concerning foreign policy and U. S.-Soviet relations. Commenting on Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of *perestroika* and *glasnost*, Iranian terrorism and the Armenian earthquake, the secretaries gave their views on the issues and responsibilities that the new Bush administration would have to face in the 1990s.

—Craig Bledsoe, '75

A DECADE OF CHAMPIONS

SPORTS DURING THE 1980s

Lipscomb experienced success in every sport during the 1980s. Although overshadowed by men's basketball, women's basketball, men's and women's tennis, golf, cross country, track and baseball all had an outstanding decade.

Bison basketball became the standard for District 24 and much of the nation during the 1980s. No team dominated the rankings as did Lipscomb during the last half of the decade. Coach Don Meyer guided the Bisons through a era that will be hard, perhaps impossible, to duplicate. It was a decade featuring the little general, Ricky Bowers, who led the Bisons to their first national tournament appearance in 1982. Sharing the spotlight on that team were Alan Banks, Ernest Brown, and Willis Smith. They lost their first game, but the goal was within reach. The team finished with a 33-4 record, the best in the school's history.

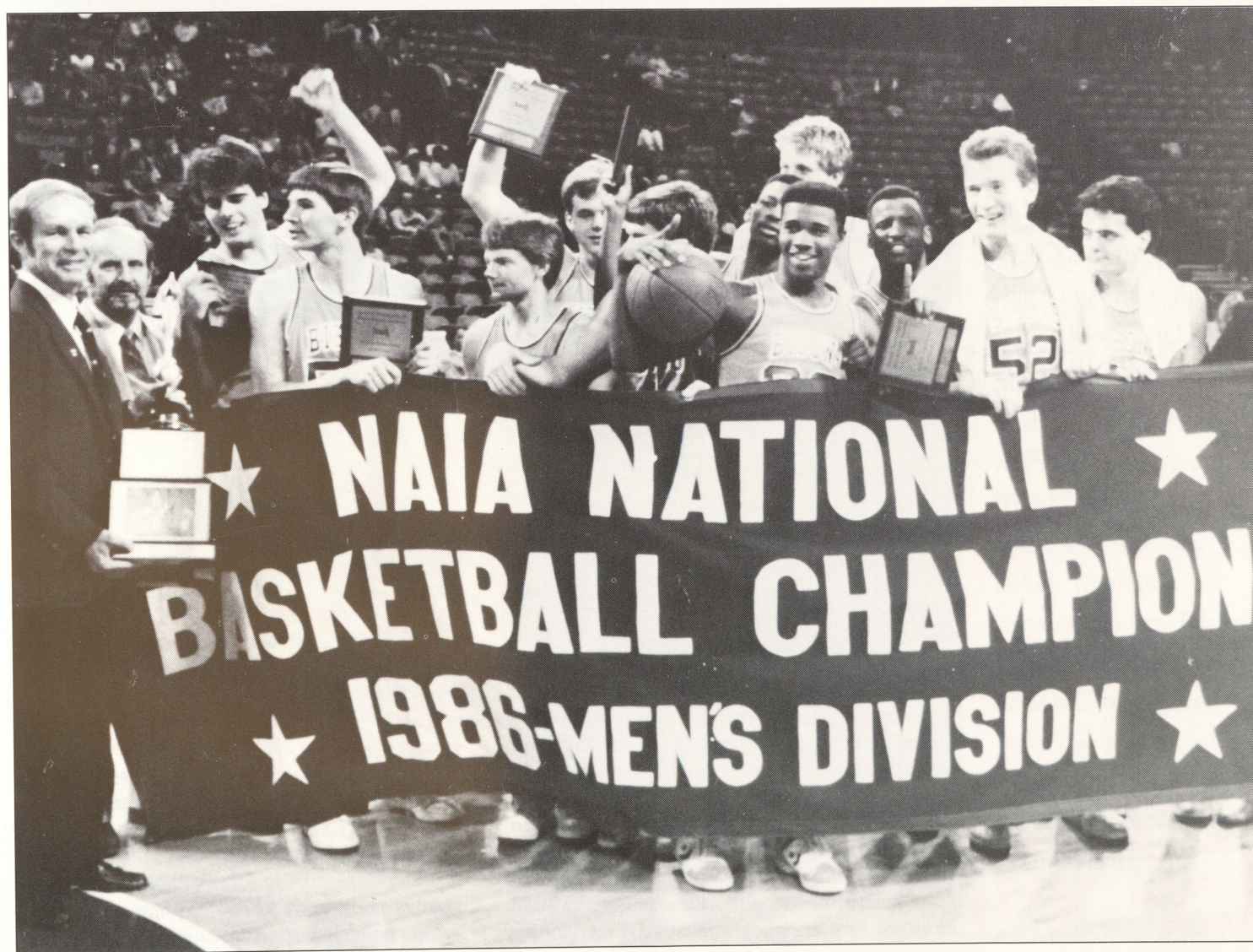
The team met disappointment in 1984 when it went down to defeat in the finals of District

24. Next year, however, the Bisons would not be denied. John Kimbrell, Bob Ford, Anthony Jones, Tom Kelsey, Richard Taylor and Greg Caudle went all the way to Kansas City where they won their first game before being eliminated from the tournament.

The stage was now set for a run at the national title. Winning their first 18 games, they moved to the top spot in the NAIA rankings. This was also Ralph Turner's initial year as Meyer's assistant coach. Overcoming Lincoln Memorial University, the Bisons moved next to Kansas City. The team defeated Minnesota-Duluth, and then—before 9,807 fans—they eliminated the favorite, Emporia State. Central Washington was a rather easy win. In the semi-finals, the Bisons met the most talented team in the tournament, St. Thomas Aquinas from New York. When the game was over, the Bisons found themselves in the finals of the national tournament. The next night, they celebrated with a victory over Arkansas-Monticello for the championship. Kimbrell was presented the Most Valuable Player trophy. He had already been named All-American.

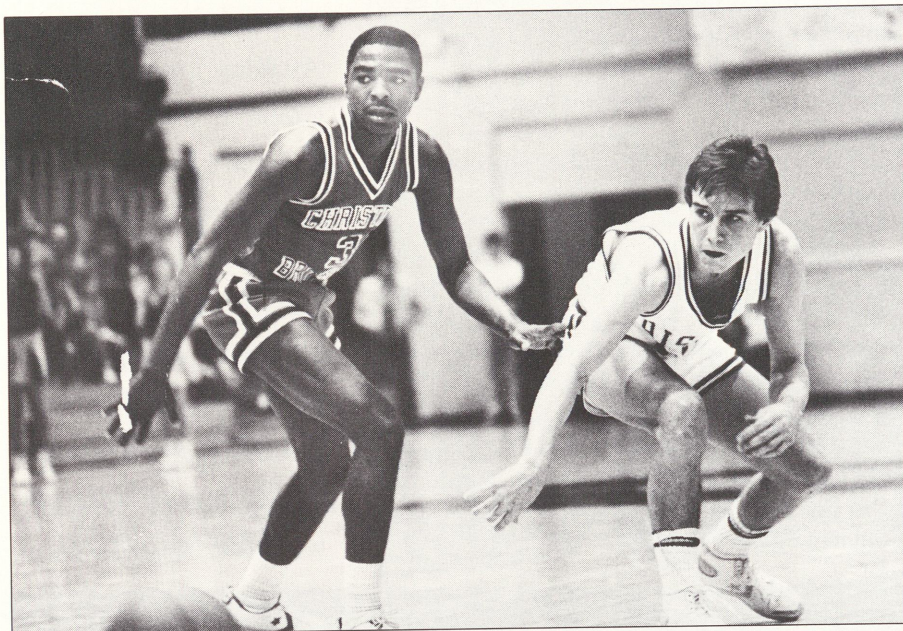
The 1986 NAIA

National Champions included Greg Glenn, Anthony Jones, Tony Clanton, Greg Caudle, Duwain Houston, Bob Ford, Jerry Bridges, Richard Taylor, Chris Martello, Tom Kelsey, Chris Bradshaw, and John Kimbrell. Kimbrell was All-Tournament and MVP; Jones was second-team All-Tournament.



Ricky Bowers (below, passing) and Ernest Brown (22) were two of the forces driving the Bisons to their first national tournament berth in 1982.

—Nashville Banner photos by John McCormick and Mark McGee



Kim Satterfield Van Atta was an All-American for the Lady Bisons in the 1980s, as was Cheryl Smith. Van Atta would hold the school scoring record until Smith broke it during the 1991-92 season.

—John McCormick



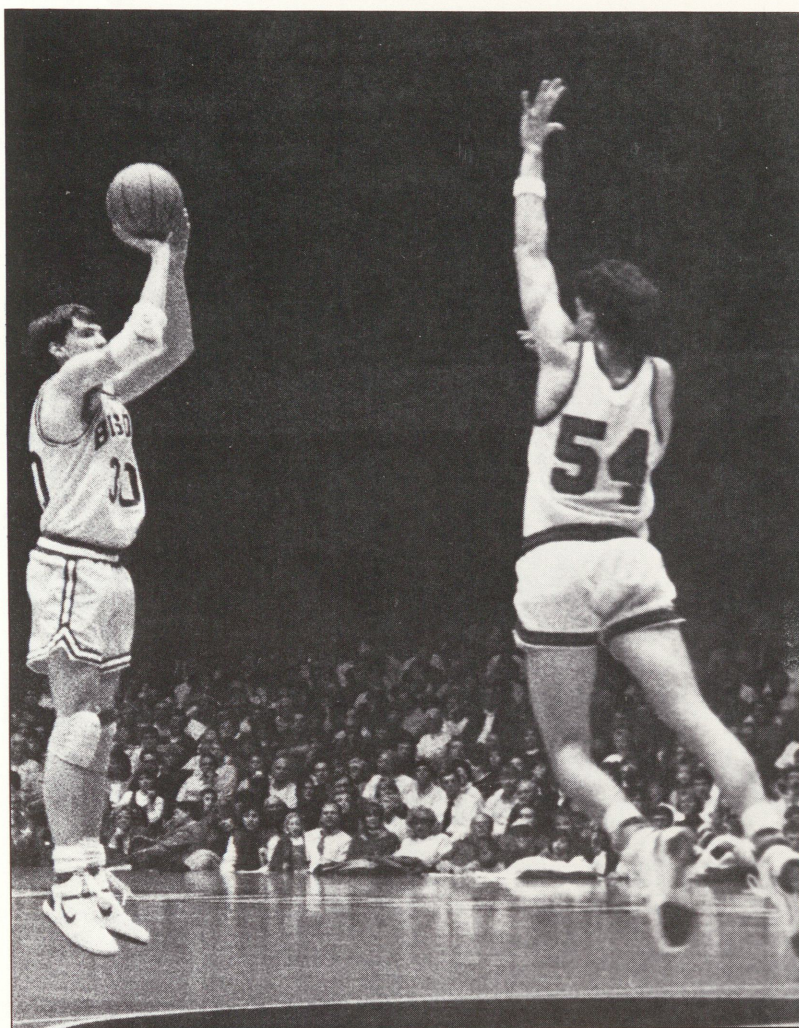
A new era began for Bison basketball when a talented group of freshmen joined Anthony Jones, Richard Taylor, Bob Ford, and Greg Caudle. Freshmen Philip Hutcheson, Darren Henrie, Wade Tomlinson and Marcus Bodie let basketball fans know great things were ahead. Defeated in the semi-finals of the district in double overtime by Trevecca in 1987, the team was determined to go to Kansas City in 1988. Ranked as the top team most of the year, they



lost in the second game of the tournament. The group finished with a 33-3 record.

The 1988-1989 year seemed to be the season for the Bisons. They won 31 games in a row, only to be defeated by Belmont in the semifinals of the district tournament. The season ended abruptly with a 38-2 record.

Those freshmen were now seniors with one last chance to win a national championship. Never had basketball fever been so high on campus as it was during 1989-1990. Again rated number one, they recorded 41 victories for the year, a collegiate record. Hutcheson became the



all-time leading college scorer. Henrie was the most prolific three-point shooter in basketball. No one could match Bodie's ability to steal the ball from an opponent.

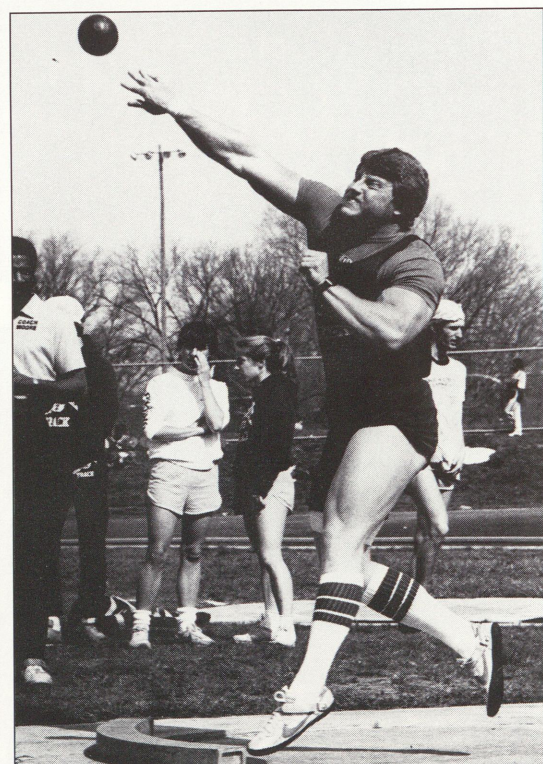
A highlight of the season was the Lipscomb-Belmont doubleheader at Vanderbilt's Memorial Gym on Feb. 17, 1990. More than 15,000 fans saw Lipscomb take both games from the Rebels. These games propelled the Bison teams to new heights for the season.

Determined to win another national champi-



onship, the team, again ranked number one, advanced to the semifinals where they lost to eventual champion Birmingham-Southern College 98-96. Hutcheson and Henrie were named All-American. Hutcheson was the NAIA

Darren Henrie, top left, was the most prolific three-point shooter in the NAIA. Other prominent players on the record setting 1989-90 team included Jerry Meyer (top), Marcus Bodie (left, with ball) and Wade Tomlinson (trailing Bodie). Far left: Philip Hutcheson meets Travis Grant, whose career scoring record Hutch broke during the 1990 NAIA National Tournament.

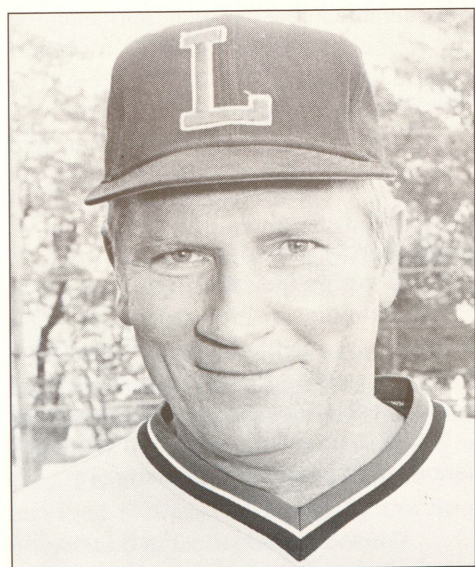


Top: The first Lady Bison team to advance to the NAIA National Tournament. Front, from left: Felicia Jones, Sandy Bringman, Carol Hampton, Mary Beth Foster, Missy Donaldson, Kim Herron, Angie Huffines, June Jones, Missy Galbraith, Kimmie Scott. Back: Robin Thompson; April St. John, assistant coach; Shelly Linam, Cheryl Smith, Christina Niebruegge, Nina Hausmann, Gina Braddy, Deborah Spencer, Debbie Rowan; Chris Snoddy, head trainer; Frank Bennett, head coach. The team posted their first 30-win season, finishing with a 30-8 record. Above left: The 1984 men's tennis team was one of two teams in the 1980s to reach the national tournament. Front, from left: John Kenning, Greg Chambers, Glenn Crouch, Tim Roberson. Back: Coach Lynn Griffith, David Dowdy, Carter Dukes, Mike Gooch, Brad Jones. Right: Flip Jones was a three-time national champion in the shot put—in 1983 and 1984 outdoor, and 1984 indoor. He was an All-American during the 1982 and 1984 indoor seasons, and the 1983 and 1984 outdoor seasons.



The Bisons weren't just winners in competition. Here, Tom Kelsey congratulates a Special Olympics student during a clinic hosted by the team.

Nashville Banner photo by Georgia Nell Dukes



The 1987 cross country team (above, left) was one of three in Decade Ten to qualify for national competition, as was the 1984 golf team. Cross country team members (front, from left) Coach Mike Pepper, Scott Brooks, David Curd, Chris Hall. Second row: Daniel Murphy, Harper Peacock, Anthony Todd. Golf team members (front, from left): Trent Merritt, Dale Armstrong, Mike Shuckers, Craig McElhaney. Second row: Coach Ralph Samples, Loren Personett, Dale Jackson, Mike Barr, Niel Olsen. Left: Ken Dugan's Bisons won three district championships during the decade. As he zeroed in on the magical 1,000-win mark, coach Dugan was named to three Halls of Fame—the NAIA, American Baseball Coaches Association, and Lipscomb University.



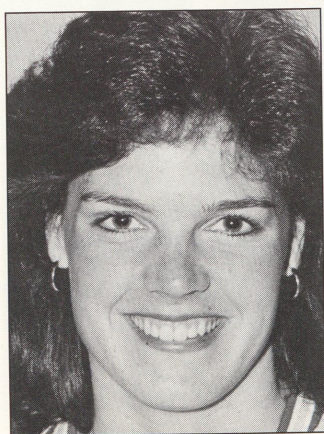
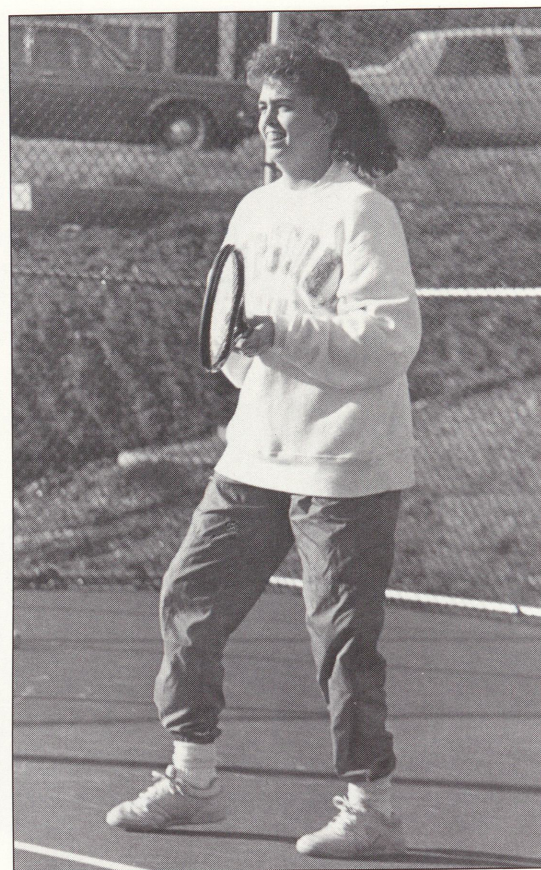
Even the cheerleading team got into the spirit of national competition. The

1990-91 team became Lipscomb's first to compete in the NCAA National Finals in Dallas, finishing third. Team members (front, from

left): Pam Dixon, Cristal Butler, Captain Lechelle Morrison, Co-captain Sheriann Henderson, Kelly Bradley. Back: Kayren Norwood, Kristi

Rankhorn, Kriste Rasbury, Renee Alley, Shay Hicks. The team was coached by Vicky Roller. Right: Stephanie Shouse

Lane concluded her career as one of the winningest women's tennis players in Lipscomb history, with a 64-18 record.



Nina Pedigo was a standout on the basketball court for the Lady Bisons, but she was also a standout with the student body, which elected her Miss Lipscomb in 1984.

Player of the Year and Don Meyer was Coach of the Year. They did not win the championship, but they remain champions to all loyal Lipscomb fans.

Few loyal Lipscomb fans believed the 1990-1991 basketball team would return to the national tournament. After all, the previous year's team lost four seniors, including two All-Americans. As the team continued through the season, piling up victory after victory, the Bisons began to make believers of doubters. Captained by seniors Pete Froedden and Tracey Sales, the team won the TCAC championship and the Distirct 24 tournament. Led in scoring by John Pierce, a redshirt freshman, Tracey Sales, and Jerry Meyer, a sophomore, the team reached the quarterfinal round of the national tournament in Kansas City. John Pierce made the All-Tournament team. An unselfish team, Shannon Terry, Brian Ayers, Mark Campbell, Rob Browne and Michael Green contributed significantly to the team's success.

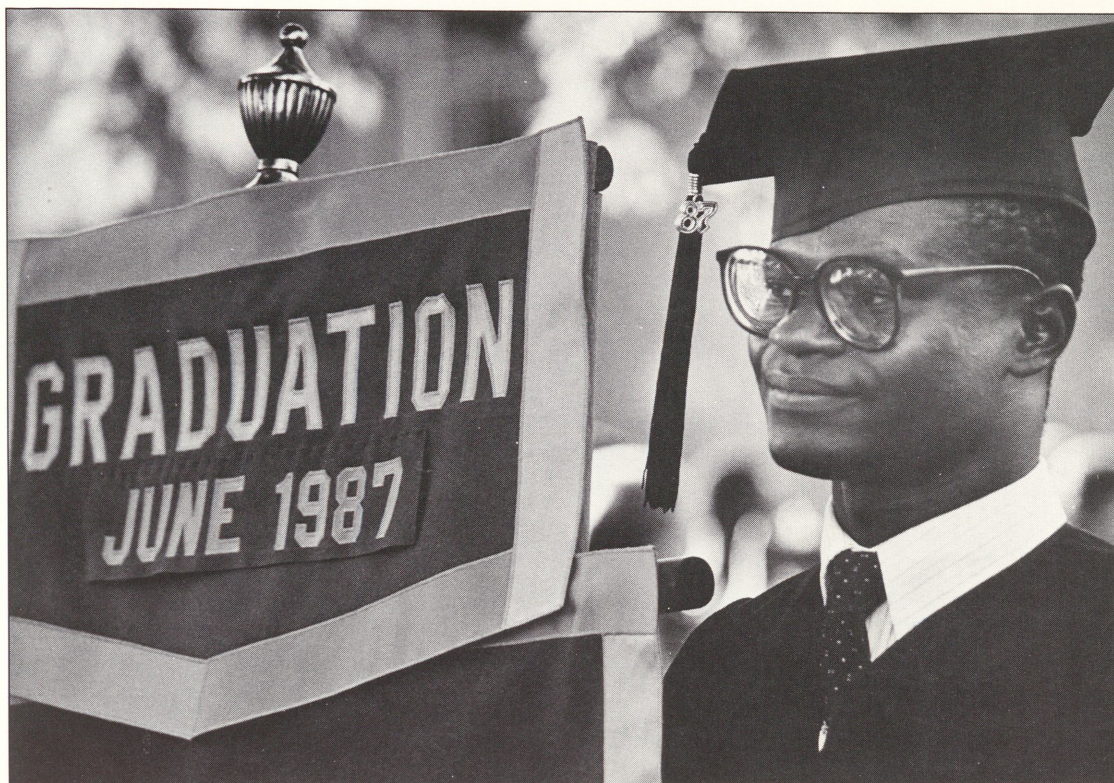
The basketball Bisons were not the only Lipscomb team to go to national tournaments in the 1980s. Coach Lynn Griffith took his 1982 and 1984 tennis teams to the Kansas City. Hall of Fame coach Ralph Samples led golf teams to national tournaments in 1983, 1984 and 1987.

Cross Country won the district in 1987, 1988 and 1990, thus qualifying for national meets. These teams were led by Mike Pepper (Academic All-American), David Curd, Chris Hall and Wes Williams. In track, the most outstanding person was "Flip" Jones, a three-time All-American in the shot put in 1983 and 1984.

Women's basketball reached new heights during the 1980s. Under the leadership of coach Frank Bennett, the Lady Bisons improved during the decade until in 1990 they earned the right to participate in the national tournament in Jackson, Tennessee. Although they lost their initial game, the ice had been broken. The future looked even brighter after the 1989-1990 year. Two Lady Bisons—Kim Satterfield and Cheryl Smith—were named All-American during the decade.

Bison baseball did not enjoy the national success it had during the 1970s. The team won district championships in 1983, 1984, and 1987, but did not advance to the national tournament. Twelve Bisons made All-American during the decade and coach Dugan entered three halls of fame—NAIA, American Baseball Coaches Association, and Lipscomb University.

—Andy Lane, '87



Esang Moses Akpanudo led the graduation procession during the June 1987 commencement.

—Tennessean photo by Rick Musacchio

LIPSCOMB ENTERS GRADUATE EDUCATION

In February 1981, the board of directors of David Lipscomb College, under the leadership of President Willard Collins, resolved to begin a graduate program in Bible as a part of the college's Golden Decade, 1981-1991. Carl McKelvey, vice president for campus affairs, was chairman of the exploratory committee given the task of developing the concept behind the new program. The committee determined not to establish a school of religion, but a one-year master of arts program which would emphasize the biblical text.

In February 1982, William Woodson, then chairman of the Bible department at Freed-Hardeman College, accepted the appointment by the board as director of the Graduate Bible Studies Program at Lipscomb. He joined the faculty in the fall of 1982.

The first student admitted to the Graduate Bible Program was Steve Dale Kirby, although he did not finish his degree until December 1990. Classes began on Sept. 30, 1983. That quarter 39 students enrolled in graduate work. The first student to complete the master of arts in Bible was Allen Wayne Burris, who graduated on June 1, 1985.

In February 1987, the graduate council approved an expanded program to include the M. A. with thesis and a new program—the master of arts in religion, a non-thesis degree. On Dec. 11, 1987, the Graduate Bible Program received full accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.



In May 1990, Dr. C. Michael Moss succeeded Dr. Woodson as director of the program.

As of fall 1991, 37 students have completed the master's degree in Bible with 25 receiving the M. A. R. and eleven completing the M. A. At the end of 1991, 82 students were engaged in graduate work in Bible at Lipscomb.

—Mike Moss, '72

DAVID LIPSCOMB HIGH SCHOOL DURING THE 1980S

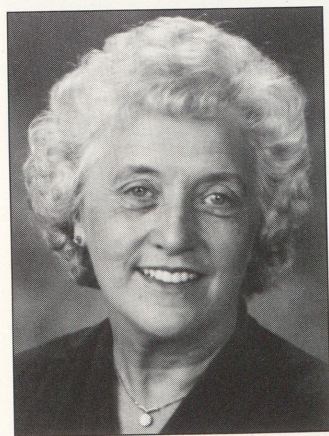
The 1980s was a busy and progressively successful decade for David Lipscomb High

Dr. Ralph Butler (seated) led Lipscomb into the computer age in 1982 with the installation of the school's first mainframe. Here he is assisted by Perry Moore and Peggy Huffman.

President Hazelip and Dr. Alton Baker greet Dr. Oliver Yates, Clyde Miller and Dr. Craig Bledsoe. Yates and Miller were 1990 Baker Summer Fellowship recipients, and Bledsoe received the David Laine Faculty Travel award. Other Laine award recipients included Dr. Charles McVey, Dr. Ralph Nance, and Dr. David Lawrence.



Beth Tallent



Maggie Hubbell

School. Given more space through construction of the new elementary school building, the use of the newly constructed gymnasium and Maplehurst athletic fields, the school made unparalleled progress during the 1980s.

With the improvement of salaries, teacher turnover lessened at an astonishing rate. In 1980-1981, only 14 of the 36 members on the 1979-1980 staff returned. In the school year of 1989-1990, 36 of the 41 faculty members on the previous year's staff returned to teach.

The '80s produced an excellent showing in National Merit Scholarship competition. Twenty-three students were recognized as Commended Students; four as Merit Finalists; three as Merit Semi-Finalists; and two as National Achievements for Negro Students. Merit Scholarships were won by Steve Owens, Paul Moore, Richard Hubbell, Dawn Wood, Jim Young, James Barrett, Rick Kulp, Wade Jones and Jonathan Butler. There had not been a Merit Scholarship winner prior to 1982. Overall, the ACT composite scores were consistently above state and national levels.

The Quiz Team won recognition in Metro, state, and national competition. Among the outstanding participants were Paul Moore, Philip Hutcheson, Wade Jones, Chris Moore, Richard Hubbell and Tim Matheny.

The high school chorus consistently won in state competition. Each year of the decade the chorus received a superior rating in the Middle Tennessee Vocal Association grading. Students who won recognition in vocal competition and went on to college to major in music included: Terri Schott, Janet Dixon, Beth Hall, Mike Selayton and Emily Estes. Ellen Carruth and Eve

Clevenger were recognized as outstanding band members in the state.

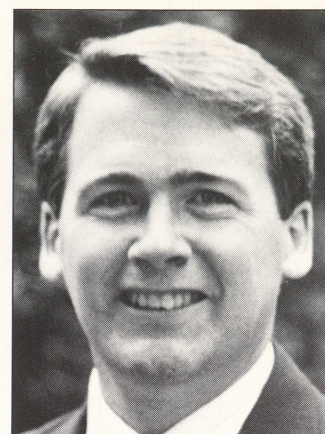
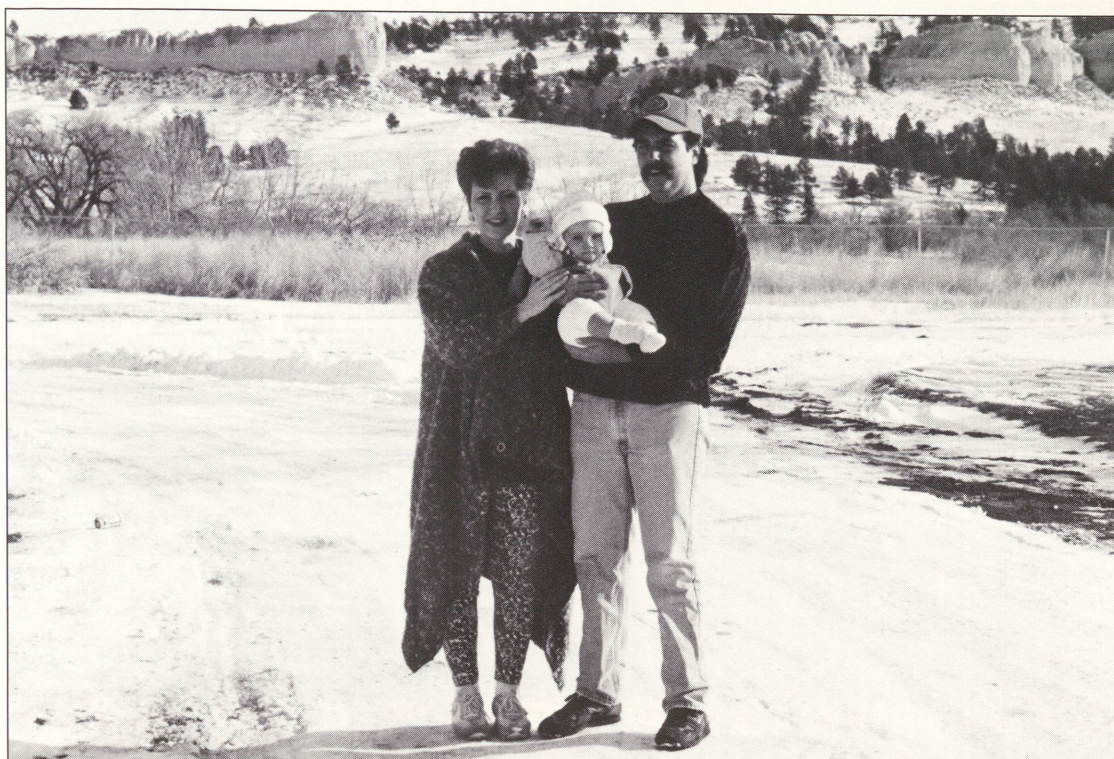
Athletic teams produced some phenomenal records during the decade. Football became a winning sport in the years from 1985 to 1990 with a record of 46 wins and only 12 defeats. Although the boys' basketball team had a winning record prior to 1985, since then the record has been 140 wins and 21 losses. The football team went to the state playoffs twice and competed in four bowl games.

The boys' basketball team was rated in the top ten teams in the state for six years and went to the State Tournament five years. The girls' basketball team posted a record of 278 wins as compared to 73 losses. They had seven trips to the state and one championship. The baseball team had a record of 231 wins and 70 losses. Within the decade the team had three state semifinalists, one state runner-up and two championships.

Individual athletes contributed greatly to the success of the decade. Beth Tallent holds nine state championship titles in cross-country, track and basketball. She was Nashville's female Athlete of the Decade. Amy Fuller was Miss Basketball for the state for two years. Philip Hutcheson was All-State in basketball. Jerry Meyer was Mr. Basketball in Tennessee for two years. Michael Green was All-State in 1988-1989 and 1989-1990.

The success of the 1980s left David Lipscomb High School a formidable challenge for the second century of the David Lipscomb Campus School.

—Maggie Hubbell, '54



They left to serve: Grady Smith (above) graduated from Lipscomb to become minister at Northeast Church of Christ, Cincinnati, where he has preached ten years. Lynch and Sara (Reeves) Spain and daughter Anna live in Manderson, S. D., where Lynch teaches special education at Wounded Knee, on the Pine Ridge (Sioux) Reservation. Sara is also a teacher, but at present is a homemaker. Lynch completed his degree in 1990, and Sara is a 1983 graduate. David Steven Hackney (left) graduated with a degree in social work in 1988 and earned a master's in marriage and family therapy from Abilene Christian University. He is administrator at Lakeshore-Heartland in Nashville.

STUDENTS CLAMOR FOR PROGRESS

THE BABBLER VIEWS CHANGES ON CAMPUS

As the end of the 1980s approached, students began to clamor for a review of the traditional regulations on campus life. The result was the retention of most rules, but some relaxing of restrictions.

The administration's response to the students' request for a review of the policy regarding shorts being worn on campus drew this humorous response from *The Babblers*.

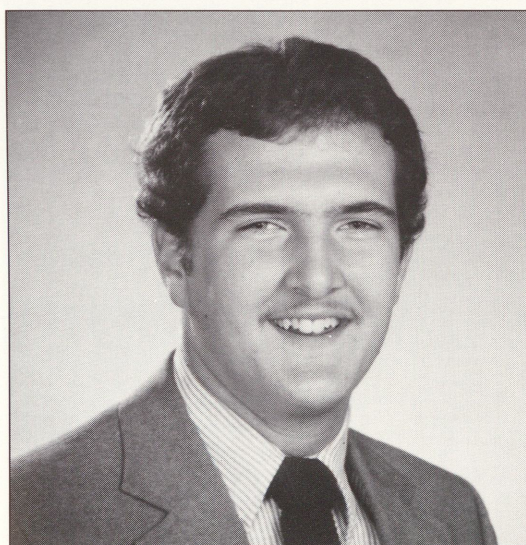
'LIPSCOMB CHANGES DRESS CODE'

A short, short time ago, Lipscomb adopted a new shorts policy. This is not to say it is a short policy, but a policy dealing with shorts, which you will discover shortly.

Rule number one is short. Shorts are not to be worn as casualwear. That's short and to the point. If someone points at your shorts, they're probably too short, and you should change shortly. Speaking of which, how short is too short? Your shorts become short shorts when they are just short of two to three inches above the knee.

Some of you with short tempers are now asking, "Where can I wear my shorts?" Shorts are now OK attire in dorm lobbies for guys and gals, or on short trips between dorms. Shorts may be worn to and from sporting events, including watching baseball games, if short-stops are your thing. This rule stops short of basketball games, where shorts are not permitted for spectators.

And now for the short subject of short range trips, which are short hops to the car, or just

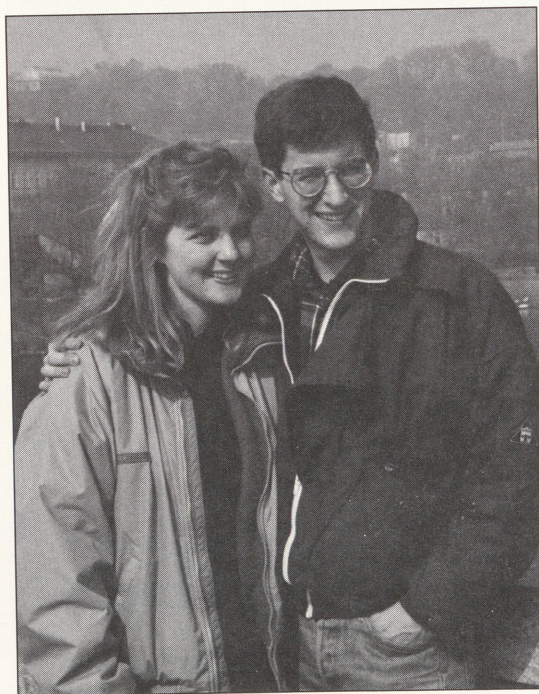


simply taking a short walk off campus. In short, it's OK.

If this not-so-short shorts policy is not to be short-lived, a short look at the not-so-short shortage of the "Thou short nots" is coming shortly. Thou short not wear shorts in the Student Center, even for short trips to check your mail, which isn't there anyway (short laugh). Thou short not wear your shorts to dine upstairs or even for a short order from the Bison Room, regardless of the line, which might be short. Thou short not sport your shorts in Bison Square by parking your pantaloons, thus turning Bison Square into the Bermudas Triangle (unless you want to be sucked into the Dean's Office for a short visit). And thou short never wear your shorts to class, even to short classes. Short classes are classes that are short,

Despite the passage of more than 60 years, the beauty of quartet singing remained an integral part of life at Lipscomb in the 1980s. Here, the 1924 and 1930 men's quartets gather with Alliance, the men's quartet of the late '80s. Front, from left:

Blake Parker, Stan Lowery, Scott Mast, Rod Sears. Rear, from left: William Sanders, Bob Neil, Klingman Prentice, Kenneth McPherson, George Thorogood, James R. Greer, Rosseau Cullum and Elmo Phillips. Right: Jodie Bembry Wade, shown with husband Jonathan, was among the first Lipscomb students to spend a year at Charles University in Prague, Czechoslovakia, teaching English using the Bible as text. Jodie, who met her husband, an Abilene Christian University student, in Prague, graduated from Lipscomb in 1990 and went on to study nursing at Vanderbilt University.



not classes about shorts. If we had a class about shorts, you could wear your shorts in that class, but we don't, so you can't.

If you got short-winded reading this shorts policy, take a short break, and read it again shortly.

But remember! A sure way to shoot the shorts policy is to have a shortage of compliance. That would be short-sighted, and would make the shorts policy short-lived and short-termed.

Next issue we will do a short piece on odd Fridays!

—Wiley Lowe and Tom Maness, from the Sept. 6, 1988 edition of *The Babbler*.

THEY LEFT TO SERVE:

GRADY SMITH

Young preachers right out of school can hardly expect to begin working with a church where they will stay for many years. But Grady Smith is the exception to the norm.

A 1982 graduate with a major in speech communication and a minor in Bible, Smith married his college sweetheart, Jeannie Farrar, then went to work preaching for the Northeast Church of Christ in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area.

Now, nearly ten years later, Smith continues to preach for the Northeast congregation. "The Lord has blessed us in many ways at Northeast, including substantial growth numerically the past three years," Smith says.

Obviously, some of that growth can be traced to the example being presented in the pulpit. Smith will receive his master of arts degree in theological studies from the Cincinnati Christian Seminary in May 1992.

He also demonstrates "servant leadership" in other ways. He is the newest member of the board of trustees at Willowbrook Christian Home/Village near Columbus, Ohio. He is actively involved in the work of Fort Hill Christian Youth Camp near Hillsboro, Ohio, and he has spoken at several meetings, lecture-ships and youth rallies.

The Smiths also now have two children—Andrew, 4, and Katherine, 2.

DEATH INVADES THE LIPSCOMB FAMILY DURING THE 1980S

The following members and former members of the Lipscomb family died during the

1980s. Their contributions to Lipscomb will be long remembered.

Dr. Batsell Barrett Baxter, 1982
Miss Irma Lee Batey, 1983
Edsel Holman, 1983
Dr. Ira North, 1984
Dr. Morris P. Landiss, 1984
Athens Clay Pullias, 1985
John Hutcheson, 1986
Dr. Fred Walker, 1986

BACHELORS OF UGLINESS AND MISS LIPSCOMBS

1982—Jim Feher, Sandra Hill
1983—Steve Clark, Valencia Browning
1984—Max Caudill, Nina Pedigo
1985—Phil Ellenberg, Phyllis Wolfe
1986—Eric Fogle, Donna Cherry
1987—Richard Taylor, Lynn Jones
1988—Teb Batey, Kelly Pauley
1989—Lee Camp, Kathryn Dean
1990—Philip Hutcheson, Jennifer Johnson
1991—Scott Broadway, Kathryn Camp

HOMECOMING QUEENS

1982—Janice Quinn
1983—Celia Hamrick
1984—Angie Irwin
1985—Debbie Turner
1986—Caroline Holder
1987—Kaye Hendrix
1988—Harolyn Brasher
1989—Jennifer Miller
1990—Charlotte Hanback
1991—Janet Dixon

ALUMNUS OF THE YEAR

1982—Dr. Sam McFarland, Class of 1927
1983—W. B. West Jr., Class of 1927
1984—Howard White, Class of 1932
1985—Jim Bill McInteer, Class of 1940
1986—Jerry Reynolds, Class of 1953
1987—Bob Neil, Class of 1929
1988—RUBY ELEY SNELL, Class of 1932
1989—FLOYD MOORE, Class of 1934
1990—Willard Collins, Class of 1936

THE JOHN WILLIAM BAKER SUMMER FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

Dr. Alton Baker, class of 1964, established in 1981 the John William Baker Summer Fellowship Awards in honor of his father. These awards aid faculty research and travel.

1982—Willis Owens
1983—Gladys Gooch, Paul Langford
1984—Sue Berry, Harvey Floyd
1985—John Hutcheson
1986—David Johnston, Patty Dugger
1987—James Arnett



1988—Robert Hooper
1989—Rodney Cloud
1990—Clyde Miller, Oliver Yates
1991—Earl Dennis, Linda Roberson

OUTSTANDING TEACHER AWARDS

Marlin Connelly, Harvey Floyd, Joyce Rucker, 1981
Sue Berry, Patrick Deese, Paul Prill, 1982
James Arnett, Ted Carruth, David Johnston, 1983
Patty Dugger, John Harris, Paul Langford, 1984
Charles Frasier, Dennis Loyd, Keith Nikolaus, 1985
Gladys Gooch, Charles McVey, Marvin Nikolaus, 1986
Craig Bledsoe, Harvey Floyd, Bob Kerce, 1987
Marlin Connelly, David Johnston, Paul Turner, 1988
Doug Foster, Gerald Fulks, Earl Lomax, 1989
Jeanne M. Bowman, Randall J. Harris, Paul Langford, 1990
Sandra Collins, Charles Frasier, Gladys Gooch, 1991

If it seems like deja vu, there's good reason—we had been this way before. In 1982, coach Ken Dugan's career was celebrated when Onion Dell was renamed Ken Dugan Field in his honor. When it became necessary to build a new field to allow construction of the new library building, it was also named Dugan Field. At the dedication dinner in April 1991, Dugan's jersey was "permanently assigned" to him by chief athletic administrator Jonathan Seamon. Top: Outfielder Dwayne Snider drives this pitch to deep centerfield during the dedication game, a 2-0 win over Freed-Hardeman.

*Harold Hazelip directed
an aggressive
modernization of the
Lipscomb University
campus, designed to
prepare students for
successful living in the
world of the 21st century
while setting their sights
on the next.*



DECADE ELEVEN

THRESHOLD OF THE SECOND CENTURY

When the Nashville Bible School began in October 1891 with three teachers and nine students, no one could have predicted that the school would have almost 4,000 students, approximately 200 teachers and an additional 200 staff members a century later. For 88 of its first 100 years, the school's world-wide influence has emanated from David and Margaret Lipscomb's farm, the site of our present campus. Did the Lipscombs' fondest dream include such a large school as now meets daily on their former farm?

PLANNING FOR LIPSCOMB'S FUTURE

We have tried to keep the spirit of David Lipscomb and James A. Harding alive as we prayerfully plan for Lipscomb University's future. Our strategic plan is updated biannually. In its current form, this plan emphasizes several pivotal issues.

First, we are concerned for Lipscomb's spiritual life. We encourage faculty to open their homes to students and build friendships which often become binding ties lasting a lifetime. Faculty and students are encouraged to be involved in missions-oriented and service projects, in the United States and abroad. Daily Bible instruction and daily chapel continue to be evaluated in terms of how well each promotes personal, spiritual growth.

Second, our undergraduate academic programs are regularly evaluated for effectiveness. As has been true throughout Lipscomb's history, we emphasize a general education curriculum consisting of a common core of courses which provide a good foundation for more specialized study. To accomplish our academic goals, 71 percent of our university faculty have earned doctorates in their specialized fields. Personal growth of faculty members, resulting in increased effectiveness as teachers, will continue to be our focus.

Third, we envision increasing university enrollment to approximately 3,000 students by the year 2000. This is the optimum number for our present campus. Part of this increased enrollment may come through two other programs: adult education and graduate offerings in business and education. By 2000 a substantial number of students in Tennessee's colleges and universities will be beyond age 25. Educational programs for these students would be offered in the early morning, evenings, or on weekends without negatively affecting campus life for traditional undergraduates. Some extension pro-



grams may also be added in foreign locations.

The Lipscomb Campus School shares the same mission and goals of the university. The campus school is expected to continue modest but steady growth.

Through efficient management, economical spending and increased giving, we hope to end Lipscomb's eleventh decade with no less than \$100 million in endowment, while keeping tuition and fees affordable.

CHANGE AND STABILITY

Changes in an institution occur gradually, but the cumulative effect is dramatic. Lipscomb is the perfect example.

Nine students have become nearly 4,000, including the campus school and university enrollments. Lipscomb and Harding were concerned that every student learn the Bible along

David Lipscomb may not have envisioned a campus with nearly 4,000 students, but that is what David Lipscomb University is today. Lipscomb's concept for education continues to be the driving force behind the school.

HAROLD HAZELIP: LEADING DLU INTO THE SECOND CENTURY

He gets a lot of mileage out of being just a country boy from Asphalt, Kentucky. But Harold Hazelip has become a suave, urbane gentleman who is at home in any company.

Leaving his native community at age 16, he enrolled in Freed-Hardeman College to prepare for a life of preaching the gospel. After receiving his junior college diploma in 1948, he entered David Lipscomb College as a Bible major, still focused on preparing to preach.

Regular preaching began at the Central Church of Christ in Owensboro, Kentucky, followed by an eleven-year ministry at the Taylor Boulevard church in Louisville. One member of that congregation captured his attention in a special way, and Helen Royalty and Harold Hazelip were married in 1956. Two sons, Patrick and Jeffrey, completed the family.

In 1958, Hazelip earned the bachelor of divinity degree at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, taking another giant step toward his goal of becoming a more effective preacher. But he still wasn't satisfied. So, in 1964, the Hazelip family moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to begin work with the Central congregation, and Hazelip enrolled in the University of Iowa to continue his studies in religion. In 1967 he earned his doctor of philosophy degree, and accepted employment as assistant professor of Christian doctrine at the Harding Graduate School of Religion in Memphis.

In addition to teaching at Harding, Hazelip became pulpit minister at the Highland Street church. Preaching effectively and training others to preach appeared to be the fulfillment of all his



Harold and Helen Hazelip

ambitions. But Harding had other challenges to offer. Hazelip was promoted to professor and made dean of the graduate school in 1971, with his work at the Highland Street church continuing.

Others had also begun to notice Hazelip's abilities. In 1970, he became a speaker for Herald of Truth radio and television programs. By 1977 he had taken on more of the Herald of Truth responsibility. He contributed to *UpReach* magazine from its beginning in 1979, became editor in 1982, and senior editor in 1987. His first

of several books was published in 1977. Early in 1985, the board of directors of David Lipscomb College began its search for a new president. Willard Collins was soon to retire, and the board knew it must choose someone familiar with the Lipscomb traditions but equipped to lead the school into its second century. Harold Hazelip—preacher, educator, administrator, communicator—was judged to be just the right man. He became Lipscomb's president in the fall of 1986, and was formally inaugurated on Oct. 24, 1986.

Already, Harold Hazelip has led Lipscomb to university status, to the completion of a successful capital gifts campaign, and to impressive campus expansion. But he is still dreaming—of a more diverse and spiritual student body, an even better prepared faculty, more new buildings, more and better graduate programs and degrees.

Thousands of people have heard Hazelip's best-known lecture, "The Impossible Dream," which he has delivered hundreds of times. But his friends have always known that Harold Hazelip is no starry-eyed dreamer. Thus they were not

[Continued on Page 190]

with other subjects. They did not intend to build a seminary. Yet, of the 42 students who enrolled by the end of the second year, 32 planned to preach. Forty-two of the 52 attending the school's third term desired to preach. Today, the number of Bible majors is approximately five percent of the total student body. That is quite a percentage change from the beginning years, but perhaps it is more in line with the founders' intention of providing Bible instruction for all students.

Three of the 32 students who eventually enrolled in the school's first year were women. By 1903 women constituted one-third of the student body. Today, approximately 50 percent are women. That change is not only in line with changes in our society, but it also honors the founders' wish for everyone, male and female, to receive Christian education.

The library of 1895 had only 300 volumes. Today's ultra-modern library houses more than 170,000 volumes and also includes the technological hub of the campus—the computer center—on its lower floor.

Athletic events, although club in nature, were first mentioned in the 1917-1918 Catalogue. Lipscomb is now a perennial power in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics. It is equally known for the academic achievements of its athletes.

A half-century ago, serious questions were raised about the propriety of regional accreditation. There was fear that accrediting agencies would dictate classroom policies and subject matter. But almost 40 years of accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools has proved to be a positive experience. Lipscomb is a much better school on all levels, beginning with kindergarten and continuing through graduate work, because of accreditation by the Southern Association.

Consistent with society at large, Lipscomb's first century has seen many changes, yet the school's central mission remains unchanged—each student studying the Bible and other subjects under qualified Christian teachers in a Christian environment.

THE NEXT CENTURY

It is impossible to know what the future will bring. Demographic changes may allow a future administration to plan for 5,000 university students rather than the anticipated 3,000. Technological developments and societal changes will affect all institutions and persons, including Lipscomb and her personnel. However, I see Lipscomb changing to meet the needs of the times while remaining true to its basic commitment: The mission of David Lipscomb University is to serve its students so that they may master knowledge and skills appropriate to them and may become Christlike in attitude and behavior.



David Lipscomb University will continue to focus on the training of the whole person. Academic excellence must be emphasized if our graduates are to succeed in a competitive world. Students should never accept the compromise of inferior instruction in any classroom to be educated in a Christian environment. Furthermore, we must maintain our ties with the church while being open to truth on every subject.

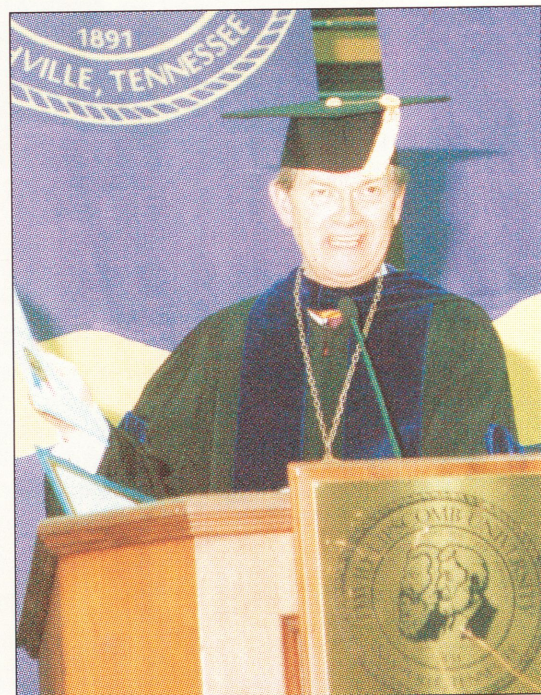
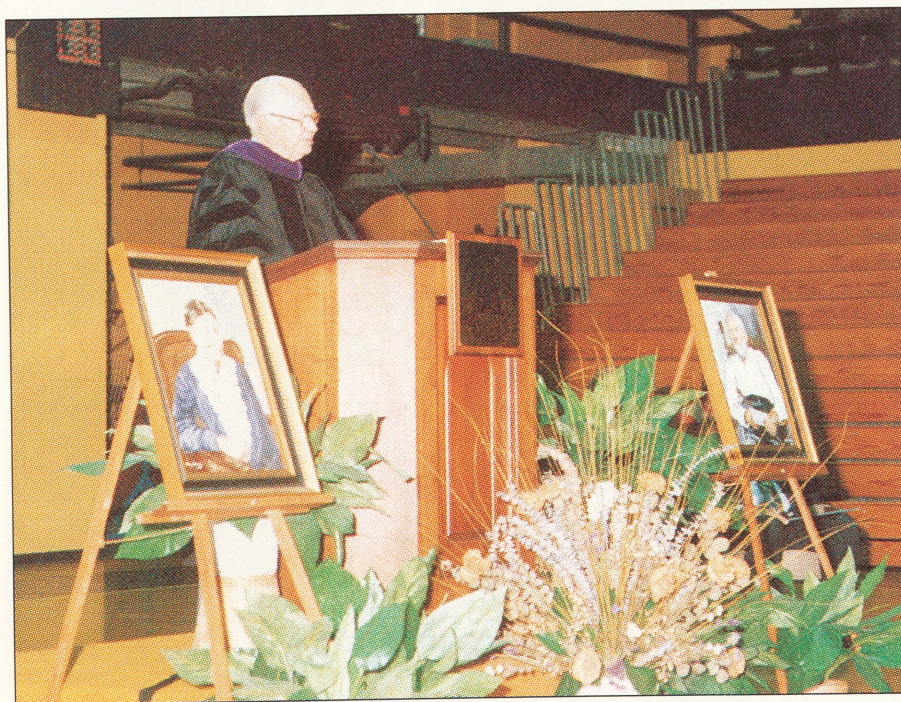
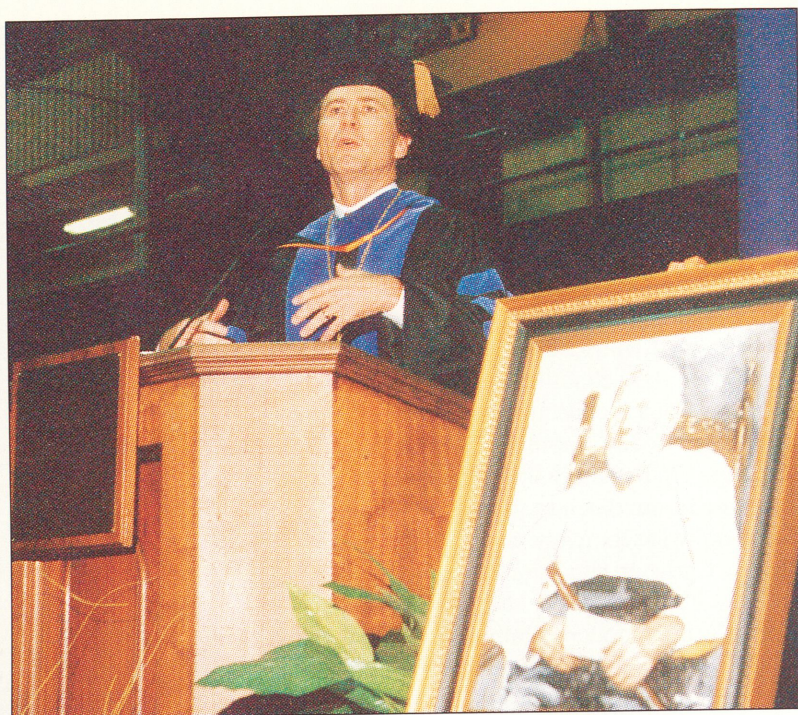
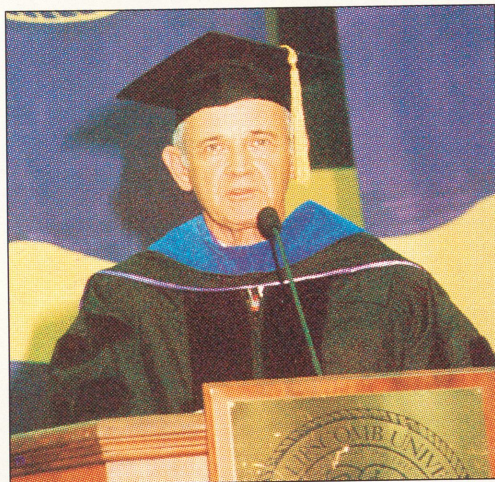
Our current expansion program will give us the facilities to accommodate a student body of 3,000. Renovation of old buildings will be a continuing requirement. Maintaining competitive faculty salaries will require consistent enrollment and intense fund raising.

Our principal challenge and commitment is to keep our mission clearly focused. A century of such commitment has brought God's richest blessings to thousands of students, and we believe our continuing faithfulness to the mission of David Lipscomb University will bring greater blessings in the century ahead.

—Harold Hazelip, President,
David Lipscomb University

This portrait of Margaret "Aunt Mag" Lipscomb and the portrait of her husband on the first page of this section were painted by DLU alumna Alice Stevens for the Centennial Celebration.

CENTENNIAL CONVOCATION



Dr. Gerald Turner delivers the convocation address (top right), board Chairman Miles Ezell Jr. responds (top left), Chancellor Willard Collins prays, and President Hazelip presents greetings from the governor.

LEADING DLU INTO ITS SECOND CENTURY

[from page 188]

surprised when he titled his inaugural address, "The Possible Dream."

In that address, he reaffirmed his personal commitment to the ideals and dreams of Lipscomb's founders. He summarized precisely what Lipscomb has stood for throughout its first century: "These three goals—academic excellence, spiritual maturity, an atmosphere which fosters the development of Christian personality—constitute much of our dream at Lipscomb."

Harold Hazelip has never been content to

merely rehash the ambitions and dreams of others. Near the close of his inaugural address, he clearly defined the course he has charted for Lipscomb University and for himself: "I dream of our standing on the shoulders of 95 years of accomplishments and producing on this 60-acre plot, four miles south of Nashville's public square, a premier academic institution shaped by Christian values. I believe if we and our youth are to stand the strain of today's demands, we need to be rooted in something more than human resources, to be grounded in the living God who calls us by His grace. . . . I ask for your prayers and goodwill as together we march toward Lipscomb's second century

and the Christian era's 21st century with a possible dream overflowing our hearts."

Batsell Barrett Baxter, chairman of Lipscomb's Bible department and Harold Hazelip's teacher, friend, and co-worker, died on March 31, 1982. Hazelip said to the funeral audience, "He was a man of integrity. The closer you came to him, the more authentic he was. He was real, all the way through."

Those words might just as well describe Harold Hazelip. This generation of Lipscomb students has a unique opportunity to draw close to Lipscomb's president and see authentic Christian leadership being demonstrated daily.

—Phillip Morrison, '55

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Such a heritage as that of David Lipscomb University is worthy of a comprehensive celebration, one which includes all the categories of people who have been instrumental in making Lipscomb the university it is today. The celebration was held on Oct. 4, 1991, one day before the actual birthday, because Oct. 5 was a Saturday and many of the students would have been away from school.

Students hosted a celebration of their own the previous night with a fireworks display and a concert by one of the day's most popular music groups, Diamond Rio, which featured Lipscomb alumnus Marty Roe as lead singer.

Faculty and friends celebrated with a convocation at 11 a.m. Oct. 4, featuring Dr. Gerald Turner, chancellor of the University of Mississippi at Oxford, as speaker. The Lipscomb and Harding families were guests of honor at a luncheon in the President's Quarters. The afternoon included a dedication of the new university library building, featuring Dr. Edward G. Holley, the William Rand Kenan Jr. Professor in the School of Information and Library Science at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, as speaker. Dr. Holley is a Lipscomb alumnus and was librarian in Crisman Memorial Library from 1949-51.

Following the library dedication, students, faculty and friends celebrated the ceremonial renaming of Belmont Boulevard, from Woodmont to Shackleford, as "Lipscomb Boulevard." The idea for the name change resulted from the basketball game between Lipscomb and Belmont played at Vanderbilt's Memorial Gymnasium. After Lipscomb's win, students covered all the Belmont Boulevard signs between the two schools with homemade signs saying "Lipscomb Boulevard." Eugene Fessor Boyce was honored at a dinner where it was announced that the new tennis courts would be known as the Boyce Tennis Center. The campus school presented an original play based on the life of David Lipscomb.

"Birthdays are important because I need a

time when I'm thankful that, even with my shortcomings, God has let me become what I am and do what I have. That's a time to celebrate," President Hazelip said of the occasion.

"The centennial is a good time . . . [to] evaluate what you are and what you have become, even without realizing you've become that. It may be that everything you find is good, but you still come to a better self-understanding when you look at yourself closely and begin to plan carefully your course for the future," he said.

To the ongoing strategic planning process, student advisory groups and ad-hoc faculty committees were established to aid that introspection.

'WELL-POSITIONED FOR QUALITY'

TURNER POINTS LIPSCOMB TOWARD ITS SECOND CENTURY OF SERVICE

Quality is the key word for David Lipscomb University's second century, Dr. Gerald Turner asserted during the Centennial Convocation Oct. 4.

Turner, University of Mississippi chancellor and a deacon at Oxford church of Christ, said quality of mission is one reason the university is well-positioned to begin its second century. Lipscomb's mission is "well-defined" and "identifies a clear role of quality education within a Christian context and commitment," Turner said.

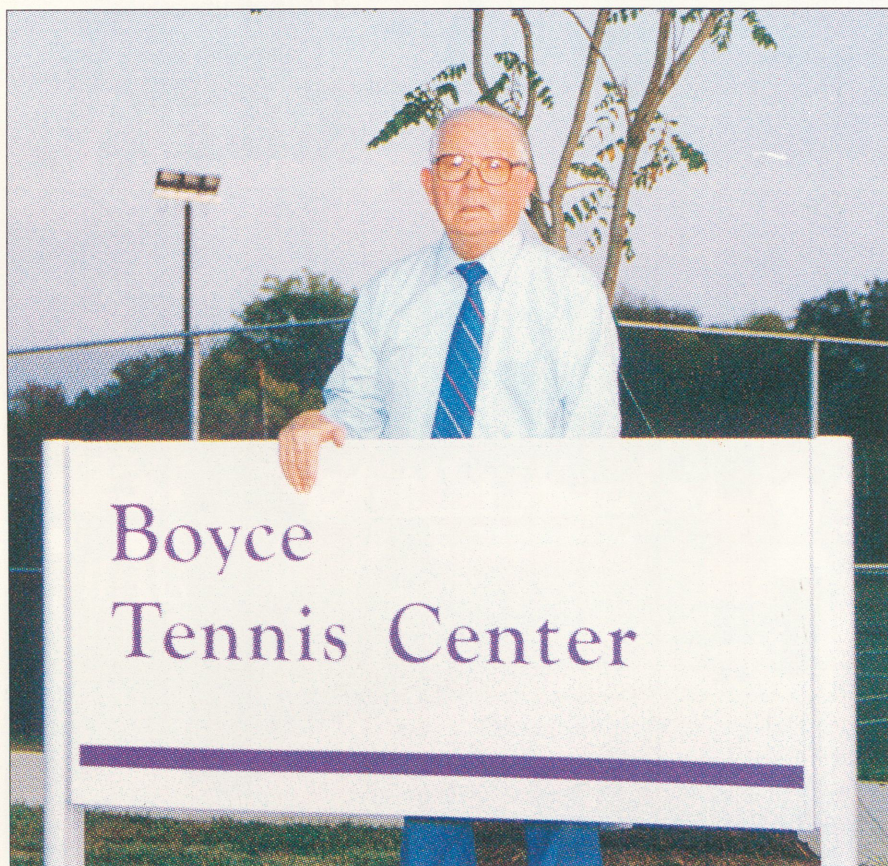
"That mission, and the clarity of that mission, will be more and more important to your success as the level of chaos increases in our world," he said. As the level of chaos increases, people will look for a standard, for values that will uphold the family, values that have characterized Lipscomb's first 100 years, he said.

An emphasis on quality of instruction and learning will grow in importance in Lipscomb's next 100 years, he said.

Councilman Will Ackerman, State Rep. Beth Halteman, President Hazelip, and hundreds of students and friends watch as Councilmen Buck Dozier and Tandy Wilson unveil the "Lipscomb Boulevard" sign on Belmont Boulevard.



'Fessor Boyce was appropriately honored when the university's new tennis courts were named the Boyce Tennis Center.



The educational movement in the United States is toward quality undergraduate instruction, rather than on graduate education as has been the case at comprehensive universities, he said. "It is becoming clear that we [doctoral universities] must improve the quality of our undergraduate instruction. The attention is going to be on that, particularly for the next ten to 25 years," Turner said.

"A university that has been doing that and has communicated the quality of its instruction and the quality of learning that results from that instruction is going to be well-positioned. You must have signs of that quality." One such sign is an appreciation for and knowledge of modern technology, he said.

"I've been in your library and you are ahead of us at Ole Miss. You are ahead of most major state universities in what you're doing right now. ... Your students are going to leave here with a capability in technology that many state universities of large size are contemplating," he said.

A second sign is in "those basic areas of instruction that cause faculty at other institutions to make positive assumptions about the university's overall quality. ... I commend you for what you're doing in technology and computer access, and those indicators of quality will dramatically affect the ability of your students to communicate and compete," Turner said.

The third sign is in quality of living among graduates of the university, he said. "You must be leaders. We need you badly to lead the churches.

Businesses need you badly to show moral values and a work ethic. The quality of living that Lipscomb graduates can give will say a lot about the future of this institution.

"You are an important university. What you do is meaningful. The role that you as faculty play in the future, not only in this area in the church, but in our society overall, helps to provide order and understanding, logic, and rationality in a chaotic world.

"The potential you students have must be realized. We cannot afford to lose you. You must provide a foundation in our churches and in our society. You are at a place with a quality mission, a place presenting a quality of instruction for your learning. You must provide the quality of living.

"Congratulations on 100 years," Turner said. "What you do is important. Who you are is important. Live up to the capabilities you have. We need David Lipscomb University."

—G. David England, *The Lipscomb News*,
October 1991

NEW LIBRARY ADDS TO EXCELLENCE EDWARD HOLLEY DEDICATES BUILDING

"This is one of the most magnificent buildings I have seen of its type and I do congratulate you," said Dr. Edward G. Holley as the David Lipscomb University Library was dedicated Oct. 4.

Holley is in a unique position to judge the new library facility and how far Lipscomb's resources have progressed through the years.

"When I was a student here," said President Hazelip, "Ed was the librarian at Crisman Memorial Library, where he was from 1949 to '51."

A Lipscomb alumnus, Holley went on to become one of the nation's leading authorities on library science in the nation. He served as president of the Texas and American library associations, and was dean of the School of Information and Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Since 1985, he has been the William Rand Kenan Jr. Professor in the School of Information and Library Science at North Carolina. Since 1989 he has been chairman of the board of the Online Computer Library Center.

Few occasions have as much significance for serious students as the opening of a new library, Holley said. "We rejoice in it, we urge its continued support, and we congratulate those who have made major contributions to its development."

Libraries represent a great potential for the development of human capabilities, Holley said. "By our presence here today we acknowledge that this library opens new possibilities for enhancing the quality of education at David Lipscomb University and provides a great boost to the faculty's continuing commitment to excellence in teaching and research," Holley said.



A nice crowd gathered for dedication of the new university library, directed by Dr. James Ward (lower left). Below: Dr. Edward Holley was the dedicatory speaker.



The days when he was “keeper of the keys” as the student librarian “seem remote” from today’s high-tech facility. “How far David Lipscomb has come in 40 years,” Holley said.

In 1946, he recalled, the library was housed in the basement of Elam Hall and many books were in a “dingy basement space” beneath the front steps. Even by the standards of those days, Lipscomb’s collection was modest, with less than 20,000 volumes. But the Lipscomb Expansion Program and the generosity of the Crisman family of Chattanooga resulted in the Crisman Memorial Library.

“We gazed in amazement at the handsome marble steps, the enormous reading room and the unfilled shelves in the stacks,” Holley said. Students helped move the books into Crisman in 1949, but the complexity of moving today’s



collection of 175,000 volumes required specialized movers. Another contrast between the eras



Shana Pounders, the first woman to be president of the All Student Association, speaks on behalf of the students during the library dedication.

is the movement toward making the library a more important part of collegiate education.

He hailed Lipscomb's Dr. James Ward for his role in the development of library science in the Southeast as president of the Southeastern Library Association. Ward has been librarian and director of library services since 1966.

"This new library is fortunate in its combination of bibliographic and information databases that provide future generations of students, faculty and alumni access to the information they need for scholarship and learning," Holley said.

"Let me congratulate President Hazelip and his colleagues for their beginning efforts to computerize the campus, efforts which are as necessary for David Lipscomb University today and tomorrow as the creation of book collections, professional librarians, and attractive space were 40 years ago. In this manner we surely unite the past with the future," Holley said.

Despite the technological advantages of the new library building, the best learning will remain "a diligent search for the truth wherever it may be found, and a careful sifting of evidence from conflicting sources under the guidance of master teachers in the classroom and the library."

From that search for truth comes not just intellectual development, but spiritual development "of young men and women who will, we pray, do more for their generation than we have done for ours," Holley concluded.

Ward said it would be an understatement to say he is proud of the new facility. "We are already enjoying working in it and we want to express our appreciation to everybody who had a part in making this possible," he said.

—G. David England, *The Lipscomb News*, October 1991

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Why another book? It seems that every subject "under the sun" has already been investigated and then discussed in book form. There are subjects that demand investigation. Other themes are important because there needs to be a record of a person or place.

This book fits the latter description. Because David Lipscomb University is 100 years old, a chronicle of its existence becomes important, especially to its alumni and friends. Beyond those who glory in the university's past, the larger public needs to know the school's heritage.

A book is never the product of just one person. It is especially true of this one. Without the help of hundreds of people who have a special interest in David Lipscomb University, this pictorial history would not have been possible. To the host of alumni who shared their memories at Lipscomb, we are very grateful. We are equally grateful to those who shared their photographs. Many of these we have used, but others we could not because of the space available.

We received great support from the David Lipscomb University Library. Faye Brown and David Howard gave us ready access to the archives. When we needed research materials or photographs, they put our needs before their own.

Beyond the writing of a manuscript and the design of the final product, many individuals contributed to this book. Kim Chaudoin, David England's associate in the Office of Public Information, was always ready to do what was necessary to bring the book to conclusion. She and her student workers are particularly responsible for the index of names at the end of the book. Her predecessor, Amy K. Allison, designed the Centennial Celebration logo featured on the cover of this book. Jim Turner, Robert Hooper's son-in-law, read the early manuscript. Dr. Perry C. Cotham used his many editorial talents in his reading of the manuscript. We were fortunate that Phillip Morrison volunteered his expertise to read galleys for us. He kept us from many glaring errors. David Langhans and his staff at Mid-South Press Inc. contributed sacrificially to pre-press production.

We want to thank the administration of David Lipscomb University, especially Dr. Harold Hazelip and Dr. Eddie Thompson, who encouraged us from the planning stages through completion of the book. Before her retirement, Mrs. Joann Harwell, secretary for the department of history and political science, did whatever was asked of her to further the completion of the manuscript. Mrs. Jennie Johnson has continued the support of the entire project, especially in procuring photographs for the book.

Above all, we are thankful for our families who have lived with this book as long as any-

one. Virginia Hooper began to hear bits and pieces of it when it was only a thought in her husband's computer. Throughout the entire process, she has remained supportive and excited about any new discovery. David England's family has endured many deadlines through the years, but none so time-consuming as this project. We want to thank his wife, Jackie, and the children, Melody and Timothy, for their understanding during these months of giving birth to a book.

—Robert E. Hooper and G. David England

A CLOSING STATEMENT

As I sit in front of my computer to compose the final paragraphs for this informal history of David Lipscomb University, I am awed by the past. One hundred years ago David Lipscomb and James A. Harding were dreaming about and planning a school that would open in the fall of 1891. They had no money, no students—not even a place to meet. Yet from that humble beginning a great school has developed and endured because these men had a vision.

They shared their dream with others. Many of their students spread throughout the United States where they planted the seed of Christian education. As the years have passed, students at David Lipscomb College continued to dream the dream of Lipscomb and Harding. Thus the list of college founders and presidents who either attended or taught at the Nashville Bible School and David Lipscomb College and University continues to grow. It includes J. N. Armstrong, Jesse P. Sewell, H. Leo Boles, Batsell Baxter, A. B. Barrett, Dr. J. S. Ward, A. B. Lipscomb, E. H. Ijams, A. C. Pullias, Willard Collins, M. N. Young, James Cope, J. P. Sanders, Howard White, James O. Baird, Bill Banowsky and Harold Hazelip. Dozens of others have established elementary and secondary Christian schools.

In addition to these men who have given their lives to leading Christian education, thousands of men and women have sacrificed to make the dream come true. On many occasions these dedicated teachers have received little in payment for their efforts. But they had a dream. They knew and continue to know that the Christian religion must be passed from one generation to another. The story must be told in every classroom, whether through formal Bible teaching or in English, history, or mathematics classes. As these godly teachers look at their efforts, see the students who have passed through their classes, they know the dream was worthwhile.

The dream must remain alive. It can only do so if the graduates and present students in Christian schools grasp the importance of the vision the men and women of the past have



had. What Lipscomb will be in 2091 depends on new generations of students who catch the dream of David Lipscomb and James Harding as they struggled to open the school in the fall of 1891. When the history of David Lipscomb University is written at the end of the 21st century, my prayer is that the author can survey the past 100 years and see the dream fulfilled in hundreds of dedicated teachers and thousands of students who caught the dream and passed it on to the next generation.

"Thank you, Lord, for David Lipscomb University. Thank you for allowing me to be a part of its history."

Robert E. Hooper

*Spanning the years:
Lipscomb, the 1892
faculty, the Spruce Street
campus, a newly
landscaped Burton Bible
Building, a Bison shaker,
and English Professor
John Parker with his
Bible computer game.*

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